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BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI

TUYỂN TẬP

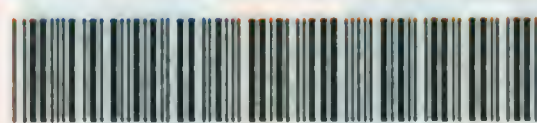
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NĂM

ĐỀ THI

OLYMPIC 30 THÁNG 4

TIẾNG ANH



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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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TIẾNG ANH

10

THƯ VIỆN NHÀ XUẤT BẢN

DVL / 13470 / 14



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Lời nói đầu

Kì thi Olympic 30 tháng 4 do Sở Giáo dục và Đào tạo, Trường Trung học phổ thông Chuyên Lê Hồng Phong Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh tổ chức đã diễn ra được 19 kì (1995 – 2013). Kì thi đã nhận được sự tin cậy và hợp tác của các trường Trung học phổ thông chuyên ở các tỉnh phía Nam cũng như các trường Trung học phổ thông của Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh.

Nhằm giúp giáo viên có thêm tài liệu tham khảo trong việc bồi dưỡng, rèn luyện năng khiếu cho học sinh giỏi và giúp các em học sinh có tài liệu tự nâng cao kiến thức, trong những năm qua, Ban Tổ chức kì thi đã phối hợp với Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục và Nhà xuất bản Đại học Sư Phạm xuất bản bộ sách "**Tuyển tập đề thi Olympic 30 tháng 4**" hàng năm. Bộ sách đã được sự ủng hộ của các thầy giáo, cô giáo và các em học sinh.

Để nâng cao chất lượng của bộ sách, năm học 2014, các giáo viên của Trường Trung học phổ thông Chuyên Lê Hồng Phong Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh đã tuyển chọn các đề thi chính thức và các đề thi đề nghị của các trường tham gia 19 kì thi Olympic vừa qua thành bộ "**Tuyển tập 20 năm đề thi Olympic 30 tháng 4**". Bộ sách này gồm 15 cuốn liên quan đến 8 môn học: Toán, Vật lí, Hoá học, Sinh học, Văn học, Lịch sử, Địa lí, Tiếng Anh.

Giới thiệu bộ sách này, chúng tôi tôn trọng nội dung, kết cấu và đáp án hoặc hướng dẫn giải của các trường đề nghị.

Chúng tôi mong nhận được sự đóng góp của quý thầy cô và các em học sinh để bộ sách sẽ hoàn chỉnh hơn, cho lần tái bản sau.

TM. BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI

HIỆU TRƯỞNG

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG, TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

VÕ ANH DŨNG

PHẦN I

CÁC ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC

A. ĐỀ

ĐỀ THI NĂM 1998

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

1. A. drama

2. A. drama

3. A. furnishing

4. A. fear

5. A. myth

6. A. book

7. A. serve

8. A. gen

9. A. obtain

10. A. duty
- B. grammar

B. plays

B. preparation

B. near

B. with

B. put

B. function

B. gaze

B. obstacle

B. dual
- C. damage

C. lays

C. preposition

C. pear

C. both

C. brook

C. sudden

C. gaudy

C. obstinate

C. bugle
- D. mammal

D. says

D. prerequisite

D. rear

D. tenth

D. booth

D. stomach

D. gate

D. obsolete

D. duvet

B. Group the following words into columns according to their stress patterns.

- European

pneumonia

Aborigine

archeological
- politics

expenditure

guarantee

ingenuity
- abnormal

diligently

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	4 th syllable

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Supply the correct form of the word in the parentheses.

1. The D war zone was a famous military base during the two _____ wars.

(resist)
2. You should use it as a study room. It's _____ quiet. (compare)
3. Various kinds of colorful flowers _____ this garden. (beautiful)
4. A friend is one who likes power. (dominate)

- 5 Robin Hood is a _____ hero who lived in Sherwood Forest, in Nottingham. (legend)
6. _____ about the company's future meant that few people wanted to invest money on it. (certain)
7. The shop will change undamaged goods if a _____ is shown as proof of purchase. (receive)
8. The cost of _____ must be paid by the buyer. (carry)
9. We had a marvelous holiday and our trip to Da Lat was _____. (forget)
10. The crowd showed its _____ by shouting insults at the players. (approve)

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. His personal problems seem to have been _____ him from his work lately.
A. disrupting B. disturbing C. distracting D. dispersing
2. He was a very _____ man; one day he would be happy, the next miserable.
A. uncontrollable B. uneven
C. temperamental D. dispirited
3. This cloth _____ very thin.
A. touches B. holds C. feels D. handles
4. After all this time, John should take the bull by the horns and ask Mary to marry him.
A. continue B. be secretive C. buy a bull D. be determined
5. I've had a _____ of misfortune.
A. success B. continuation
C. repetition D. succession
6. The music aroused an _____ feeling of homesickness in him.
A. intense B. intentional C. intensive D. intended
7. What are the main _____ of this illness?
A. traces B. symptoms C. emblems D. tokens
8. After accident the injured cyclist was in great _____.
A. agony B. pain C. suffering D. hurt
9. Although we argued with him for a long time, he stood his ground.
A. changed his decision B. felt sorry for us
C. refused to change his decision D. wanted to continue
10. He said, "_____ while the iron is hot."
A. Strike B. Beat C. Hit D. Pound

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Use the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. It is essential that he (arrive) _____ before six.
2. This lovely beach won't exist forever. Eventually, it (probably erode) _____ away by the sea, and there will be nothing left but bedrock.
3. On the first of next month, he (be) _____ in prison for five years.
4. After I decided (have) _____ a garage (build) _____ next to the house, I hired a carpenter (do) _____ the work.
5. Freal was pleased (admit) _____ to the college.
6. I'd rather you (not be) _____ absent from class yesterday.
7. John admitted (surprise) _____ by the unexpected birthday party last night.
8. Thompson, (catch) _____ the ball, we would have won the game.

B. Fill in each blank with one appropriate preposition.

1. The play quite lived _____ my expectations.
2. He took it _____ granted that they were happy.
3. Put _____ the cigarette, please. I don't like the smell of your tobacco.
4. What time did you turn _____ last night?
5. It never occurred _____ me to ask him for proof of his identity.
6. You should comply _____ the school rules.
7. Just smell this meat! It's _____.
8. It's time you looked _____ and made plan for your future.
9. I was taken _____ when I saw the bill.

C. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one.

1. Although the dog appeared harmless, it was, in fact, quite dangerous.

Contrary _____

2. But for your folly, you could have been a partner in the firm.

If _____

3. Thanks to Laura's support, I was able to finish the project.

Had _____

4. Not many of the people in Britain speak a single word of my language.

Hardly _____

5. I am sure you didn't lock the front door. Here's the key.

You can't _____

6. Keeping calm is the secret of passing your driving test.

As long as _____

7. The fox was unsuccessful in reaching the grapes.

The fox tried in _____

8. It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.

The man is _____

9. "I think that you've drawn up some excellent plans. I must congratulate you."

"I must congratulate _____

10. The critics were strongly impressed by her performance.

Her performance made _____

D. Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the words in brackets.

1. I'm afraid our problems are only just beginning. (ICEBERG)

2. I would rather not see him tomorrow. (DESIRE)

3. This license is valid until December 31st, 1998. (EXPIRY)

4. They had to dismantle the vehicles to get them across the gorge. (PIECES)

5. I do wish you would stop biting your nails, Brian! It really annoys me. (NERVES)

6. Sarah wore dark glasses so that no one would recognise her. (AVOID)

7. I found it when I was looking through some old papers. (CAME)

8. I think you should be tolerant of other people's weaknesses. (ALLOWANCES)

9. Give in to him and you'll regret it! (STAND)

10. He's certainly not stupid. (MEANS)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers.

If you were to stop people in the street and ask them to name a ship that had been sunk, it is likely that nearly all of them would say the Titanic. For the sinking of the Titanic was, if not the most tragic, certainly the most famous sea disaster in the history of ocean travel.

The Titanic was built as a luxury liner, intended to be the fastest in the world, and a great deal of publicity had surrounded it. The last point probably explains why so many important people from all walks of life were on the boat when it went down.

The Titanic was on its maiden voyage to America in 1912 when it struck an iceberg and sank. Of its 2,300 passengers, more than two thirds were drowned. Because the Titanic was thought to be virtually unsinkable, no one was prepared for the tragedy. There was total panic as very few of the passengers had bothered to learn the necessary drill in the event of trouble. There was severe shortage of lifeboats and those that were launched were still half empty. The one point of calm was to be found in the ballroom where the band carried on playing right to the very end.

What makes the sinking of the Titanic even more tragic is the fact that warning of icebergs had been sent, yet the liner was still continuing at full speed. In addition, one ship was only ten miles away but did not receive the distress signal.

One good thing did, however, result from the disaster. The whole question of safety at sea was looked into, resulting in much better safety measures including stricter lifeboat regulations and establishment of an iceberg patrol.

1. The sinking of the Titanic was _____

- A. the most tragic sea disaster.
- B. the most historic sea disaster.
- C. the most famous sea disaster.
- D. the first great sea disaster.

2. Why were so many important people on board?

- A. The Titanic had received a lot of publicity.
- B. The Titanic was a luxury liner.
- C. It was the fastest liner in the world.
- D. They wanted to go to America.

3. The lifeboats were _____

- A. too short.
- B. launched too soon.
- C. half finished.
- D. poorly equipped.

4. The chances of disaster were increased because

- A. no warnings had been sent.
- B. the dance band were playing too loud.
- C. the Titanic was travelling too fast.
- D. there were no distress calls.

5. The positive result of the disaster was that

- A. a full inquiry was made.
- B. a programme of iceberg destruction was started.
- C. lifeboats were made larger.
- D. sea travel was made safer.

B. Cloze test: Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word.

Television is one of man's most important (1) _____ of communication. It brings (2) _____ and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. A person with a television set can sit in his house and watch the President (3) _____ a speech or visit a foreign country. He can see a war being fought and watch statesmen try to (4) _____ about peace (5) _____ television. Home viewers can see and learn about people, places, and things in faraway lands. TV even takes its viewers out of this world. It brings them (6) _____ of America's astronauts as the astronauts explore out of space. In (7) _____ to all these things, television brings its viewers a steady stream of programmes that are (8) _____ to entertain. In fact, TV provides many more (9) _____ programmes than any other kinds. The programmes include action packed dramas, light comedies, sporting (10) _____ and motion pictures.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 1999

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. food | B. look | C. took | D. good |
| 2. A. luggage | B. fragile | C. general | D. generation |
| 3. A. nourish | B. flourish | C. courageous | D. southern |
| 4. A. naked | B. sacred | C. needed | D. walked |
| 5. A. walk | B. wash | C. on | D. not |
| 6. A. eight | B. freight | C. height | D. weight |

7. A. curriculum B. coincide C. currency D. conception
 8. A. divisible B. design C. disease D. excursion
 9. A. rather B. sacrifice C. hard D. father
 10. A. hair B. stairs C. heir D. aisle

B. Group the following words into columns according to their stress patterns.

cylinder apartheid politician industry although
 fertile experimental understand scientific heroic

1st syllable	2nd syllable	3rd syllable	4th syllable

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Supply the correct form of the word in the parentheses.

- It may be _____ to force them into making a decision, and if you upset them they're quite likely to overact. (**produce**)
- Even the most _____ person ought to appreciate the beauty of this music. (**sense**)
- In _____ to doing the cleaning, I make the coffee. (**add**)
- Unfortunately, you'll be at a _____ if you can't drive. (**advantage**)
- Tom was accused of stealing some _____ documents. (**confidence**)
- The cost of _____ to the show is quite reasonable. (**admit**)
- Burning coal is an _____ way of heating a house. Gas is much cheaper. (**economy**)
- Tom spoke _____ because he was so excited. (**breathe**)
- She was extremely _____ about the history of China. (**knowledge**)
- The _____ as so exciting and absorbing that she could not put the book down. (**thrill**)

B. Choose the correct answer.

- Every house in the street has been demolished.
 A. exploded B. torn up C. removed D. torn down
- I put the scarf with my mother _____, intending to pay for it on my way out.
 A. purchases B. material C. objects D. expenditures
- She _____ her husband's job for his ill health.
 A. accuse B. blamed C. caused D. claimed

4. This ring is only made of plastic so it's quite _____.
 A. valuable B. invaluable C. worthless D. priceless
5. He got an excellent grade in his examination _____ the fact that he had not worked particularly hard.
 A. on account of B. because C. in spite of D. although
6. The government has recently _____ the buildings in the old section of the city.
 A. reformed B. adjusted C. restored D. modified
7. In order to buy his house, he had to obtain a large _____ from his bank.
 A. loan B. finance C. capital D. debt
8. I don't like to ask people for help but I wonder if you could _____ me a favour.
 A. make B. do C. find D. pick
9. There was no _____ in continuing for him. The race was over.
 A. value B. worth C. point D. profit
10. This cloth _____ very thin.
 A. feels B. touches C. holds D. handles

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Use the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

- This building (be) _____ finished by the end of 1999.
- I distinctly remember (pay) _____ him. I gave him two dollars.
- The statue (break) _____ while it (move) _____ to another room in the museum.
- If only he (know) _____ then that the disease was curable.
- The teller was made (lie) _____ down on the floor.
- You risk (lose) _____ your money when you put it into that business.
- Yesterday I (walk) _____ along the street when I realized that a man with a black beard, whom I (see) _____ three times already, (follow) _____ me.

B. Fill in each blank with one appropriate preposition or particle.

- The archeologists came _____ a tomb of the sixth century A.D.
- Robert, do your shoes _____ before leaving the house.
- I can never talk easily with him. We seem to have nothing _____ common.
- I have no respect at all for him. He is a real good _____ nothing.
- Am I expected to know all the telephones _____ heart?
- Something went wrong _____ my car yesterday.

7. Oh! What's the word? I know it _____ the tip _____ my tongue!

8. Birds leave their nests _____ dawn.

9. The factory smoke looked white _____ the grey winter sky.

C. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one.

1. They declared war on the pretext of defending their territorial rights.

The excuse _____

2. Phillip's inability to make decisions dates from his accident.

Ever _____

3. Children learn a lot about how to behave in a situation like this.

Only _____

4. I write to him almost every day.

Hardly _____

5. The sea was so rough that the ferry couldn't sail.

The rough sea _____

6. He got down to writing the letter as soon as he returned from his walk.

No sooner _____

7. I have never read such a romantic story.

This is _____

8. The fox was unsuccessful in reaching the grapes.

The fox tried in _____

9. They had to wait for twelve hours before their flight left.

Only after a _____

10. Even though I admire his courage, I think he is foolish.

Much _____

D. Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the words in brackets.

1. I will certainly be there. (**FAIL**)

2. We would get the job finished much quicker if everyone worked as hard as everyone else. (**WEIGHT**)

3. One of the patients in a local hospital has typhoid. (**DIAGNOSED**)

4. She couldn't believe that she had finally found her brother. (**REACTION**)

5. I think cycling is preferable to walking. (**RATHER**)

6. He said he disapproved of people who smoked. (**EXPRESSED**)

7. Everyone but Jane failed to produce the correct answer. (**SUCCEEDED**)

8. Jenny didn't feel like going to the party. (**MOOD**)

9. You can't possibly expect me to have supper ready by 8 o'clock.
(**QUESTION**)

10. He speaks German extremely well. (**COMMAND**)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill each blank in the following passage with one suitable word. The initial letter of each word has been given.

WHY WE MUST FIGHT THE DESTRUCTION

When rainforests are cleared and burned millions of tones of carbon dioxide are (1) r_____ into the atmosphere affecting climatic conditions and threatening us all with severe flooding, drought and crop failure.

The rainforests contain at least (2) h_____ of the Earth's species. At the current rate of devastation an estimated 50 species worldwide become extinct every day.

One in four purchases from our chemists is derived from the rainforests. Scientists are currently (3) c_____ in a race against time to find rainforest (4) t_____ for cancer, AIDS and heart disease - before they are lost forever.

Tribal people in the rainforests have been shot, poisoned and infected with disease to (5) w_____ they have no resistance - to make room for logging, mining and dams.

If this destruction continues (6) o_____ nine of the 33 countries currently exporting rainforest timber will not have any (7) l_____ by the end of the decade.

Almost everyone will have (8) p_____ of the rainforests in their home, as DIY stores still supply and the construction (9) i_____ still uses tropical hardwoods for doors, window frames and even toilet seats.

Please help us (10) s_____ the tropical rainforests now, before it is too late.

B. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers.

In 776 B.C, the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief god, Zeus. The warm climate for outdoor activities, the need for preparedness in war, and their lifestyle caused the Greeks to create competitive sports. Only the elite and military could participate at first, but later the Games were open to all free Greek males who had no criminal record. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these contests were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the game to take place. They also helped to strengthen bonds among competitors and the different cities represented. The Greeks attached so much importance to the Games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called "Olympiads" dating from 776 B.C. The contests coincided with religious festivities and constituted an all-out effort on the part of the participants to please the gods. Any who disobeyed the rules were dismissed and seriously punished. These athletes brought shame not only to themselves, but also to the cities they represented.

1. Which of the following is not true?

- A. Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
- B. The games were held in Greece every four years.
- C. Battles were interrupted to participate in the games.
- D. Poems glorified the winner in song.

2. The word "elite" is closest in the meaning to

- A. aristocracy B. brave C. intellectuals D. muscular

3. Why were the Olympic held?

- A. To stop war B. To honour Zeus
- C. To crown the best athletes D. To sing songs about athletes

4. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?

- A. 800 years B. 1,200 years
- C. 2,300 years D. 2,800 years

5. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greek?

- A. They are pacifists.
- B. They believed athletic events were important.
- C. They were very simple.
- D. They couldn't count, so they used "Olympiads" for dates.

6. *What is the main idea of this passage?*

- A. Physical fitness was an integral part of the lives of the ancient Greeks.
- B. The Greeks severely punished those who did not participate in physical fitness programs.
- C. The Greeks had always encouraged everyone to participate in the games.
- D. The Greeks had the games coincide with religious festivities so that they could go back to war when the games were over.

7. *The word “deeds” is closest in meaning to*

- A. accomplishments
- B. ancestors
- C. documents
- D. property

8. *Which of the following was ultimately required of all athletes competing in the Olympics?*

- A. They must have completed military service.
- B. They had to attend special training sessions.
- C. They had to be Greek males with no criminal record.
- D. They had to be religious.

9. *The word “halted” means most nearly the same as*

- A. encouraged
- B. started
- C. curtailed
- D. fixed

10. *What is an “Olympiad”?*

- A. The time it took to finish the game.
- B. The time between Games.
- C. The time it took to finish a war.
- D. The time it took the athletes to train.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2000

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. *Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.*

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. g inger | B. g inseng | C. g ipsy | D. g irl |
| 2. A. u ncle | B. u ggle | C. h uge | D. l atitude |
| 3. A. a rgain | B. c omplain | C. a scertain | D. c ampaign |
| 4. A. e vasion | B. e vasive | C. d esuetude | D. d esultory |
| 5. A. t rays | B. s ays | C. b ays | D. d ays |

6. A. emblem

B. electrification

C. exact

D. entire
7. A. chick

B. chic

C. cheat

D. machismo
8. A. brood

B. naughty

C. foolscap

D. brooch
9. A. slaughter

B. naughty

C. draught

D. plaudit
10. A. fathom

B. feather

C. anthem

D. within

B. Group the following words into columns according to their stress patterns.

coincide speciality ecipe cylinder personify

spectrometer melancholy altogether hereditary index

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Supply the correct form of the word in the parentheses.

1. You cannot enter the country without the _____ documents.
(require)
2. The old man collapsed after doing some _____ exercises. (strain)
3. The _____ of water is necessary. (pure)
4. She is training to be a _____. (beautiful)
5. This _____ houses the largest telescope in the country. (observe)
6. Many beliefs of a culture are _____ represented in rituals. (symbol)
7. I've never known such a person. (quarrel)
8. Thank you for your generosity; we shall always be _____ to you.
(debt)
9. Professor Smith has joined the company in an _____ capacity.
(advise)
10. Please _____ our letter of the 10th. We have not had a reply. (know)

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. When the police examined the house, they found that the lock had been _____ with.
A. touched B. tampered C. broken D. hindered
2. David's married Elizabeth? - No, I don't believe it! You're pulling my _____.
A. toe B. leg C. mind D. hair

3. I'm afraid I haven't got the _____ idea why he never turned up:
A. least B. smallest C. weakest D. faintest
4. He was a very _____ man; one day he would be happy, the next miserable.
A. uncontrollable B. uneven
C. temperamental D. dispirited
5. Do you know, she's bought curtain material exactly the same as ours. She's a dreadful _____.
A. parrot B. dog-in-the-manger
C. ape D. copy cat
6. That book looks like an advanced _____ text to me.
A. economic B. economical C. economics D. economists
7. He didn't share his secret with many people but he _____ in her.
A. confessed B. concealed C. confided D. consented
8. I was woken up by the sound of sheep _____ in the meadows.
A. neighing B. crowing C. bleating D. croaking
9. The accusation left him quite _____ with rage.
A. speechless B. silent C. dumb D. mute
10. He bought a pair of sunglasses with silver _____.
A. rims B. brims C. edges D. boundaries

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Fill in each blank with one appropriate preposition or particle.

1. Her husband was courteous _____ her.
2. You should comply _____ the school rules.
3. Be calm and don't make a fuss _____ such trifles.
4. John's very good _____ his hands.
5. She knows how to get _____ her father to buy her a new car.
6. The police are looking _____ the past record of the suspect.
7. When she heard the news of the crash, she broke _____ and cried.
8. She always sides _____ her son against her husband.
9. In the warm sun, the grass dries _____ quickly.
10. You shouldn't look down on people who aren't as well _____ as you are.

B. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I can't bear the thought of you (go) _____ home without someone (accompany) _____ you.
2. I'd rather (live) _____ in ancient Greece.

3. He insisted that the new baby (name) _____ after his grandfather.
4. There (be) _____ no further business, I declare the meeting closed.
5. The uneaten breakfast was still on the table. She (call) _____ away in a hurry.
6. I (write) _____ photographs every week, I promise, and I (try) _____ to make them legible.
7. Were I (know) _____ the answer, I'd tell you right away.
8. It's no use crying over (spill) _____ milk.

C. Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the words in brackets.

1. Under no circumstances should you phone the police.

The last _____

2. Sam didn't celebrate until he received the prize.

It was not _____

3. Nobody expected her to lose, but she did.

Against _____

4. You'll learn the basic rules. Then you'll find it easy to play.

Once _____

5. If nothing unfortunate happens, I'll see you next week.

All being _____

6. The government have been reviewing their education policies recently.

The government's _____

7. When a policeman appeared at the door, I was pretty taken aback.

Imagine _____

8. My protests were ignored.

Nobody _____

9. It's what people eat that betrays their social background, not their table manners.

What gives _____

10. The chances are a hundred to one against you.

It's most _____

D. Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the words in brackets.

1. Tasteful furniture made your room more attractive. (GRACED)

2. The train is 5 minutes late in leaving. (**DUE**)

3. We had a long discussion about the problem but we couldn't solve it.
(**LENGTH**)

4. The river Volta overflowed last year. (**BURST**)

5. You didn't think carefully enough before you decided. (**OUGHT**)

6. I think you should try and be optimistic as you can. (**SIDE**)

7. Don't misquote: I never said I hated ballet. (**MOUTH**)

8. While they were on leave, the sailors exploited their freedom fully.
(**MOST**)

9. He shouldn't have told her such things. (**UNWISE**)

10. Teaching doesn't suit her (**CUT**)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test: Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word.

According to an old (1) _____ in the early seventeenth century a Penvian was cured (2) _____ a terrible fever by eating the bark of the cinchona tree. Quinine, the drug which can be (3) _____ from cinchona bark, was (4) _____ widely used as medicine until 1816.

Quinine has proved invaluable to modern medicine. It is used in the (5) _____ of malaria, a (6) _____ transmitted by the anopheles mosquito and common in the tropical (7) _____ of the world. Quinine preparation are also used to help cure typhoid fever, rheumatic fever, and (8) _____ sicknesses.

The cinchona tree belongs to the evergreen family and, unlike most evergreens, (9) _____ very fragrant flowers. Cinchona trees are native to South America, but are now (10) _____ in such other places as India, Ceylon and Java.

B. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers.

A new British medical instrument is about to change dramatically our ability to recognise disease hidden inside the body. It is called the magnetic scanner, and it gives information about the body which current machines, such as the brain scanner and the more recent body scanner, cannot provide. And unlike existing machines, the new machine does not use X-ray radiation waves, which makes it much safer for patients.

Unlike existing scanners, a magnetic scanner can show the side or the back of a suspect part of the body. Used on, for example, a lung with suspected damage, it can turn the image of the lung to give a series of different views. The image is not simply worked out in the computer's "imagination", the magnetic scanner actually examines every side of the lung. When examining the softer part of the body with existing scanners, doctors frequently have to use a "contrast medium" to make a muscular organ show up to X-ray waves, the usual "contrast medium" given to patients before a stomach X-ray scan takes place is harmless, but for some brain scans so that it passes into the brain, this is unpleasant and painful and it can be dangerous. The magnetic scanner needs no "contrast medium".

The new machine can also see in greater detail than ever before. Growths of all kinds show up clearly on the brain and so do the dead patches which are the signs of the disease, multiple sclerosis. Until now patients complaining of double vision or an inability to control their muscles from time could be suffering from some much more easily cured diseases and a brain scanner could not distinguish between these with certainty. The doctor can now definitely say whether or not cancer of multiple sclerosis is present. Previously, these diseases have been missed and patients have been given false information about their health. The technique is still improving with great speed: pictures produced a couple of years ago look very simple compared with those of today.

1. What does the new magnetic scanner machine do?

- A. It looks at a diseased part of the body from all directions.
- B. It can look right through a diseased part of the body.
- C. It sends sound waves to the diseased part of the body.
- D. It uses a computer to "imagine" different views of the body.

2. What disadvantage do existing machines have?

- A. Patients need an injection before they are used.
- B. The contrasts recorded are too strong.
- C. It is often necessary to use a contrast medium.
- D. The X-ray waves are sometimes painful.

3. *In what way is the new machine an improvement?*

- A. It can cure some diseases much more easily.
- B. It will never give a double view.
- C. The techniques involved can be learned quickly.
- D. It can show all the details of a diseased part of the body.

4. *The machine is useful in identifying the disease multiple sclerosis, because it shows*

- A. dark spots in the eyes.
- B. dead areas in the brain.
- C. cancer like growths.
- D. damage to muscles.

5. *"Sclerosis" means*

- A. a disease that causes an organ or soft part of the body to become hard.
- B. a disease that causes indigestion.
- C. tuberculosis.
- D. bronchitis.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2001

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. *Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.*

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. hasty | B. nasty | C. tasty | D. wastage |
| 2. A. chooses | B. houses | C. rises | D. horses |
| 3. A. homonym | B. dishonesty | C. honorable | D. hourly |
| 4. A. slaughter | B. draught | C. naughty | D. plaudit |
| 5. A. whistle | B. thirst | C. skirt | D. reptile |
| 6. A. adventure | B. advantage | C. advertise | D. addition |
| 7. A. chain | B. entertain | C. bargain | D. complain |
| 8. A. naked | B. coughed | C. hatred | D. sacred |
| 9. A. pleased | B. closed | C. raised | D. embarrassed |
| 10. A. assist | B. must | C. island | D. mist |

B. *Group the following words into columns according to their stress patterns.*

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| create | jeopardize | preferential | invalid |
| extravagant | diametre | elasticity | misunderstand |
| accidental | coincide | recipe | communism |
| tuberculosis | geneticist | tattoo | politics |
| guarantee | economics | nevertheless | cinematographer |

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	4 th syllable

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best answer.

- 1. For people with hearing difficulties, telephones with volume controls provide the best _____.
A. reply B. response C. solution D. result
- 2. I've had two teeth taken out. It was OK at the time, but now my mouth really _____.
A. pains B. harms C. hurts D. injures
- 3. He got an excellent grade in his exam _____ the fact that he worked particularly hard.
A. in spite of B. on account of C. because D. although
- 4. There was a great scandal when it turned out that the Bishop, who was meant to be _____, had a son.
A. singular B. celibate C. immaculate D. separated
- 5. It is a long _____ from Tokyo to London.
A. tour B. track C. flight D. travel
- 6. The acrobats at the circus performed some very impressive _____.
A. deeds B. exploits C. actions D. feats
- 7. I'm afraid I'm rather _____ about existence of ghosts.
A. skeptical B. partial C. adaptable D. incapable
- 8. His answer was so confusing that I could hardly make any _____ of it at all.
A. interpretation B. meaning
C. intelligibility D. sense
- 9. If she can make up such stories, she is certainly a very _____ girl.
A. imaginable B. imaginative
C. imaginary D. imagining
- 10. During the First World War, an _____ 5 million people lost their lives.
A. assumed B. estimated
C. envisaged D. approximated

B. Supply the correct form of the word in the parentheses.

- 1. I _____ wrote letters of application, but got no reply. (end)
- 2. The thing I hate about John is his _____. (rely)
- 3. Barter, however, was a very _____ system. (satisfy)

4. Although he was not _____ about helping with the washing up, he did so all the time. (**enthusiasm**)
5. In some areas water has to be boiled to _____ it. (**pure**)
6. There was a heavy _____ yesterday afternoon which completely ruined the church garden party. (**pour**)
7. The man was found guilty of fraud and sentenced to 3-year _____. (**prison**)
8. Some people claim to be able to _____ the future. (**tell**)
9. While walking in the mountains in North Wales, we came across a _____ quarry. (**use**)
10. Thank you for your _____ delivery of the parcel. (**time**)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Use the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. I would rather (**not be**) _____ absent from class yesterday.
2. An eyewitness described how ten people (**kill**) _____ in the fire.
3. Scarcely they (**move**) _____ into the house when their friends (**come**) _____ in.
4. Trade has gone from bad to worse and staff (**lay**) _____ off now.
5. He became addicted to _____ (**smoke**). He really regretted (**not take**) _____ his father's advice.
6. It is crucial that Dido (**stop**) _____ using Quang Ha.
7. She (**not allow**) _____ anybody (**read**) _____ her diary but yesterday she (**find**) _____ her Mum (**read**) _____ it; she couldn't but (**ignore**) _____ the incident.
8. On the first of next month, he (**be**) _____ in prison for five years.
9. I (**look**) _____ through my old photograph album. It's full of photos of people whose names I completely (**forget**) _____. I wonder what (**happen**) _____ to them all.
10. He died of lung cancer. He (**smoke**) _____ a lot.
11. The last time he (**see**) _____ in the public, he (**wear**) _____ a gray suit.

B. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one.

1. Everyone was surprised that the singer had very little money when he died.
The singer _____

2. John has not had his hair cut for over six months.

The last _____

3. Although both his legs were broken in the crash, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.

Despite _____

4. She got down to writing the report as soon as she returned from her walk.

No sooner _____

5. They were all arrested because of his incompetence.

Had _____

6. I don't really like her even though I admire her achievement.

Much _____

7. When they told the Minister about the strike, he was very angry.

On _____

8. The patient recovered more rapidly than expected.

The patient _____

9. Keeping calm is the secret of passing your driving test.

As long as _____

10. It's extremely difficult for us to make ends meet these days.

We find _____

C. Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the words in brackets

1. I just can't decide where to go on holiday. (**MIND**)

2. You could always stay with us for a few days, if necessary. (**PUT**)

3. It won't help if you worry about it. (**POINT**)

4. He's really keen to start his new job. (**FORWARD**)

5. Everyone who comes to the city notices the beauty of its architecture (**FAILS**)

6. She was so beautiful that I couldn't stop looking at her (**EYES**)

7. I've lost interest in going to the same place all the time (**FED UP**)

8. Lucas is just working here temporarily. (BEING)

9. Everyone is sure that he will win the election (BOUND)

10. Ann was afraid the neighbours would despise her for not having a washing machine. (LOOK)

D. Fill in each blank with one appropriate preposition or particle.

1. I subscribe _____ several magazines.
2. The world is yearning _____ peace, but does not seem to know how to win it.
3. When did you check out _____ the hotel?
4. He usually writes his essays _____ ink _____ ruled paper.
5. I could hear the director rebuking Jim _____ being late for work again.
6. Because she kept putting _____ going to the dentist, her toothache went worse.
7. Are you fed _____ with this job?
8. How are you getting _____ your study at school?
9. Passengers mustn't get off the bus when it is still _____ motion.
10. Do you know of a cure _____ baldness?
11. Our education must put an end _____ illiteracy.
12. Without a fridge, fresh food will go _____ very quickly.
13. Something went wrong _____ my car yesterday.
14. Her parents don't approve _____ her.
15. The completion of the new Town Hall has been held _____ owing to a strike.
16. It took me a long time to get _____ my illness.
17. The meeting broke _____ after three hours and everyone went for a drink.
18. He's independent _____ his parents.

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test: Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word.

HOW TELEVISION WAS INVENTED

Television owes its origins (1) _____ many inventors. But it was the single-minded determination of an amateur inventor, John Logic Baird, (2)

_____ led to the first live television broadcast.

Born in Scotland in 1898 and educated in Glasgow, John Logie Baird (3) _____ a living as a razor-blade salesman. In (4) _____ 1890s Guglielmo Marconi showed that sound could be sent by radio waves. Baird became convinced that a similar system could transmit a (5) _____. He spent most of his spare time working on his ideas in his tiny workshop (6) _____ any commercial support. He had to use his own earnings to convince his research. In 1924, Baird (7) _____ transmitted the general outline of a figure over more than 3 metres. He continued to experiment and on October 25, 1925 transmitted a recognisable image of a doll. He ran down to the office on the ground floor and persuaded one of the office boys to come upstairs. The boy became the first living image (8) _____ by television. Overnight, Baird became famous and the money which he needed to convince his research was at (9) _____ made available. In 1927 he made a transmission from London to Glasgow and in 1928 he made another from London to New York. He continued experimenting and spent his last year exploring the (10) _____ of colour television.

B. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers.

Many countries face a somewhat more serious economic problem in the form of an unfavorable trade balance with other nations. Such an imbalance exists when the total value of a country's imports exceeds that of exports. For example, if a country buys 10 billion dollars in products from other countries, yet sells 10 billion dollars of its own products overseas, its trade is 20 billion dollars. Many underdeveloped nations find themselves in this position because they lack natural resources or the industrial capacity to use these resources, and thus have to import raw materials or manufactured goods.

One effect of a trade deficit is the flow of currency out of a country. In the case of an underdeveloped nation, this can cause many financial difficulties, including failure to meet debt payments and obstacles to creation of an industrial base. Even in the case of a fully developed nation such as the United States, a large trade deficit is reason for alarm. American products, made by well-paid workers in U.S. industries, cost more to produce than those made in places like Asia, where labor and material costs are much lower. Money spent on foreign products is money not spent on items produced by domestic industries.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The causes and consequences of trade deficits.
- B. Several worldwide economic problems.
- C. Lack of resources in underdeveloped countries.
- D. The value of exports versus imports.

2. According to the passage, when does a trade imbalance occur?

- A. A country sells more products overseas than its imports.
- B. The value of the products a country imports is greater than the value of the products it exports.
- C. A country cannot develop its natural resources.
- D. A country has a serious economic problem.

3. The passage states that many underdeveloped nations have trade deficits because

- A. they find themselves in this position.
- B. they have failed to meet debt payments.
- C. they export most of their natural resources to other nations.
- D. they have to import most of their natural resources or manufactured products.

4. Which of the following is not mentioned as a possible cause of a trade imbalance?

- A. The high cost of exported items.
- B. An underdeveloped industrial base.
- C. A lack of natural resources.
- D. Low labor and material costs in Asian countries.

5. It can be inferred from this passage that American industries

- A. provide a strong industrial base that prevents a trade deficit.
- B. import labor and material from overseas.
- C. are hurt by a trade imbalance.
- D. do not pay their workers sufficient wages.

C. Read carefully and decide whether each of the following statement is true (T) or false (F).

Arrival:

When the plane lands, you are requested to keep your seat belt fastened until the light goes off and remain in your seat until the plane stops moving. This is for your own comfort and safety.

Leaving the airport:

If you are ending your journey at this airport, you should go up to the escalator to passport control and customs. If you are travelling further by rail or coach, you will find an information desk outside the customs hall, as well as a bank where you can change money.

Catching another flight:

If you are planning to change planes, you should follow the signs to the waiting lounge, where you should check in and wait to board your connecting flight. There will be an announcement when your flight is due to take off. Our ground staff will be happy to help you.

Leaving the plane:

All passengers leaving the plane should make sure that they take everything with them. If you have checked in any luggage, you should remember to collect it from the baggage area inside the airport.

Continuing on this flight:

We regret that passengers who are continuing their journey on this flight may not get off the plane. You may not smoke while the plane is on the ground.

Thank you for flying with us. We hope to be able to welcome you on board again soon.

1. _____ All passengers must leave the aeroplane.
2. _____ You must wait until the light goes out before undoing your seat belt.
3. _____ Passengers who are leaving the airport must first go to passport control.
4. _____ Passengers continuing by another plane must go through customs.
5. _____ You can change money before you go to passport control.
6. _____ You must go up the escalator to the waiting lounge if you are changing plane.
7. _____ Passengers in the waiting lounge will hear an announcement when their plane is ready to leave.
8. _____ No one is allowed to smoke in the airport.
9. _____ The aeroplane is going on to another place after some of the passengers get off.
10. _____ Passengers who are leaving the plane should check that they have not left anything behind.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2002

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose **bold part** is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. A. preferable | B. prejudice | C. premises | D. preconception |
| 2. A. significant | B. cellar | C. muscle | D. cease |
| 3. A. wicked | B. sacred | C. helped | D. beloved |

4. A. launch

B. digestion

C. pronunciation

D. suggestion
5. A. donkey

B. monkey

C. tough

D. hiccough
6. A. naval

B. canal

C. fatal

D. mammal
7. A. subtle

B. climb

C. rib

D. lamb
8. A. complain

B. bargain

C. ascertain

D. campaign
9. A. laugh

B. plough

C. enough

D. cough
10. A. honorable

B. honesty

C. historic

D. heir

B. Group the following words into columns according to their stress patterns.

communism lemonade tuberculosis finite ingenuity

admirable police employee although tattoo

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	4 th syllable

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. He’s very generous and everyone admires his _____. (self)
2. Librarians spend a lot of their time _____ books. (class)
3. There is an increasing _____ to motorcycle racing. (courage)
4. We have a bed ready in the spare room in case visitors arrive _____. (expect)
5. There was a heavy _____ yesterday afternoon which completely ruined the garden party. (pour)
6. The manager handed in his _____ after being accused of dishonesty. (resign)
7. She lost the case because of her _____ evidence. (admit)
8. He completely went to pieces after the _____ of his marriage. (break)
9. Nicotine is responsible for the _____ effects of smoking. (behave)
10. Although the police suspected him of the crime, since they had no definite _____ that he was involved, they could not arrest him. (prove)

B. Choose the best answer.

1. Don’t worry about the lunch! I’ll_____ to it.
- A. succeed

B. apply

C. devote

D. see
2. After leaving school, Nigel decided to _____ in the army.
- A. enlist

B. enroll

C. register

D. sign

3. He was a generous friend, but as a businessman he drove a hard _____.
A. bargain B. affair C. contract D. deal
4. Everybody is very anxious about the _____ of the negotiations.
A. outbreak B. outcome C. output D. outlook
5. How did Sheila _____ to the news of her award?
A. react B. answer C. confess D. appeal
6. Although he was completely _____ as a furniture maker, he produced the most beautiful chairs.
A. unable B. untrained C. incapable D. uneducated
7. Some people enjoy training; for others it is only a _____ to an end.
A. means B. method C. way D. tool
8. She _____ her neighbour's children for the broken window.
A. accused B. complained C. blamed D. denied
9. If you want a good flat in London, you have to pay through the _____ for it.
A. mouth B. ear C. nose D. teeth
10. I don't think we have very much _____, we are very different people.
A. together B. in common C. the same D. similar

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one.

1. Unless she's really hungry, she never eats snacks between meals.
Only _____
2. I can't believe that she was the winner.
I find _____
3. He must pass his English examination, which is obligatory.
It _____
4. Not until the body was found did the police believe her.
It was only _____
5. She never seems to succeed even though she studies much.
Much _____
6. My French friend finds driving on the left difficult.
My French friend isn't _____
7. The only thing that prevented the passing of the bill was the death of the Prime Minister.
Had it _____

8. She is proud of being such a good cook.

She **prides** _____

9. Betty is very happy to look after handicapped people.

Betty is **devoted** _____

10. Winning the football pools meant we could buy a new car.

Winning the football pools **enabled** _____

B. Use the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. On their next anniversary, Doris and Fred (**be**) _____ married for forty years.

2. Sorry. I didn't mean (**step**) _____ on your foot.

3. His greatest ambition is (**choose, take**) _____ part in the Olympics.

4. If Linda (**not stay**) _____ up late last night, she (**not be**) _____ tired now.

5. - How about your holiday?

- It was all right, but I'd rather (**go**) _____ to Da Lat.

6. He always talks as though he (**address**) _____ a public meeting.

7. Hardly he (**pick**) _____ up the book when the phone (**ring**) _____.

8. Do you feel like (**walk**) _____ or shall we take a taxi?

9. It's essential that she (**arrive**) _____ before 6 o'clock.

10. (**Write**) _____ the letter, she put it in an envelope.

11. - A man answered the phone. I suppose it was her husband.

- It (**not be**) _____ her husband. He has been dead for ages.

12. He will go to Ho Chi Minh City with a view to (**give**) _____ a chance of promotion.

13. I'm likely to pass the exam, (**be**) _____ I?

14. This time tomorrow, we (**lie**) _____ on a beach.

15. I think your garden needs (**weed**) _____, and you'd better have it (**do**) _____ tomorrow.

16. The news about the earthquake in the Philippines (**already broadcast**) _____ on radio several times so far.

C. Fill in each blank with one appropriate preposition or particle.

1. He took it _____ granted that they were happy.

2. The unpleasant smell in the restaurant put me _____ my dinner.

3. It's no use crying _____ spilt milk.

4. Don't let a good chance go _____ !

5. Many factories break the anti-pollution law and get _____ it.

6. She resembles her father _____ looks.
7. We always make a point _____ trying to make our guests feel comfortable.
8. _____ absence of evidence, the police couldn't take action _____ the man.
9. He didn't trust me. He was suspicious _____ my intentions.
10. Three men have been arrested and charged _____ robbery.
11. My neighbour's garage, which is adjacent _____ my house is full of rubbish.
12. I watched a film on TV last night, but I can't remember how it ended, I must have dropped _____ before the end.
13. She plays piano beautifully. She takes _____ her mother, who used to be a concert pianist.
14. Hello, operator. Could you put me _____ to extension 301, please?
15. I arranged to meet Jim after work last night, but he didn't turn _____.
16. We all know how wonderful you are. There's no need to show _____.
17. Our company has just been taken _____ by a larger one and I think quite a few people are going to lose their jobs.
18. When they got home from their vacation, they found that burglars had broken _____ their house.
19. Jim's very tall. He really _____ stands from the rest of his class.

D. Find the ten unnecessary words in the following passage. For each answer, underline the unnecessary word together with the word before it. The first one has been done for you.

Ex: 0. could be

The handwriting of school children could be spell the difference between success and failure in examinations according to research was carried out by the Open University.

In a study by Dennis Briggs of the Faculty of Educational Studies, it was found that essays which were written in different styles of handwriting attracted to different marks. "The findings suggest that there is a borderline zone within examination marking where how an essay is written may be nearly almost as important as what the essay is about.", said Mr. Briggs. Five essays which were double marked with the second marker be unaware of the marks of the first marker. The essay scripts for the second marker had been copied out in three writing styles. Two of the styles were ones which it had been the subject of continual criticism at school.

All the markers were practising teachers who were told that the effectiveness of double marking was being checked. The results showed that a twelve-year-old

who can present an essay one way will do better, perhaps far better more than a friend who can present the same standard in the terms of content but who does not or cannot make it look so that attractive. The conclusion is that school children may not do as well as perhaps they could if only their handwriting is untidy.

E. Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the words in brackets.

1. The fox was unsuccessful in reaching the grapes. (**VAIN**)

2. The crops were badly affected by the storm. (**EFFECT**)

3. Nobody could possibly believe the story he told us. (**BEYOND**)

4. The project received unanimous approval of the committee. (**FAVOUR**)

5. The personnel officer promised him that she wouldn't tell any one that he had been in prison. (**WORD**)

6. I had lost his phone number, so I could not contact him before. (**TOUCH**)

7. The bank robbers escaped in a stolen car. (**GETAWAY**)

8. I enjoy being the boss of a small company. (**FISH**)

9. The success of our local theatre has made our city famous. (**MAP**)

10. She is not upset; she is only pretending. (**ACT**)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Rearrange the following paragraphs into a meaningful passage. Begin the passage with paragraph C.

A. Today, radio and television serve many purposes besides pleasure and entertainment. They help us to find fish in the sea and to land airplanes in bad weather or at night. They control the work of a large number of machines in industry, and they can hold spaceships in their orbits. With the

help of radio and television, Russian scientists photographed the far side of the moon.

B. Electrons do wonderful things in calculating machines, which besides working hundreds of thousands of times faster than any mathematician, can feel, touch, smell, hear and see. It is difficult to imagine how we could calculate the orbits of sputniks and spaceship without using electronic calculating machines.

C. Our century has seen great changes in the life and living conditions of people. Less than a hundred years ago, many of the things that we do now seemed impossible. No one could imagine that people could fly, or that we could listen to music thousands of miles away.

D. More and more often, we hear of scientists using these machines in new fields. It was with the help of an electronic calculating machine that scientists succeeded in reading the language of the Mayas, the ancient people of Mexico. The machines can tell us what to explain in the fields under different climatic conditions; they can tell us when an earthquake is coming and where. The progress of science is leading to a better life for man.

E. The little electron is the giant of our modern times. Electronic means were used during World War II to learn of coming airplane attacks, and many lives were saved.

F. Imagine a man of Dickens's time in our modern world. In the sky, he sees people flying in tremendous "birds", we turn a switch and the dark room immediately becomes light. But the greatest surprise is the radio and the television set standing in the corner of the room.

B. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers.

Amy Tan, the American-born daughter of Chinese immigrants, received the Commonwealth Club Gold Award in 1989 for her first work of fiction, the best selling Joy Luck Club. The sixteen interrelated stories that constitute the work alternate between the tales of four Chinese immigrant mothers and their Americanized daughters, in an exploration of the generational and cultural tensions experienced by first-generation daughters of immigrants.

Tan's parents, like many, immigrants, had high expectations for their children and often set confusing standards, expecting Amy and her two brothers to think 'like Chinese but to speak perfect English, excel academically, and take advantage of every circumstance that might lead to success. Tan, however, rebelled against her parent's expectations, which included such exalted professions as neurosurgery and devoted herself to being thoroughly American and dreaming of being a fiction writer.

Tan obtained a bachelor's degree in English and linguistics and a master's degree in linguistics and eventually established herself as a highly successful business writer. Tan, however, was not satisfied despite her material success. Turning to her life long dream, she wrote her first short, "Endgame"; and then a second, "Waiting between the Trees". In 1987 Tan visited her half sisters in China with her mother, a trip that proved to be a turning point in her life and career. Tan felt a sense of completeness, a bonding with the country and its culture that she had never expected. Returning from China, Tan was surprised to learn that on the strength of her short stories she had received an advance from the publisher. Tan closed her business and wrote the remaining stories for the Joy Luck Club. It was a resounding success, well received by the critics and appearing on the New York Times bestseller list. It has been translated into 17 languages, including Chinese, and was made into a movie in 1993.

1. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?

- A. To analyze Amy Tan's literary works.
- B. To support Amy Tan's decision to become a fiction writer.
- C. To present biographical information about Amy Tan.
- D. To criticize Amy Tan's rebellion against her parents.

2. According to the passage, Amy Tan's visit to China

- A. was disappointing.
- B. had a profound effect on her.
- C. was not surprising in the least.
- D. was a trip she had always dreamed of taking.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that

- A. Tan's parents understood her dilemma but wanted the best for her.
- B. It took Tan a while to summon the courage to pursue her dreams.
- C. Tan started writing fiction in order to make more money.
- D. Tan had always wanted to return to China.

4. The word "exalted" means

- A. highly respected.
- B. very difficult.
- C. common.
- D. established.

5. It can be concluded from this passage that

- A. parents don't know what is best for their children.
- B. Tan did not use personal experience in her writing.
- C. Tan made the right decision when she closed her business.
- D. Tan always knew she was Chinese foremost and American only in her imagination.

C. Cloze test: Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word.

CLASSROOMS OF THE FUTURE: INTERNET WITHOUT WIRES

By Stephen A. Booth

Computers and the Internet are giving rise to virtual universities, and the effects of technology are being felt (1) _____ in grade schools. Teachers now have to rethink their approach to the subject and may need retraining (2) _____. Here's how computer science is changing the (3) _____ you and your children learn. When students go to class at California's Stanford University, they can power up their laptop computers by (4) _____ them into floor sockets as numerous as the beanbags that pass for furniture. But (5) _____ retrofitting telephone cables into classrooms is not easy or inexpensive feat, especially in older buildings, such case of access (6) _____ only a dream for most schools. One plan addresses the infrastructure of schools and would use low-power radio signals to distribute online text and video information within buildings or across an entire campus. A good (7) _____ of this initiative is a program called Class Link, funded by the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association Foundation. These wireless links (8) _____ the students with Internet access at (9) _____ of up to 1.5 million bits per second, roughly equivalent to expensive fiber-optic lines but (10) _____ high cost.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2003

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. devotion | B. question | C. nation | D. tradition | E. action |
| 2. A. betrays | B. says | C. plays | D. pays | E. lays |
| 3. A. measure | B. treasure | C. dreadful | D. breathe | E. breakfast |
| 4. A. garment | B. geezer | C. giggle | D. genuine | E. getaway |
| 5. A. measure | B. pleasure | C. nasal | D. television | E. decision |
| 6. A. naked | B. sacred | C. kicked | D. wicked | E. beloved |
| 7. A. carriage | B. voyage | C. message | D. massage | E. dosage |
| 8. A. south | B. booth | C. myth | D. truth | E. southern |
| 9. A. extraordinary | B. extreme | C. exemplify | | |
| | D. expertise | E. exaggeration | | |
| 10. A. absorb | B. debt | C. comb | D. bomb | E. tomb |

B. Group the following words into columns according to their stress patterns.

personnel marmalade ingenuity psychological patriotism
geneticist coincide experimental prerequisite infamous

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	4 th syllable

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best answer.

- This ring is only made of plastic, so it is quite _____.
A. valuable B. invaluable C. priceless D. valueless
- Robert is completely _____ in his new book on photography.
A. absorbed B. interested C. exhausted D. occupied
- It is difficult for museums to find funds to protect the nation's _____.
A. inheritance B. heritage C. possessions D. legacy
- There is a constant _____ of visitors to this important historic site.
A. current B. tide C. wave D. stream
- You shouldn't have criticized him in front of his friends. It was extremely _____ of you.
A. unfortunate B. insensitive C. insensible D. unconscious
- The _____ of living goes up and up. It'll never go down.
A. price B. value C. expense D. cost
- Even after you move to New York, we'd really appreciate it if you would take the time to _____ with us.
A. keep in touch B. keep in mind
C. drop a line D. stop over
- To be a good short story writer one needs, among other things, a very _____ imagination.
A. vivid B. living C. bright D. sparkling
- We've got a very _____ teacher who doesn't mind if we are a bit late.
A. broad-minded B. open-minded
C. easy-going D. absent-minded
- Stop _____ about the bush, James! Just tell me exactly what the problem is.
A. rushing B. hiding C. beating D. moving

B. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. We can't depend on him; he's a very _____ person. (rely)
2. I have no excuses. My actions were _____. (explain)
3. Women who are slimming can never enjoy a meal without being afraid of _____ their diet, (organize)
4. The cat looked at the new type of food on its plate _____. (suspect)
5. He suffered from constant _____. (sleep)
6. The doctor gave him an injection to _____ the pain. (death)
7. The people whose houses are to be demolished when the new road is built will be _____. (house)
8. Although the splitting of the atom was one of the greatest scientific _____ of this century, there are many people who don't welcome it. (break)
9. Many parents today have their infants _____ against hepatitis B. (vaccine)
10. My sister is very _____ about gardening but I'm afraid I don't know the first thing about it. (know)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Use the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

Canning is a method of preserving food over extended periods of time. The process involves (1. seal) _____ food in containers and (2. heat) _____ it in order to kill bacteria that could eventually cause spoilage. While most canned food is produced by commercial companies, some (3. do) _____ at home.

Homegrown fruits and vegetables such as apples and tomatoes are the most popular foods (4. can) _____. Even certain kinds of meats are suitable for canning. However, it is not advisable to heat produce such as avocados because of the changes in taste and texture that (5. occur) _____. Other foods, including cucumbers and peppers, can (6. can) _____ only if they (7. first pickle) _____ and then cooked at very low temperatures.

Properly canned food can be saved for as long as three years. If (8. not seal / properly) _____, the food can be spoiled by the growth of organisms. In severe cases, bacteria can cause a fatal form of poisoning (9. call) _____ botulism. For this reason, it is very important to check the seal of the jar or bottle regularly to make sure it (10. remain) _____ undisturbed.

B. Use the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. Were she (know) _____ the truth, she would tell you about it.
2. My boss is very angry with me. I didn't do all the work that I (do) _____ last week.

3. It looks as if this light (burn) _____ all night. I (forget) _____ (switch) _____ it off before I went to bed last night.
4. I visit new countries every year. By the time I (be) _____ sixty, I (visit) _____ all the most interesting countries in the world.
5. Congress has decreed that gasoline tax (abolish) _____.
6. I didn't see anyone but I felt as though I (watch) _____.
7. If I'd taken his advice, I (still, not do) _____ the same job.

C. Fill in each blank with one appropriate preposition.

1. She's always _____ the go. I don't know where she gets her energy from.
2. Samples will be provided _____ request.
3. We have to go by car _____ account _____ the bus strike.
4. This pullover is a bargain _____ \$20.50.
5. The case was dismissed _____ the absence _____ any definite proof.
6. It is _____ the law to leave your car here.
7. They can only cure him _____ his illness if they operate on him.
8. His name is Nicholas, but we call him Nick _____ short.

D. Complete the following sentences using the verbs given in the box. You have to use the correct tenses of the verbs and the appropriate particles.

give	go	let	call	fall
come	make	break	wear	bring

1. We felt we'd been badly _____ when they told us our application had been rejected.
2. If you have an old blanket, it's advisable that it _____ so that we have something to sit on at the beach.
3. The gun _____ in his hand when he was cleaning it.
4. He pretended to be an Englishman, but his foreign language _____ him _____.
5. We've made all the arrangements. Let's hope our plans don't _____ at the last moment.
6. He _____ a lot of money at a very early age, so he has never had to work.
7. To cover his absence, he decided _____ a complete false story about being involved in a car accident.
8. We _____ a specialist when he grew worse.

9. The school for _____ the holiday at the end of May.
10. Looking after six kids all day has completely _____ me _____.

E. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one.

1. "That's a lovely new dress, Jean," said her mother.

Jean's mother complimented _____

2. Under no circumstances should you phone the police.

The last _____

3. I wasn't a bit surprised to hear that Karen had changed her job.

It came _____

4. The cost of living has gone up considerably in the last few years.

There _____

5. I'm absolutely sure he took the money on purpose.

He couldn't possibly _____

6. He had no idea how difficult the task would be until he was half way through it.

Only _____

7. They had such a fierce dog that nobody would visit them.

So _____

8. His disabilities didn't prevent him from sailing around the world.

Although _____

9. The presidential visit attracted such an enormous crowd that all traffic came to a standstill.

So many _____

10. You can use it as long as you like, and it won't wear out.

No matter _____

F. Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the words in brackets.

- A. Will you please stay with me for a while? (**COMPANY**)

- B. You shouldn't take his help for granted. (**ASSUME**)

- C. Jenny didn't feel like going to the party. (**MOOD**)

D. We delayed our departure because of the bad weather. (**ACCOUNT**)

E. He is certainly not a reliable witness. (**MEANS**)

F. Scientists say forests are being destroyed by air pollution. (**BLAME**)

G. There's no way we can agree to this solution. (**QUESTION**)

H. I can nearly remember his name. (**TONGUE**)

I. William tried to remain impartial in the quarrel between his two cousins.
(**SIDES**)

J. Final year students don't have to attend lectures. (**OPTIONAL**)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word.

When we were in England last year, I (1) _____ fishing with my friend, Peter. Early in the morning we were sitting quietly by the (2) _____ of a lake when we had an unpleasant surprise. We saw a duck (3) _____ along with three ducklings (4) _____ cheerfully behind her. As we watched them, (5) _____ was a sudden swirl in the water. We caught a (6) _____ of the vicious jaws of a pike - a fish (7) _____ is rather like a freshwater shark - and one of the (8) _____ was dragged below the surface.

This incident made Peter furious. He vowed to catch the pike. (9) _____ three successive mornings, we returned to the vicinity and used different (10) _____ of bait. On the third day, Peter was lucky. (11) _____ an artificial frog as bait, he (12) _____ to hook the monster. There was a desperate fight but Peter was determined to capture the pike (13) _____ he succeeded. When he had got it ashore and killed it, he (14) _____ the fish and found that it scaled (15) _____ thirty pounds - a record for that district.

B. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers.

Successful innovations have driven many older technologies to extinction and have resulted in higher productivity, greater consumption of energy, increased demand for raw materials, accelerated flow of material through the economy and

increased quantities of metals and other substances in use per capita. The history of industrial development abounds with examples.

In 1870, horses and mules were the prime sources of power on US farms. One horse or mule was required to support for human-beings, a ratio that remained almost constant for many decades. At that time, had a national commission been asked to forecast the horse and mule population for 1970, its answer probably would have depended on whether its consultants were of an economic or technological turn of mind. Had they been “economists”, they would probably have projected the 1970 horses and mule population to be more than 50 million. Had they been “technologists” they would have recognized that the power of steam had already been harnessed to industry and to land ocean transport. They would have recognized further that it would be only a matter of time before steam would be the prime source of power on the farm. It would have been difficult for them to avoid the conclusion that the horse and mule population would decline rapidly.

1. *According to the passage, what supplied most of the power on US farms in 1870?*
A. Humans B. Animals C. Engines D. Water
2. *Which of the following is not mentioned by the author as a consequence of new technological developments?*
A. More raw materials become necessary.
B. Overall productivity increased.
C. Older technologies die away.
D. The quality of life is improved.
3. *It can be inferred from the passage that by 1870*
A. technology began to be more economical.
B. the US horse population was about 10 million.
C. the steam engine had been invented.
D. a national commission on agriculture had been established.
4. *In the second paragraph, the author suggests that “economists” would*
A. fail to consider the influence of technological innovation.
B. value the economic contribution of farm animals.
C. plan the economy through yearly forecasts.
D. consult for the national commission on the economy.
5. *What is the author's attitude towards changes brought on by technological innovation?*
A. He is excited about them. C. He accepts them as natural.
B. He is disturbed by them. D. He questions their usefulness.

*C. There are fifteen mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them.
Follow the example.*

Line 1: O. usually $\Rightarrow$ always

DREAMS

Dreams have usually fascinated human beings. The idea of dreams provides us with useful informations about our life goes back thousands of years. For the greater part of human history which was taken for granted that the sleeping mind was in touch with the super natural world and dreams were to be interpreted as messages with prophetic or healing functions. In the nineteen century, it was a widespread reaction against this way of thinking and dreaming were widely dismissed as being very little more than jumbles fantasy about memories of the next day.

It was not at the end of the nineteenth century that an Austrian neurologist, Sigmund Freud, pointed out that people who has similar experiences on the day, and who are then subjected by the same stimuli when they are asleep, produces different dreams. Freud went on to develop the theory of the dream process which might enable him to interpret dreams as clue to the conflicts taking place within the personality. It is by no means an exaggeration to say that hardly any other theories have had such great an influence on subsequent thought.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2004

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. liquor | B. choke | C. chord | D. chaos |
| 2. A. raised | B. hatred | C. sacred | D. naked |
| 3. A. food | B. look | C. took | D. good |
| 4. A. releases | B. faces | C. places | D. advises |
| 5. A. nature | B. change | C. gravity | D. basis |
| 6. A. exist | B. exhibit | C. exhibition | D. exactly |
| 7. A. enough | B. cough | C. though | D. rough |
| 8. A. geisha | B. giraffe | C. gin | D. ginger |
| 9. A. resign | B. resound | C. resonant | D. resource |
| 10. A. anchor | B. uncle | C. thankful | D. anything |

B. Group the following words into columns according to their stress patterns.

geologist ordinary contributory ingenuity
competent tuberculosis naive necessary
understand guarantee

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	4 th syllable

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best answer.

1. Enough money has been raised to _____ the hospital's survival.
A. ensure B. endow C. enable D. empower
2. _____, the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.
A. by and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually
3. Physics and mathematics interest him almost _____.
A. equally B. the same C. similarly D. alike
4. I admit I suffer from a _____ of patience with such people.
A. shortage B. lack C. emptiness D. limit
5. You haven't heard all the facts so don't _____ to conclusions.
A. dash B. jump C. spring D. fly
6. The student's hard work was _____ with success in his degree examination.
A. rewarded B. thanked C. awarded D. presented
7. He _____ on the bed staring at the ceilings wondering what to do next.
A. laid B. lay C. lain D. lied
8. The _____ between the rich and the poor countries of the world is increasing.
A. space B. gap C. distance D. interval
9. Picasso was a (n) _____ cubist painter.
A. artistic B. celebrated C. colourful D. knowledgeable
10. Because of the dominance of retail chain-stores, most shopping centres show the same bland _____ and no imagination.
A. similarity B. likeness C. equality D. uniformity

B. Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. The _____ of the agriculture in our country is very necessary. (**electrify**)
2. She is training to be a _____. (**beauty**)
3. It's _____ of him to lose his temper like that - he's usually very calm. (**character**)
4. Politeness is one thing. Real kindness is another. You must learn to _____ between the two. (**different**)
5. It is _____ to me whether she stays or leaves. (**material**)
6. I didn't believe him. His story was very _____. (**convince**)
7. We _____ go to the pub before lunch on Sunday. (**vary**)
8. His disappearance is very strange, in fact, quite _____. (**explain**)
9. The new _____ has certainly made things a lot easier in the town centre since it has taken away all the through traffic. (**pass**)
10. The low wages and poor working conditions caused great _____ among the workers. (**satisfy**)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Use the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

It (1. **once, believe**) _____ that being overweight (2. **be**) _____ healthy, but nowadays few people (3. **subscribe**) _____ to this viewpoint. While many people (4. **fight**) _____ the battle (5. **reduce**) _____ weight, studies are being conducted (6. **concern**) _____ the appetite and how it (7. **control**) _____ by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusion of these studies may give insight into how (8. **deal**) _____ with weight problems. For example, when (9. **ask**) _____ about their eating habits in times of stress, several hundred people said they reacted to stressful situations by eating. Further investigations with both human and animals indicated that it (10. **be, not**) _____ food that relieves tension but rather the act of chewing.

B. Use the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. Mary isn't here - but she (**not, take**) _____ the car because there's no petrol in it.
2. Hardly they (**move**) _____ into the house when their friends came.
3. Trade has gone from bad to worse and staff (**lay**) _____ off now.
4. Would they not rather you (**seek**) _____ new sponsors?
5. By the time we get there now, I'm afraid the meeting (**end**) _____.
6. Jean, I'm so glad you've got here at last. I (**expect**) _____ you all day.
7. None of the people (**invite**) _____ to the party can come.

8. His demand was that his son (acquit) _____ at once.
9. Had they not invented satellites, we (not, watch) _____ live programmes on TV.
10. What a pity! If only I (listen) _____ to my parents.

C. Fill in each blank with one appropriate preposition.

1. He believes the figure should be more _____ \$10 million.
2. They were angry at being treated _____ children.
3. I promise to admit you _____ my office.
4. These oranges are sold _____ the dozen.
5. We met each other in Paris _____ coincidence.
6. Our house has been _____ the market for months.
7. I called _____ the hope _____ finding her at home.
8. I was _____ the verge of phoning him when he came.
9. – Can you help me solve this puzzle?
– Don't rely on me, I think we are _____ the same boat.

D. Complete the following sentences using the verbs given in the box. You have to use the correct tenses of the verbs and the appropriate particles.

set	bring	put	come	make
carry	go	get	run	

1. I unexpectedly _____ an old friend in the shopping center last week.
2. He _____ a new record for the 1,000 metres in the last Olympic Games.
3. Police have asked witness of the accident _____.
4. I couldn't _____ what he was saying. It was beyond my understanding.
5. I'm sure this milk _____. It smells funny.
6. Do you think I have any chance of _____ my driving test?
7. You may _____ a brave front but you are really nervous.
8. Computer technology will _____ a revolution in business administration.
9. He _____ sitting for the test when he was told how difficult it would be.
10. The Vietnamese people successfully _____ the August Revolution in 1945.

E. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one.

1. I only realized what I had missed when they told me about it later.
Not until _____

2. My parents let me go abroad alone for the first time.

I was _____

3. You're asking questions because you didn't pay enough attention.

Had it _____

4. It's sad, but unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.

Sad _____

5. She asked us to leave quietly so that we wouldn't disturb her.

So as _____

F. Rewrite the following sentences with the given words in such a way that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the form of the words in brackets.

A. I think you should try and be as optimistic as you can. (SIDE)

B. Local residents said they were against the new traffic scheme.
(DISAPPROVAL)

C. Fish for breakfast doesn't appeal to everyone. (TASTE)

D. We agreed that each of us would do the washing up on alternative days.
(TURNS)

E. Jack and Rose never agree on how to bring up their children. (EYE)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in each numbered space with one appropriate word.

Low level of literacy and numeracy have a damaging impact (1) _____ almost every aspect of adult (2) _____ according to a survey published yesterday, which offers evidence (3) _____ a developing underclass.

Tests and interviews with hundreds of people born in a (4) _____ week in 1958 graphically illustrated the handicap of educational underachievement. The effects (5) _____ seen in unemployment, family breakdown, (6) _____ incomes, depression and social inactivity.

Those who left school at 16 with (7) _____ basic skills had been employed for (8) _____ to four years less than good readers by the time they reached 37. Professor John Bynner, of City University, who carried (9) _____ the research, said that today's unqualified teenagers would face even greater problems because the supply of manual jobs had (10) _____ up.

B. Read the article below about the London Underground (the Tube). Choose the best phrases from A to J to fill space 1-5. One answer has been given as an example.

UP THE TUBE

Instead of complaining about the Northern Line, we Londoners ought to feel grateful for the tube, the envy of other cities. Liverpool and Newcastle have local lines of a faintly tube-like appearance but they go underground for very short distances (0) J .

Thirty years ago, my friend Pearl from Peacehaven came up to London (1) _____. She had to be coaxed on the escalator, and gave little shrieks of delighted horror (2) _____. Inside the train she looked out of the window at blackness in alarm. Like all who gaze through underground windows, she saw not only blackness (3) _____.

When the escalator first began, my family tells me, (4) _____ hence the unmovable steps that sometimes run parallel to the moving staircase. My aunt, straight from a village in Poland, was struck with terror at the sight of the escalator, (5) _____. Those were chivalrous times and two London Transport officials heaved her on and helped on to her as she screamed, kicked and struggled. I bet they were glad when they reached the top for she was a large aunt.

- A. and refused point-blank to ascend
- B. as if she were on a fairground roller-coaster
- C. as there's nothing quite like it
- D. but her own reflection
- E. many adults were frightened of it
- F. but because she was scared
- G. and I showed her the sights
- H. even though she had made up her mind
- I. so I don't think they qualify as tubes

C. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers.

Noise, commonly defined as unwanted sound, is another environmental pollutant. Particularly in congested urban areas, the noise produced as a by-product of our advancing technology causes physical and psychological harm, and detracts from the quality of life for those who are exposed to it.

Unlike the eye, the ear has no lid; therefore, noise penetrates without protection. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning caused by the flow of adrenalin in response to fear.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same way that we would response to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise as well.

1. What is the author's main point?

- A. Loud noises signal danger.
- B. The ear is not like the eye.
- C. Hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem.
- D. Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health.

2. What is the author's definition of noise?

- A. A by-product of technology.
- B. Physical and psychological harm.
- C. Unwanted sound.
- D. Congestion

3. According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to

- A. annoyance.
- B. disease.
- C. danger.
- D. damage.

4. It can be inferred from this passage that the eye

- A. enjoys greater protection than the ear.
- B. responds to fear.
- C. is damaged by noise.
- D. increases functions.

5. What is probably the topic of the paragraph that precedes this passage?

- A. Urban areas
- C. Technology
- B. Environmental pollutants
- D. Disease

D. There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them. Follow the example.

Example: 0. them → themselves

Petroleum was formed on the ground many millions of years ago. Plants and animals live in the sea sank to the sea bed when they died. Their remain mixed with sand and mud in layer deposits, built up slowly over the years. A combined action of heat, pressure and bacteria turns these deposits into petroleum. The petroleum moved slowly upwards to the porous rocks nor became trapped there. In the passage of time, land that was once under water rose to the face of the sea. As such, petroleum deposits are now found below or near dry land.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2007

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question. (5 points)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. mass <u>a</u> ge | B. carri <u>a</u> ge | C. voy <u>a</u> ge | D. dos <u>a</u> ge |
| 2. A. dimen <u>s</u> ion | B. expans <u>i</u> on | C. confus <u>i</u> on | D. tens <u>i</u> on |
| 3. A. in <u>cr</u> ease | B. in <u>k</u> | C. pin <u>k</u> | D. than <u>k</u> |
| 4. A. apolo <u>g</u> y | B. class <u>i</u> fy | C. test <u>i</u> fy | D. ver <u>i</u> fy |
| 5. A. belov <u>e</u> d | B. nak <u>e</u> d | C. plough <u>e</u> d | D. learn <u>e</u> d |

B. Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question. (5 points)

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. obvious | B. notorious | C. credulous | D. numerous |
| 2. A. dialect | B. diagram | C. diagonal | D. diamond |
| 3. A. Europe | B. monument | C. province | D. minority |
| 4. A. obsolete | B. complete | C. compete | D. deplete |
| 5. A. consent | B. obstinacy | C. condolence | D. equality |

PART TWO: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Choose the best answer. (10 points)

1. She loved tennis and could watch it till the came home.
A. she B. everyone C. horses D. cows
2. Could you close the window? There is a bit of a
A. current B. wind C. draught D. breeze
3. Thousands of steel were used as the framework of the new office block.
A. beams B. girders C. stakes D. piles
4. The ceiling fans were on, but unfortunately they only the hot, humid air.
A. stirred up B. poured through C. turned into D. cut back
5. He set one alarm-clock for five o'clock and the other for five past so as to that he did not oversleep.
A. assure B. ensure C. insure D. reassure
6. When Tim was eating a cherry, he accidentally swallowed the
A. nut B. stone C. seed D. core
7. It was only he told me his surname that I realised that we had been to the same school.
A. then B. until C. as soon as D. when

8. He got an excellent grade in his examination the fact that he had not worked particularly hard.
 A. on account of B. because C. in spite of D. although
9. Their eventual choice of house was by the time Peter would take to get to the office.
 A. related B. consequent C. determined D. dependent
10. It turned out that we rushed to the airport as the plane was delayed by several hours.
 A. hadn't B. should have C. mustn't D. needn't have

B. Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets in each sentence. (5 points)

- His busy schedule made him completely (access) to his students.
- He works for UNESCO in a purely (advice) role.
- The sun and the moon are often (person) in poetry.
- I've never known such a (quarrel) person.
- I don't care if you had had too much to drink. Your behaviour last night was (defend)

C. Choose the right verbs provided in the box, then use the most suitable forms of the verbs to fill in the numbered blanks. (5 points)

break call slow take draw

- The red car has just up in front of our house. Are we expecting anyone?
- His condition is worse than before. I think we should in a doctor.
- I've won a million pound! I don't believe it! I simply can't it in!
- Could you down, please. I don't like driving so fast on country roads.
- I'm sorry. I'm late. The car has down again. I've left it about a mile down the street.

D. From the four underlined words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), identify the one that is not correct. (10 points)

- Anthropologists agree that our primitive ancestors who inhabited

A

B

the tropics probably have natural protection against the sun.

C

D

- A good exercise program helps teach people to avoid the habits

A

B

that might shorten the lives.

C

D

3. A thunder usually follows lightning by five seconds for every mile between
A B C D
the flash and the observer.
4. Forgery, in law, is the fabrication or altering of a written document
A B
with the intent to deceive or defraud.
C D
5. During the first half of the nineteenth century, immigrants to the
A
United States were predominant from Western Europe; after the Civil
B
War, however, new arrivals came mainly from Eastern and Southern
C
Europe, as well as from Asia.
D
6. Bill Gates built his microcomputer software company into one of the
A
Largest in the nation, and in doing so became one of the country's
B C
wealthiest and most respected man.
D
7. With his many theories, Albert Einstein did a great impact on physics,
A
so much so that he is often called the greatest physicist of all time.
B C D
8. Since rats are destructive and may carry disease, therefore many cities
A B C
try to exterminate them.
D
9. In that age of computers, it is difficult to imagine how tedious the work
A B C
of accountants and clerks must have been in the past.
D
10. Made up of more than 150 member countries, the organization known
A B
as the United Nations were established after World War II to preserve
C D
international peace and security.

E. Supply the correct tense of the verb in brackets. (8 points)

1. You must tell me the truth. I insist on (tell) the truth.
2. (Thompson catch) the ball, we would have won the game.
3. Don't worry. We (finish) the report by 11 o'clock.
4. Fred was pleased (admit) to the college.
5. There were some people (row) on the river.
6. Alex has a test tomorrow that he needs to study for. He (not watch) TV right now.
7. Were I (know) the answer, I (tell) you right away.
8. By the end of last year he (read) four Shakespeare plays and by next year he (read) two more.

PART THREE: READING

A. Read the passage and then decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. (10 points)

WHALING

Rock carving suggest that Stone Age people were hunting whales for food as early as 2200 B.C. Such (1). hunting is still practiced today in a number of (2). including the Inuit people of Greenland and North America.

Whaling became big business from the seventh century as the (3). for whalebone and whale oil rose, and humpback and sperm whales were hunted in (4). large numbers. But just as stocks of these species began to fall, the explosive harpoon-gun was (5). This weapon, together with the development of steam-power ships, (6). the whalers to hunt the fast-moving fin and blue whales.

In 1905 the whaling (7). moved to the waters of Antarctica. The introduction of massive factory ships enabled the whales to be processed at sea. As a result, the blue whale had (8). disappeared by the 1950s. In 1946 the International Whaling Commission was established to maintain the declining whale populations. Quotas were (9). but these were often (10)..... and numbers continued to fall. Hunting of many species continued until 1986 when the IWC finally responded to international pressure and a ban on commercial whaling was introduced.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. survival | B. essential | C. basic | D. subsistence |
| 2. A. groups | B. societies | C. races | D. nationalities |
| 3. A. demand | B. desire | C. request | D. reliance |
| 4. A. repeatedly | B. frequently | C. continually | D. increasingly |
| 5. A. invented | B. discovered | C. assembled | D. applied |
| 6. A. managed | B. employed | C. enabled | D. empowered |
| 7. A. lines | B. troops | C. staff | D. fleets |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 8. A. virtually | B. possibly | C. uniquely | D. commonly |
| 9. A. made | B. set | C. placed | D. done |
| 10. A. refused | B. denied | C. ignored | D. exempted |

B. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. (10 points)

Although the rise in the global temperature by 4 per cent predicted by many scientists may not sound like much, it is the difference between now and the last Ice Age, when huge glaciers covered Europe and most of Britain. Nobody knows (1)..... what would happen in a warmer world, but we (2)..... know some things. Heat a kettle and the (3). inside it expands. The (4)..... of the world has climbed more than half a degree this century, and the oceans have (5)..... by at least 10 cm.

But (6)..... as it takes several minutes for a kettle to begin warming, (7)..... it may have taken the ocean thirty years to swell. This (8)..... that the global warming we are now experiencing is a result only of the carbon dioxide we have dumped into the atmosphere (9)..... to the 1960s. Since then, the (10)..... of fossil fuels has increased rapidly.

Scientists (11)..... for the United Nations and European governments have been warning that (12). the Dutch and the people of East Anglia will need to do will (13). to build more extensive sea defenses. Many of the world's great cities are (14). risk, because they are (15. at sea level. Miami, (16). entirely built on a sandbank, could be (17). away. But the effect of rising sea levels will be much (18). for the developing countries. With a meter rise in sea levels, 200 million could become homeless.

There are other fears too, (19). to a recent United Nations report. The plight of the hungry in northern Africa could (20), as rainfall in the Sahara and beyond is reduced by 20 per cent.

C. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for the following questions. (5 points)

All at once Hazel was coming in through the French windows, pulling off gardening gloves, and Bill was entering through the door, both at once. So I only had time to take one quick look at her before I turned to face him. All very confusing. What that first glimpse showed me was that time had thickened her figure but didn't seem to have made much difference to her face. It still had good skin and youthful outlines. She was holding a bunch of roses – must have been cutting them in the garden while waiting for me. The gardening gloves lent a delightfully informal touch. It was quite an entrance, though Bill spoilt it a bit by making his at the same time.

Bill seemed longer and thinner. His tightly massed hair had a tinge of grey. Apart from that, twenty years had done nothing to him, except deepen the lines of thoughtfulness that had already, when I knew him, begun to spread across his face. Or was that all? I looked at him again, more carefully, as he looked away from me at Hazel. Weren't his eyes different somehow? More inward looking than ever? Gazing in not merely at his thoughts, but at something else, something he was keeping hidden or perhaps protecting.

Then we were chattering and taking glasses in our hands, and I came back to earth. For the first ten minutes we were all so defensive, so carefully probing, that nobody learnt anything. Bill had forgotten me altogether, that much was clear. He was engaged in getting to know me from scratch, very cautiously so as not to hit a wrong note, with the object of getting me to contribute a big subscription to his African project. I kept trying to absorb details about Hazel, but Bill was talking earnestly about African education, and the strain of appearing to concentrate while actually thinking about his wife proved so great that I decided it would be easier just to concentrate. So I did. I let him hammer away for about ten more minutes, and then the daughter, who seemed to be acting as parlourmaid, showed in another visitor. Evidently we were to be four at lunch.

1. What effect had time had on Hazel and Bill?
 - A. They had both lost weight.
 - B. They were more withdrawn.
 - C. They hadn't changed at all.
 - D. They had changed in subtle ways.
2. When they all started talking, the writer
 - A. relaxed at last.
 - B. stopped dreaming.
 - C. spoke most to Hazel.
 - D. began to remember things.
3. The writer found the first part of their conversation
 - A. sentimental.
 - B. irritating.
 - C. uninformative.
 - D. trivial.
4. Why did Bill speak seriously?
 - A. He wanted some money from the writer.
 - B. He did not remember the writer.
 - C. His wife was present.
 - D. He was talking about the past.
5. In the end the writer found Bill's conversation
 - A. monotonous.
 - B. convincing.
 - C. thought-provoking.
 - D. instructive.

D. You are going to read a text about closed. circuit television (CCTV) in public places. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the text. Choose from the paragraphs A–H the one which fits each gap (1.7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. (7 points)

WE’VE ALL BEEN FRAMED

Everybody’s on television now. We are routinely filmed as we walk down the high street and enter the shop to buy a newspaper. Police cameras take over as we drive down the road to drop our children at school. Another hidden eye watches the playground for anything suspicious. And so it goes on – in the office, at the cashpoint, at shopping malls, stations, airports, car parks, football grounds, public squares, even public conveniences.

1.
Do the claims for drastic crime reduction attributed to CCTV by the government and local authorities stand up to independent analysis? Could the £1bn spent on monitoring and system costs over the past decade have been used more effectively? If viewing surveillance is a form of power, what limits are placed on its operation by the democratic and legal processes?

2.
When we meet in Hull, Norris and I travel to his home, where there are 10 cameras focused on various parts of the high street. While I pay the cab driver, Norris is switching off the burglar alarm. Aha! So he’s not against using modern technology to prevent crime? Of course not. Nor does he appear enthusiastic when I ask if he would like to get rid of all CCTV cameras tomorrow.

3.
I’ve never been convinced, though’, he continues, ‘that there could be a simple solution to crime. One of my main complaints is that the last government invested 80% of the crime. prevention budget on technology which was never properly evaluated.

4.
Norris and Armstrong felt it was high time to do some evaluating themselves. They spent days, nights, and weekends in three different control rooms – one in a poor, multi-racial inner-city area, one in a prosperous country town and one in a major city center. ‘In a busy street’, says Norris, ‘there are hundreds of issues to focus on. So how do you decide who’s a likely trouble. maker and who’s not? The answer, in all cases, is that it’s based on crude stereotypes.’

5.
Norris is slightly surprised that a country where the concept of Big Brother has become part of the language should accept so many ‘little brothers and

sisters' to the point where its citizens are, he says, the most filmed in the world 'without any democratic or legal controls'. To which I point out that most people assume that if they've done nothing wrong then they have nothing to fear.

6.

State concern? What has the state got to do with it? 'People think of a camera operator watching over them kindly but all the information is being stored. Real-time images can be connected to computers to be analyzed.'

7.

What he sees as the possible long-term implications can best be summed up by the penultimate paragraph of the book: 'The history of the 20th century should remind us that democratic institutions are not assured. They can be, and have been, captured by totalitarian regimes of both left and right. We should not trust in the myth of a benevolent government, for while it may be only a cynic who questions the benign intent of their current rulers, it would surely be a fool who believed that such benevolence is assured in the future.'

A. 'No, probably not,' he replies after a pause. They can be effective in limited circumstances – in car parks, for instance. And with the new generation of speed cameras, we have a chance to reduce pedestrian deaths in urban areas. Their use on railway crossings seems highly sensible and when cameras allow the police to find a bomber, a mugger or a murderer then none of us could say it wasn't a social good.

B. Norris disagrees. 'We all have something to hide,' he says. 'People have affairs. People hide their true feelings about others. Are these really matters of state concern?'

C. Answers to these and many other questions are to be found in Norris and Armstrong's book, *The Maximum Surveillance Society: The Rise of CCTV*. I decided to meet one of them in person.

D. So where is all this leading? Should we be alarmed about what is likely to happen in the future – not tomorrow or the next day, perhaps, but some years from now?

E. In other words the targets are men rather than women, young men rather than middle-aged or elderly men. If you're a young man in a baseball cap, then your every move is likely to be under observation. 'Older men are largely ignored,' Norris says.

F. Occasionally, we catch sight of ourselves on a screen in one of these places. But the real addicts of closed circuit television are the ones who are paid to watch, day and night. Dr Clive Norris and Dr Gary Armstrong have spent a total of 600 hours in control rooms watching the people who watch us. Both are lecturers in

criminology and both are worried about the phenomenal growth of CCTV surveillance in recent years. Accordingly, they set out to ask some questions.

- G. If the control room spots one of these crimes taking place, it doesn't mean that the police or the security guards will respond, he says. 'They have their own agendas. In our 600 hours they went into action just 43 times.'
- H. The present government, on the other hand, has begun a massive program of crime reduction and they should be congratulated on providing a lot of money for evaluation. But while the use of CCTV continues to spread, there still hasn't been a properly conducted survey into its effectiveness.'

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (10 points)

- 1. Tim insisted on being told the complete story.
Nothing but
- 2. She never seems to succeed, even though she works hard.
However
- 3. Andrew is the most generous person I have ever met
I've yet
- 4. She never seems to succeed even though she studies much.
Much
- 5. I never thought that I would win a prize
It had

B. Write a new sentence using the word given. (10 points)

- 1. I don't think the television's likely to blow up at any minute.
LIKELIHOOD
- 2. This car only cost me five hundred pounds.
PICKED
- 3. Someone paid five thousands pounds for the painting.
WENT
- 4. We have made neither a profit nor a loss this year.
EVEN
- 5. In 1967 programs began to be transmitted in color.
ADVENT

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2008

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 001

Part 1. PHONOLOGY (5 marks)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those the others of the group.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pi</u> zza | B. li <u>z</u> ard | C. pu <u>zz</u> le | D. mu <u>zz</u> le |
| 2. A. de <u>vo</u> tion | B. con <u>ge</u> stion | C. su <u>gg</u> estion | D. que <u>st</u> ion |
| 3. A. com <u>fo</u> rtable | B. in <u>ti</u> macy | C. <u>a</u> pprehension | D. dis <u>a</u> ppointed |
| 4. A. ga <u>r</u> bage | B. ma <u>ss</u> age | C. lan <u>gu</u> age | D. se <u>w</u> age |
| 5. A. ce <u>m</u> ent | B. mo <u>ve</u> ment | C. co <u>m</u> ment | D. mo <u>m</u> entum |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others of the group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. A. super <u>st</u> itious | B. mel <u>a</u> ncholy | C. ob <u>s</u> tacle | D. san <u>g</u> uineness |
| 7. A. re <u>g</u> ional | B. re <u>s</u> pondent | C. re <u>s</u> ervoir | D. re <u>g</u> ister |
| 8. A. Aborig <u>i</u> ne | B. ap <u>pe</u> arance | C. em <u>e</u> rgency | D. con <u>t</u> ribute |
| 9. A. tri <u>a</u> ngle | B. re <u>f</u> ugee | C. co <u>m</u> merce | D. op <u>o</u> rtune |
| 10. A. acade <u>m</u> ic | B. am <u>p</u> hibian | C. apa <u>r</u> theid | D. aqua <u>r</u> ium |

Part 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (5 marks)

Choose the underlined part of the sentence that needs correction.

11. If the water level had raised any higher, the dam would probably have broken.
A B C D
12. Though difficult to master, the guitar is embraced by many of beginning music students because of its musical versatility, low cost, and extreme popularity.
A B C D
13. As soon as 8000 B.C., people began to experiment with methods of helping the sick.
A B C D
14. The Concorde can fly across the Atlantic without re-fueling and carrying 11 tons of freight.
A B C D
15. The problem of inadequate salaries for teachers not only exists in smaller communities but also in large cities.
A B C D

16. Investment banks do not accept deposits from the public and make loans to
 A B C D
 businesses or individuals.
17. The American soprano Mary Gardour, who had one of the greatest operatic
 A
 voices of her era, retired at the height of the career.
 B C D
18. The art of tapestry-making involves forming a picture or design on fabric
 A B C
 using coloring threads.
 D
19. Many scientists contributed to the development of television, so that
 A B
a single person can be said to have invented it.
 C D
20. White blood cells live only for a few days because they are poisoned by
 A B
bacterium they capture.
 C D

Part 3. VOCABULARY (5 marks)

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

21. During the rush hour the traffic _____ in the city centre is terrible.
 A. condensation B. congestion C. accumulation D. concentration
22. Children can be difficult to teach because of their short attention _____.
 A. limit B. duration C. span D. time
23. This is a _____ example of what not to do.
 A. critical B. pure C. simple D. prime
24. _____, the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.
 A. By and large B. Altogether C. To a degree D. Virtually
25. The little boy was left in _____ of his grandmother during his parents' absence.
 A. charge for B. the charge of C. care for D. care of
26. I am afraid a rise in salary is _____ just now.
 A. out of sight B. out of control C. out of date D. out of question
27. Some people feel that television should give less _____ to sport.
 A. programs B. coverage C. concern D. involvement
28. Those campers are really _____. They have no idea how to set up a tent.
 A. blue B. black C. green D. white

29. You're too old to carry on working. It's time you called it a _____.
 A. year B. month C. week D. day
30. How could you just abandon me in the middle of London with no money and leave me _____ and dry.
 A. cold B. out C. low D. high

Part 4. STRUCTURES (5 marks)

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

31. The play was not _____ what we had expected.
 A. just B. absolutely C. at all D. very
32. I'll be kind to her _____ she decides to leave me.
 A. in case B. so that C. for fear that D. lest
33. I don't suppose there is anyone there, _____?
 A. is there B. isn't there C. do I D. don't I
34. _____, I would give a party.
 A. Were she to come next month B. She were to come next month
 C. If she comes next month D. Should she come next month
35. The parcel I sent you _____ by now.
 A. is supposed to arrive B. should arrive
 C. should have arrived D. would arrive
36. On the battle field _____.
 A. the tanks lay B. did the tanks lie
 C. lay the tanks D. lied the tanks
37. Mr. Gump supposes, _____, that he will retire at 60.
 A. like most people did. B. as most of people
 C. like most people do D. as do most people
38. Ludwig Van Beethoven is considered one of the greatest composers _____.
 A. to live B. when living
 C. who ever lived D. while he was living
39. _____, the catfish is prized for its taste.
 A. With ugly look B. As ugly looking
 C. Ugly looking as it is D. As it is ugly looking
40. 'If it is a girl, she is going to be called Etheldreda.'
 'What _____ name to give _____ girl!'
 A. Ø / the B. a / a
 C. the / the D. the / Ø

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 002

Part 1. PREPOSITIONS (5 marks)

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

1. The head is _____ proportion with the body.
A. out of B. outside C. off D. away from
2. How exactly did you set _____ training the dogs to work well together?
A. up B. to C. about D. out
3. It really gets me _____ having to work so much overtime.
A. up B. on C. by D. down
4. It seems to be your boss who is _____ fault in this case.
A. under B. at C. with D. for
5. The red light goes on outside the studio door to let people know that you are _____ air.
A. on the B. by C. in D. through the
6. Please _____ and see us some time. You're always welcome.
A. come to B. come about C. come round D. come away
7. The elaborate bridal costumes of the coastal Indians are _____ from mother to daughter.
A. taken after B. put by C. parted with D. handed down
8. I'm very tired. Joan invited me to dinner at her house, but I don't _____ up to it. I shall go to bed early.
A. look B. think C. feel D. come
9. Such relaxed days were few and far _____ in her hectic life.
A. off B. between C. beyond D. out
10. It's no good pretending; you've got to _____ reality.
A. bargain for B. come up against C. get down to D. face up to

Part 2. READING COMPREHENSION (10 marks)

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Supernovas are the most powerful and spectacular outbursts known in nature. What is called a Type II supernova is due to the collapse of a massive star, at least eight times as massive as the sun, that has used up its main nuclear fuel and produced a nickel-iron core. When this core can no longer support the pressure of the star's outer layer, it collapses to form a neutron star of immense density. Over 2,500 million tons of neutron star material could be packed into a matchbox. Its temperature is around 100,000 million degrees centigrade. *Multitudes* of neutrons are produced in the collapsed star, which pass directly

through the star into space, and this release of neutrons causes the core to respond with a shock wave that moves outward. When *it* meets the material that is falling inward, the result is a catastrophic explosion. Sometimes most of the star's material is blown away, leaving only a small, incredibly dense remnant that may be a neutron star or, in extreme cases, a black hole.

A supernova is often more than 500 million times as *luminous* as the sun. A supernova remnant (SNR) may be *detectable* as a pulsar, an example of which is the Crab Nebula, known to be a *remnant* of the supernova observed in the year 1054. The 1987 supernova in the Large Cloud of Magellan had a low peak luminosity by supernova standards, only about 250 million times that of the sun. At its brightest the supernova shone as a star between magnitudes 2 and 3, even though it was 170,000 light-years away.

11. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The heat of supernovas.
- B. The formation and power of a supernova.
- C. The role of shock waves in a supernova.
- D. The density of a neutron star.

12. The word "*it*" refers to the _____.

- A. core of the collapsed
- B. neutron star
- C. shock wave
- D. catastrophic explosion

13. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE** about the 1987 supernova?

- A. It was the brightest supernova.
- B. It was brighter than the sun.
- C. It shone as a star between magnitudes 3 and 4.
- D. It had the lowest peak luminously.

14. The word "*detectable*" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. assumed
- B. known
- C. perceptible
- D. audible

15. Which of the following words can best be substituted for "*remnant*"?

- A. characteristic
- B. relic
- C. specter
- D. remainder

16. The author of this passage is most likely _____.

- A. an astronomer
- B. an economist
- C. a mathematician
- D. a botanist

17. The word "*multitudes*" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. small numbers
- B. groups
- C. lots
- D. temperatures

18. The word "*luminous*" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. powerful
- B. bright
- C. hot
- D. distant

19. What can be inferred from the passage about supernovas?
- A. They sometimes result in a black hole.
 - B. The sun is a remnant of a supernova.
 - C. They occur when two stars collide.
 - D. They only happen to pulsars.
20. According to the passage, what marks the beginning of a supernova?
- A. The neutrons of a star become very dense.
 - B. A massive star uses up its main nuclear fuel.
 - C. A star has grown too big.
 - D. A star is born.

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Marian Anderson's brilliant singing career began at age six when she sang spirituals at the Union Baptist Church in her hometown of Philadelphia. She toured Europe in the 1920s, drawing vast **acclaim**; however, when she returned to the United States she was still barred from performing on the American operatic stage. Strict segregation laws were in force at the time, keeping many black performers out of exclusively white theaters and concert halls. After she was prevented from singing in Washington's segregated Constitution hall in 1939, Eleanor Roosevelt **intervened** and arranged for Miss Anderson to perform at the Lincoln Memorial. Marian Anderson's beautiful contralto voice **broke down racial barriers**, showing white Americans that blacks had a profound contribution to make to America's cultural life. Eventually, in 1955, she became the first African-American singer to perform at New York's Metropolitan Opera. In her many years of touring she had to endure a racism that forced her to enter concert halls and hotels through service entrances. Her **grace** under **this** stress showed a moral perseverance that paralleled that of the famous Martin Luther King, Jr.

21. We can conclude from the passage that Marian Anderson first toured Europe instead of the United States because _____.
- A. she was paid more in Europe
 - B. she was not allowed to perform in the United States
 - C. there were better operatic facilities in Europe
 - D. it was too expensive to tour in the United States
22. The word "**acclaim**" could best be replaced by _____.
- A. publicity
 - B. fund
 - C. approval
 - D. attention
23. The word "**intervened**" could best be replaced by _____.
- A. appreciated
 - B. supported
 - C. interrupted
 - D. interfered

24. The significance of Anderson's Lincoln Memorial performance was that _____.
 A. Eleanor Roosevelt arranged it B. her contralto voice was beautiful
 C. 75,000 people came D. she was a black performer
25. The phrase "*broke down racial barriers*" means _____.
 A. disclosed opportunities B. shattered obstacles
 C. revealed inaccuracies D. analyzed destinations
26. Where is the best place in the passage to add the following sentence?
"A crowd of 75,000 people came to watch her sing before the Memorial."
 A. after the word "... Memorial" B. after the word "... Stage"
 C. after the word "... Opera" D. after the word "... entrances"
27. The word "*grace*" is similar in meaning to _____.
 A. awkwardness B. cruelty C. elegance D. saintliness
28. According to the passage, what did Marian Anderson have in common with Martin Luther King, Jr.?
 A. Moral perseverance B. a clear strong voice
 C. a performance at the Lincoln Memorial D. singing in church
29. The author's tone in this passage is _____.
 A. instructive B. critical C. respectful D. regretful
30. What does the word "*this*" refer to?
 A. touring for many years B. racist attitudes toward her
 C. performing before thousands of people D. being like Martin Luther King, Jr

Part 3. CLOZE TEST (5 marks)

Choose the words or phrases that best fit the blanks to make a complete passage.

FUN AND GAMES

Do you think computer games are just for kids? Then you should think again. You might be surprised to learn that the games industry now makes more money than Hollywood. (31)_____ a family buy a new PC, all they really want to do is to play games.

It is (32)_____ surprising that video gaming has become one of the most popular (33)_____ of entertainment today. A good game is like a good film; it will hold your (34)_____, (35)_____ your imagination and play with your emotions.

The big difference, however, is that watching a movie is a passive (36)_____. You have no say in how the (37)_____ develops or which characters dominate the story. With computer games, you direct the action and that is (38)_____ makes them so exciting. Finding the (39)_____ game is likely to signal the beginning of a lasting love affair with the interactive world of make-believe.

It is wrong to think of gaming as something simply for children and teenagers. In fact, the (40)_____ growth area of the market is the 25-35 age group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 31. A. As soon as | B. As well as | C. As far as | D. As long as |
| 32. A. whatsoever | B. no | C. hardly | D. barely |
| 33. A. makes | B. means | C. sorts | D. forms |
| 34. A. feelings | B. attention | C. breath | D. control |
| 35. A. hold | B. capture | C. grasp | D. clutch |
| 36. A. pastime | B. action | C. passion | D. fun |
| 37. A. event | B. content | C. account | D. plot |
| 38. A. thing | B. which | C. what | D. part that |
| 39. A. accurate | B. right | C. complete | D. proper |
| 40. A. broadest | B. widest | C. biggest | D. farthest |

WRITTEN TEST

Part 1. CLOZE TEST (20 marks)

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage.

CLOZE TEST 1

Education is not an end, but a means (1)_____ an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them. Our purpose is to fit them for life.

In some modern countries it has for some time been fashionable to think that by free education for all – (2)_____ rich or poor, clever or stupid – one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough. We find in such countries a large number of people with university (3)_____ who refuse to do what they think “low” work. In fact, work with hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries. But we only have to think a (4)_____ to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is (5)_____ more important than that of a professor. We can live (6)_____ education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets or (7)_____ the rubbish from our house, we should get terrible diseases in our towns.

In fact, when we say that all of us must be educated to be fitted for life, it means that we must be educated in (8)_____ a way each of us can do whatever work suited to our brains and ability and we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society, and that it is very bad to be ashamed of one's work. (9)_____ such a type of education can be considered valuable (10)_____ society.

CLOZE TEST 2

The blue whale is the biggest animal known to human beings. Bigger than (11)_____ dinosaurs, blue whales are (12)_____ because they are warm-blooded and they breathe through their lungs. Every five to ten minutes, blue whales (13)_____ from the sea to blow out the stale air from their lungs through an (14)_____ on the top of their heads. As the air is blown out, the water vapour that escapes is visible at a distance as a (15)_____. The whales have to do this several times to fully clear their lungs of the used air. Then they disappear into the sea again with the fresh air in their (16)_____.

For many years, the blue whale was hunted by men called (17)_____. They wanted a special kind of bone found in the whale's mouth that is light and (18)_____ easily without breaking. This whalebone was used to make hoops for circular skirts that were fashionable for women then.

Today the blue whale is practically (19)_____. Other types of whales such as the killer whale and the gray whale are (20)_____ special protection. The only species of whale that seems to have survived well is the dolphin.

Part 2. WORD FORMS (20 marks)

A. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

- 1. It's _____ when people won't believe things that are obviously true. FURY
- 2. This statue _____ the soldiers who died in the war. MEMORY
- 3. The world champion was _____ by a younger Russian challenger. THRONE
- 4. _____, we could still win, but it's not very likely. THEORY
- 5. Newts, frogs and toads are _____ animals. AMPHIBIAN
- 6. They never dare to leave their only child _____ for even a moment. ATTEND
- 7. The place where you can wash your clothes with coin-operated washing machines is called _____. LAUNDRY
- 8. They live in a remote area, _____ except by car. ACCESS
- 9. He was taken to court for _____. PAY
- 10. Many countries have agreed on the _____ treaty. ARM

B. Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given in the box.

FLY – SPECIAL – APPLY – GEOLOGY – OPERATE
AUTOMATIC – COMPUTER – QUALITY – ANALYZE – FILL

(11)_____ in cybernetics are working on the development of self-learning machines capable of solving problems set by man. These self-learning cybernetic systems can collect various data, analyze them and perform certain (12)_____ as a result of the (13)_____. What is more, they are able to produce (14)_____

new information. For example, a cybernetic machine for chemists will not only give information on any specific problem but will indicate the way to develop some new substance, say, a new plastic that would be cheap and durable.

A good number of these machines are already working in our industry, such as a cybernetic system for the iron and steel industry, an electronic system for (15)_____ prospecting, a cybernetic designer which designs gas pipelines and automatizes the passing of gas along these pipes.

(16)_____ in our country has reached the stage of developing (17)_____ automatized industries. Electronic (18)_____ techniques find wide (19)_____ in and serve as a basis for the development of modern programme-controlled machine tools, the controlling of spaceship (20)_____, weather forecasts and planning work.

Part 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks)

Rewrite the sentence with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

1. I'll be thinking of you and hoping that you have good luck on the day of your interview. (fingers)

→ _____

2. He maintained his position against his adversary. (ground)

→ _____

3. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.

→ Rather

4. Doris tiptoed up the stairs because she didn't want to wake the baby up. (lest)

→ _____

5. Public opinion was so strong that the Prime Minister had to resign.

→ Such

6. The mistake in the accounts was not noticed until the figures were re-checked. (light)

→ _____

7. Andrew doesn't claim to have a lot of musical talent. (pretence)

→ _____

8. The book interestingly describes the life of Marx as a young man. (account)

→ The book _____ as a young man.

9. The local council have considered mass tourism the cause of the environmental problems. (put)

→ _____

10. Don't conclude that learning English is easy. (come)

→ _____

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2009

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. blessed <u>ed</u> | b. curried <u>ed</u> | c. crooked <u>ed</u> | d. kicked <u>ed</u> |
| 2. a. horri <u>fi</u> c | b. horri <u>bl</u> e | c. hori <u>z</u> ontal | d. com <u>p</u> lex |
| 3. a. piz <u>z</u> a | b. sizz <u>l</u> e | c. drizz <u>l</u> e | d. muzz <u>l</u> e |
| 4. a. lay <u>e</u> r | b. pray <u>e</u> r | c. betr <u>a</u> yer | d. spr <u>a</u> yer |
| 5. a. dec <u>o</u> y | b. per <u>i</u> shable | c. benz <u>e</u> ne | d. sup <u>r</u> eme |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6. a. condolence | b. obstinacy | c. communism | d. painstakingly |
| 7. a. Aborigine | b. agriculture | c. theatergoer | d. caretaker |
| 8. a. Arabic | b. aerobics | c. lunatic | d. politics |
| 9. a. intimacy | b. commentary | c. preferable | d. amphibian |
| 10. a. volunteer | b. absentee | c. committee | d. employee |

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

Among the species of seabirds that use the windswept cliffs of the Atlantic coast of Canada in the summer to mate, lay eggs and rear their young are common murre, Atlantic puffins, black-legged kittiwakes, and northern gannets. Of all the birds on these cliffs, the black-legged kittiwake gull is the best suited for nesting on narrow ledges. Although its nesting habits are similar to those of gulls that nest on flat ground, there are a number of differences related to the cliff-nesting habit. The advantage of nesting on cliff is the immunity it gives from foxes, which cannot scale the sheer rocks, and from ravens and other species of gulls which have difficulty in landing on narrow ledges to steal eggs. This immunity has been followed by a relaxation of the defences, and kittiwakes do not react to predators as fiercely as do ground-nesting gulls. A colony of Bonaparte's gulls responds to the appearance of a predatory herring gull by flying up as a group with a clamor of alarm calls, followed by concerted mobbing, but kittiwakes dimly ignore herring gulls, since they pose little threat to nests on cliffs. Neither do kittiwakes attempt to conceal their nest. Most gulls keep the nest area clear of droppings, and remove empty eggshells after the chicks have hatched, so that the location of the nest is not given away. Kittiwakes defecate over the edge of the nest, which keeps it clean, but this practice, as well as their tendency to leave the nest littered with eggshells, makes its location very conspicuous. On the other hand, nesting on a narrow ledge has its own peculiar problems, and kittiwake behavior has become adapted to overcome them. The female kittiwake sits when mating, whereas other gulls stand,

so the pair will not overbalance and fall off the ledge. The nest is a deep cup, made of mud or seaweed, to hold the eggs safely, compared with the shallow scrape of other gulls, and the chicks are remarkably immobile until fully grown. They do not run from their nests when approached, and if they should come near to the cliff edge, they instinctively turn back.

11. What aspect of the kittiwake gull does the passage mainly discuss?
 - a. Its defensive behavior.
 - b. Its mating season.
 - c. Its nesting habits.
 - d. Its mating habit.
12. The word 'it' in line 5 refers to _____.
 - a. immunity
 - b. cliff-nesting habit
 - c. advantage
 - d. nesting
13. The word 'relaxation' in line 7 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - a. negligence
 - b. weakness
 - c. liberation
 - d. immobility
14. The word 'scale' in line 6 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - a. climb
 - b. avoid
 - c. approach
 - d. measure
15. The word 'immunity' in line 7 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - a. distance
 - b. transition
 - c. protection
 - d. reminder
16. Why is it difficult for ravens to steal the kittiwakes' eggs?
 - a. The kittiwakes can see the ravens approaching the nest.
 - b. The ravens find it difficult to read the narrow ledges where kittiwakes nest.
 - c. The kittiwakes' eggs are too big for the ravens to carry.
 - d. The female kittiwakes rarely leave the nest.
17. The author mentions that eggshells litter the nests of kittiwakes in order to _____.
 - a. demonstrate that kittiwakes are not concerned about predators
 - b. prove how busy kittiwakes are in caring for their offspring
 - c. show a similarity to other types of gulls
 - d. illustrate kittiwakes' lack of concern for their chicks
18. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - a. Kittiwakes cannot defend themselves from predators.
 - b. Gulls and kittiwakes have the same nesting habits.
 - c. Gulls and kittiwakes have the same mating habits.
 - d. Kittiwakes can raise their off-spring.
19. Which of the following things doesn't help to make the gull's nest less conspicuous?
 - a. Keeping its nest away from its droppings
 - b. Throwing away eggshells after its young have come into existence
 - c. Filling its nests with eggshells
 - d. Making its nest out of the areas with its waste
20. The word 'conspicuous' in line 15 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - a. disordered
 - b. suspicious
 - c. noticeable
 - d. appealing

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

Ralph Earl was born into a Connecticut farm family in 1751. He chose early to become a painter and looked for what training was available in his home state and in Boston. Earl was one of the first American artists to paint landscapes. Among his first paintings were scenes from the Revolutionary War battles of Lexington and Concord. In 1778 Earl went to London to study with Benjamin West for four years.

When Earl returned to the United States, he was jailed for fourteen months for **outstanding** debts. While still a prisoner, he painted portraits of some of New York City's most elegant society women and their husbands. After his release, he took up the trade of **itinerant** portrait painter, working his way through southern New England and New York. Earl didn't flatter his subjects, but his portrait show a deep understanding of them, perhaps because he had **sprung from the same roots**. Among Earl's most famous paintings is his portrait of Justice Oliver Ellsworth and his wife, Abigail. To provide counterpoint to the severity of the couple, he accurately details the relative luxury of the Ellsworth's interior furnishings. The view through the window behind them shows sunlit fields, well-kept fences, and a bend of the Connecticut River. One of Earl's paintings is some thing of anomaly. *Reclining Hunter*, which many years was attributed to Thomas Gainsborough, shows a well-dressed gentleman resting beneath a tree. In the foreground, **he** displays a pile of birds, the results of a day's hunt. The viewer can also see a farmer's donkey lying in the background, another of the hunter's victims. This outrageously funny portrait couldn't have been commissioned – no one would have wanted to be portrayed in such a absurd way. However, this painting uncharacteristically show Earl's wit as well as his uncommon technical skills

21. What is the author's main purpose?
 - a. To discuss the life and work of an American painter
 - b. To compare the art of Ralph Earl and Thomas Gainsborough
 - c. To trace Ralph Earl's artistic influences
 - d. To describe the art scene in New York in the late eighteenth century
22. Which of the following is **NOT** given in the passage as a subject of one of Earl's paintings?
 - a. People
 - b. Landscapes
 - c. Battle scenes
 - d. Fruit and flowers
23. According to the passage, Benjamin West was Ralph Earl's
 - a. subject
 - b. teacher
 - c. student
 - d. rival
24. Which of the following could be substituted for **outstanding** without changing the meaning of the sentence?
 - a. Excellent
 - b. Shocking
 - c. Unpaid
 - d. Illegal
25. The word **itinerant** is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - a. Traveling
 - b. Successful
 - c. Talented
 - d. Innovative
26. The author uses the phrase **sprung from the same roots** to indicate that Ralph Earl and his subjects
 - a. lived in the same town
 - b. were about the same age
 - c. were equally successful
 - d. had the same background
27. According to the passage, one of the distinguishing features of the portrait of Oliver and Abigail Ellsworth is the contrast between
 - a. the plainness of the figures and the luxury of the furnishings
 - b. the two styles used to paint the two figures

- c. the sunlit fields and the dark interior
 d. the straight fences and the curving Connecticut River
28. Why does the author refer to *Reclining Hunter* as “something of an anomaly”?
- a. It is so severe
 b. It is quite humorous
 c. It shows Earl’s talent
 d. It was commissioned
29. The word **he** refers to _____.
- a. Ralph Earl b. the farmer c. the hunter d. Thomas Gainsborough
30. The author’s attitude towards Ralph Earl is _____.
- a. admiring b. antagonistic c. neutral d. unflattering

III. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10 points)

Throughout our lives, right from the moment when as infants we cry to (31)_____ our hunger, we are engaged in social interaction of one form or another. Each and every time we encounter (32)_____ human beings, some kind of social interaction will take place, (33)_____ it’s getting on a bus and paying the fare for the journey, or socializing with friends. It goes without saying, therefore, that we need the ability to communicate. Without some method of (34)_____ intentions, we would be at a(n) (35)_____ loss when it came to interacting socially.

Communication (36)_____ the exchange of information which can be anything from a gesture to a friend signaling boredom to the presentation of a university thesis which may only ever be read by a (37)_____ of others, or it could be something in between (38)_____. Our highly (39)_____ languages set us apart from animals. But for these languages, we could not communicate sophisticated or abstract ideas. Nor could we talk or write about people or objects not immediately present. Were we restricted to discussing objects already present, we would be unable to make abstract (40)_____ about the world.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 31.a. show | b. express | c. inform | d. communicate |
| 32.a. fellow | b. close | c. neighbor | d. companion |
| 33.a. either | b. even | c. if | d. whether |
| 34.a. transferring | b. giving | c. spreading | d. transmitting |
| 35.a. utter | b. complete | c. absolute | d. whole |
| 36.a. requires | b. needs | c. means | d. involves |
| 37.a. lot | b. group | c. handful | d. few |
| 38.a. the two | b. the others | c. both | d. them |
| 39.a. advanced | b. progressed | c. developed | d. constructed |
| 40.a. guesses | b. predictions | c. questions | d. generalizations |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Use the correct forms / tenses of the given words. (10 points)

- What a shame! I'd rather you (1. not/dismiss)_____ like that.
- When I noticed the blank stare he (2. give)_____ me, I (3. realize) _____ that he didn't understand me.
- Would you be so kind as (4. switch off)_____ the lights when leaving?
- Just inside the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere (5.be)_____ the elements necessary to protect it from ultraviolet rays, extreme temperatures, and threatening foreign substances.
- The Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, left money (6. award)_____ to people who have done something important to help humankind.
- I didn't see anyone but I (7.watch)_____.
- It's imperative that the wildlife program (8. broadcast)_____ tomorrow.
- The President (9. deliver)_____ a speech, but in the end he (10. change)_____ his mind.
- He has five outstanding students, each (11.deserve)_____ (12.give)_____ a scholarship.
- I can't understand why he (13.be) _____ so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
- I hope you don't mind my mentioning this but some rumours (14. circulate)_____ about your engagement to a banker.
- I'm sorry I wasn't in when you came round. I would like (15. see)_____ you.
- Canning is a method of preserving food over (16. extend)_____ periods of time. The process involves (17. seal)_____ food in containers and heating it in order to kill bacteria that could eventually cause spoilage. While most canned food is produced by commercial companies, some (18. do)_____ at home.
- Homegrown fruits and vegetables such as apples and potatoes are the most popular foods (19. can)_____. Even certain kinds of meats are suitable for canning. However, it is not advisable to heat produce such as avocados because of the changes in taste and texture that occur. Other foods, including cucumbers and peppers, can be canned only if they are first pickled and then cooked at very low temperatures. Properly canned food can be saved for as long as three years. If not properly (20. seal)_____, the food can be spoiled by the growth of organisms. In severe cases, bacteria can cause a fatal form of poisoning called botulism. For this reason, it is very important to check the seal of the jar or bottle regularly to make sure it has remained undisturbed.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Part 1: Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition.

- Two months ago, I put (1)_____ for a job as a dental receptionist.
- Mr. Brown tried (2)_____ several cell phones before finding one entirely (3)_____ his taste.
- The management has decided to lay (4)_____ 50 employees.
- He turned (5)_____ for his appointment with the supervisor.
- Look! I'm sorry to butt (6)_____ but I think I can help.
- We are (7)_____ no obligation to change good which are not purchased here.
- It's not my fault. Don't take it (8)_____ on me.
- In this season, most of the people in my area have gone (9)_____ with flu.
- Everyone was eager to get a copy the day the book came (10)_____.

Part 2: Complete the following passage with prepositions.

Many flowering plants woo insect pollinators and gently direct them to their most fertile blossoms by changing the color of individual flowers from day to day. Through color cues, the plant signals (11)_____ the insect that it would be better (12)_____ visiting one flower on its bush than another. The particular hue tells the pollinator that the flower is full of far more pollen than are neighboring blooms. That nectar-rich flower also happens to be fertile and ready to disperse its pollen or to receive pollen the insect has picked (13)_____ from another flower. Plants do not have to spend precious resources maintaining reservoirs (14)_____ nectar in all their flowers. Thus, the color-coded communication system benefits both plants and insect.

For example, on the lantana plant, a flower starts (15)_____ on the first day as yellow, when it is rich with pollen and nectar. Influenced by an as-yet-unidentified environmental signal, the flower changes color (16)_____ triggering the production of the pigment anthromycin. It turns orange on the second day and red on the third. By the third day, it has no pollen to offer insects and is no longer fertile. On any given lantana bush, only 10 to 15 percent of the blossoms are likely to be yellow and fertile. But (17)_____ tests measuring the responsiveness of butterflies, it was discovered that the insects visited the yellow flowers at least 100 times more than would be expected (18)_____ haphazard visitation. Experiments with paper flowers demonstrated that the butterflies were responding (19)_____ color cues rather than, say, the scent of the nectar.

In other types of plants, blossoms change from white to red, others from yellow to red, and so on. These color changes have been observed (20)_____ some 74 families of plants.

III. WORD FORMS

Part 1: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)

- 1. The brochures displayed very tempting photographs of the tourist attractions in Sweden. They were so _____ that it was hard for viewers to resist booking that tour immediately. (MOUTH)
- 2. What must be avoided at all costs is the suppression of anger, as feelings of resentment can lead a relationship to break down _____. (RETRIEVE)
- 3. She is so _____ that she won't let anything stand in her way of her ambition. (MIND)
- 4. Tourists can see many _____ views of the ocean and mountain. (PANORAMA)
- 5. Though they are students, their _____ made a good impression on the local audience. (THEATER)
- 6. The islands have been _____ by the growth of tourism. (WEST)
- 7. Dolphins, _____ species, sometimes jump above the surface of the water. (MAMMAL)
- 8. We like Mary. She's very nice and _____. (LADY)
- 9. The Vietnamese people are happy to talk about their past and show an amazing resilience and _____. (FORGIVE)
- 10. He is a bad manager in that factory and everyone is in an attempt to _____ him. (FAME)

Part 2: Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)

COINCIDENCE / SOLIDIFY / DETAIL / NATURE / WORSHIP
BASIS / ANTIQUE / ENLARGEMENT / TIME / BURY

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its (11)_____, certain aspects of its construction make it one of the truly great wonders of the world. The thirteen-acre structure near the Nile River is a (12)_____ mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are a number of hidden passageways and the (13)_____ chamber for the pharaoh. It is the (14)_____ single structure in the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east and west – an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun (15)_____ and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were (16)_____ on astronomical observations.

Explorations and (17)_____ examinations of the base of the structure reveal many interesting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of (18)_____ of events – past, present and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to (19)_____ with known facts of the past. Others are prophesied for future generations and are currently under investigation. Many

believe that pyramids have (20)_____ powers and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate it with extraterrestrial being of the ancient past. Was this superstructure made by ordinary being, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. (10 points)

In US, industries that generate hazardous wastes want to dispose of them as cheap as possible. Private companies hiring to dispose of this waste compete with each other to offer the lowest prices to these industries. The government does not get involved, beyond setting minimum safety standards.

Unfortunately, the goal of companies that generates and disposes of waste to save money, not to guarantee safety. These companies usually send waste to landfills so this is cheaper than recycling or incineration. Disposal firms who want to increase their business must cut corners to lower costs and gain customer. At the same time, relatively little was done to reduce the number of waste generated, because disposal costs remain relatively modest.

Things are different from Denmark. There the government participates in the waste disposal process beginning in the front end. Together with industry, the government formed a corporation to establish and operate waste disposal facilities. This company, called Kommunichem, has a monopoly on waste disposal. Generators of hazardous waste must ship their waste to one of Kommunichem's disposal facilities. In this system, there is no price competition in the waste disposal business.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word.(10 points)

Most obviously, those exposed to weekly general music classes or private instrumental or vocal lessons will find an outlet (1)_____ their creativity and self-expression. However, a closer, more scientific (2)_____ at music will show that the advantages are indeed much greater than just increased creativity.

Research has showed that learning a musical instrument or merely learning how to read music assists a child in develop higher (3)_____ skills, such as problem-solving and problem-finding, analysis, and evaluation. A child who learns to understand the aspects of reading music, (4)_____ notation, key signatures, and other items found on a piece of music as well as the child who develops the ability to follow the sequence of notes, is using the same portion of the brain that is used in mathematical thinking. Gifted musicians, it's reported, are often gifted mathematicians as well.

Those who study music diligently also develop self-discipline. The serious music student who sets (5)_____ time to practice each day will develop similar positive habits in other subjects. Organizational skills are better, grades are higher, and children learn what it takes to (6)_____ at something.

Participation in group musical activities build teamwork, and students learn that working together as a group is essential (7)_____ the production of a good finished product. They learn to rely on others and to be relied upon. Teamwork also promotes responsibility; i.e. if you're the only trumpet in the band, (8)_____ you need to show up for rehearsals no matter what!

They'll also come to understand that music is the thread that (9)_____ them together with the world, as cliché as it may sound. Music is indeed the universal language but it also helps children to learn about cultural heritage, their (10)_____ as well as others', and gives them an insight into history.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. (20 points)

- 1. Most of the students ignored what the teacher was saying.
→ Few.....
- 2. He delayed writing the book until he had done a lot of research.
→ Only when
- 3. We shall not announce the decision formally.
→ No formal
- 4. I'd be grateful if you could have a look at these figures. (CAST)
→
- 5. You have said exactly the right thing. (NAIL)
→
- 6. It is not certain that Jones will get the job.
→ It is open
- 7. She furiously threw the book across the room.
→ Such
- 8. You'll feel much healthier if you have a relaxing break. (DO)
→
- 9. I didn't realize how much she was influenced by her mother. (EXTENT)
→
- 10. He owed his rescue to a passer-by. (INDEBTED)
→

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2010

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. r <u>h</u> inoceros | B. ve <u>h</u> icle | C. w <u>h</u> ale | D. unin <u>h</u> abitable |
| 2. A. unconcerned <u>l</u> y | B. ragge <u>d</u> | C. sacre <u>d</u> | D. hiccupp <u>e</u> d |
| 3. A. ar <u>ch</u> aic | B. ar <u>ch</u> ive | C. <u>ch</u> oir | D. ar <u>ch</u> ery |
| 4. A. suggest <u>ion</u> | B. congest <u>ion</u> | C. digest <u>ion</u> | D. devot <u>ion</u> |
| 5. A. da <u>ir</u> y | B. la <u>ir</u> | C. fa <u>ir</u> | D. ga <u>it</u> |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 6. A. credulous | B. acropolis | C. dialect | D. obsolete |
| 7. A. ecotourism | B. compromise | C. disposal | D. neighborhood |
| 8. A. beneficial | B. detrimental | C. understanding | D. magnificent |
| 9. A. zoology | B. cement | C. conquest | D. duet |
| 10. A. argumentative | B. psychological | C. contributory | D. hypersensitive |

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.

Since water is the basis of life, composing the greatest part of the tissues of all living things, the crucial problem of desert animals is to survive in a world where sources of flowing water is rare. And since man's inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarcely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop.

Uncompromising as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only those forms unable to withstand its desiccating effects. No moist-skinned, water-loving animals can exist there. Few large animals are found: the giants of the North American desert are deer, the coyote, and the bobcat. Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed, running, and leaping creatures than the tangled forest. Its population is largely nocturnal, silent, filled with reticence, and ruled by stealth. Yet they are not emaciated. Having adapted to their austere environment, they are as healthy as animals anywhere in the world.

The secret of their adjustment lies in a combination of behavior and physiology. None could survive, if, like mad dogs and Englishmen, they went out in the midday sun, many would die in a matter of minutes. So most of them pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid burrows underneath the ground, emerging to hunt only by night. The surface of the sun-baked desert averages around 150 degrees, but 18 inches down the temperature is only 60 degrees.

11. What is the topic of the passage?

- A. Desert plants B. Desert life C. Animal life D. Forest life

12. The phrase 'those forms' refers to all the following except _____

- A. water-loving animals B. the bobcat
C. moist-skinned animals D. many large animals

13. The word 'inexorable' is closest in meaning to _____

- A. relentless B. indispensable C. full D. demanding

14. The author mentions all of the following as examples of the behavior of desert animals except _____

- A. animals sleep during the day B. animals dig homes underground
C. animals are noisy and aggressive D. animals are watchful and quiet

15. The word 'them' refers to _____

- A. mad dogs and Englishmen B. desert animals
C. behavior and physiology D. minutes

16. The word 'emaciated' is closest in meaning to _____

- A. wild B. cunning C. unmanageable D. unhealthy

17. The author states that one characteristic of animals living in the desert is that they ____.

- A. are smaller and fleetier than forest animals
B. are less healthy than animals living in different places
C. can hunt in temperature of 150 degrees
D. live in an accommodating environment

18. Which of the following generalizations is supported by the passage?

- A. Water is the basis of life.
B. All living things adjust to their environments.
C. Desert life is colorful.
D. Healthy animals live longer lives.

19. The word 'burrows' is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. underground nests B. underground houses
C. underground caves D. underground holes

20. How is the temperature 18 inches underground compared to that on the surface in the desert?

- A. the same B. much higher C. less than half D. half

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.

Even before the turn of the century, movies began to develop in two major directions: the realistic and the formalistic. Realism and formalism are merely general, rather than absolute, terms. When used to suggest a tendency toward either polarity, such labels can be helpful, but in the end they are just labels. Few films are exclusively formalist in style, and fewer yet are completely realist. There is also an important difference realism and reality, although this distinction is often forgotten. Realism is a

particular type, whereas physical reality is the source of all the raw materials of film, both realistic and formalistic. Virtually, all movie directors go to the photographable world for their subject matter, but what they do with this material- how they shape and manipulate it- determines their stylistic emphasis.

Generally speaking, realistic films attempt to reproduce the surface of concrete reality with a minimum of distortion. In photographing objects and events, the filmmaker tries to suggest the copiousness of life itself. Both realist and formalist film directors must select (and hence emphasize) certain details from the chaotic sprawl of reality. But the element of selectivity in realistic films is less obvious. Realists, in short, try to preserve the illusion that their film world is unmanipulated, an objective mirror of the actual world. Formalists, on the other hand, make no such pretense. They deliberately stylize and distort their raw materials so that only the very naive would mistake a manipulated image of an object or event for the real thing.

We rarely notice the style in a realistic movie; the artist tends to be self-effacing. Some filmmakers are more concerned with what is being shown than how it is manipulated. The camera is used conservatively. It is essentially a recording mechanism that produces the surface of tangible objects with as little commentary as possible. A high premium is placed on simplicity, spontaneity, and directness. This is not to suggest that these movies lack artistry, however, for at its best the realistic cinema specializes in art that conceals art.

21. *What does the passage mainly discuss?*

- A. Acting styles
- B. Film plots
- C. Styles of filmmaking
- D. Filmmaking 100 years ago

22. *With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?*

- A. Realism and formalism are outdated terms.
- B. Most films are neither exclusively realistic nor formalistic.
- C. Realistic films are more popular than formalistic ones.
- D. Formalistic films are less artistic than realistic ones.

23. *The phrase "this distinction" in the first paragraph refers to the difference between*

- A. formalists and realists
- B. realism and reality
- C. general and absolute
- D. physical reality and raw materials

24. *Whom does the author say is primarily responsible for a style of a film?*

- A. The director
- B. The actors
- C. The producer
- D. The camera operator

25. *The word "it" in the first paragraph refers to*

- A. the photographable world
- B. their subject matter
- C. this material
- D. their stylistic emphasis

26. *The word "copiousness" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to*

- A. abundance
- B. greatness
- C. fullness
- D. variety

27. *How can one recognize the formalist style?*

- A. It uses familiar images.
- B. It is very impersonal.
- C. It obviously manipulated images.
- D. It mirrors the actual world.

28. The word “ *tangible* ” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to
 A. concrete B. complex C. various D. comprehensible
29. The word “ *self-effacing* ” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to
 A. modest B. shy C. egocentric D. introverted
30. Which of the following films would most likely use a realist style?
 A. A travel documentary B. A science fiction film
 C. A musical drama D. An animated cartoon

III. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

Sylvia Earle, a (31) _____ botanist and one of the (32) _____ deep – sea explorers, has spent over 6,000 hours, more than seven months, under water. From her earliest years, she took her first plunge into the open sea as a teenager. In the years since then, she has taken part in a(n) (33) _____ of landmark underwater projects, from exploratory expeditions around the world to her celebrated “Jim dive” in 1978, which was the deepest solo dive (34) _____ made without cable connecting the diver to a support vessel at the surface of the sea.

(35) _____ in a Jim suit, a futuristic suit of plastic and metal armor, which was secured (36) _____ a manned submarine, Sylvia Earle plunged vertically into the Pacific Ocean, at times at the speed of 100 feet per minute. (37) _____ reaching the ocean floor, she was released from the submarine and from that point her only connection to the sub was an 18-foot tether. For the next two and a half hours, Earle (38) _____ the seabed, taking notes, collecting (39) _____, and painting a U.S. flag. Consumed by a desire to descend deeper still, in 1981 she became involved in the design and manufacture of deep-sea (40) _____ one of which took her to a depth of 3000 feet. This did not end Sylvia Earle’s accomplishments.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. marine | B. underwater | C. undersea | D. submarine |
| 32. A. furthest | B. foremost | C. greatest | D. utmost |
| 33. A. amount | B. great deal | C. average | D. number |
| 34. A. really | B. later | C. ever | D. mostly |
| 35. A. Covered | B. Put | C. Clothed | D. Worn |
| 36. A. to | B. with | C. from | D. against |
| 37. A. In | B. On | C. At | D. For |
| 38. A. walked | B. roamed | C. dived | D. strolled |
| 39. A. specimens | B. models | C. remains | D. debris |
| 40. A. subcontractors | B. submariners | C. submersions | D. submersibles |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct forms.

1. He (go) _____ to the last meeting, but he didn’t.
2. By the time you come here again, this palace (build) _____.
3. The yesterday accident is thought (cause) _____ by human error.

4. We (cook) _____ all day for the party that evening and by 8 o'clock we still weren't ready.
5. It is highly desirable that every effort (make) _____ to reduce expenditure.
6. (There, be) _____ any errors, let me know.
7. His (take) _____ ill was quite unexpected.
8. In 20 hours' time, I (relax) _____ on my yacht.
9. It was a boring show. I would rather (not go) _____ there.
10. It was a close call. We (kill) _____.

In democratic countries, any efforts (11) (restrict) _____ the freedom of the press are rightly condemned. However, this freedom (12) (easily, abuse) _____. Stories about people often attract far more public attention than political events. Though we may enjoy reading about the lives of others, it is extremely doubtful whether we would equally enjoy reading about ourselves. (13) (act) _____ on the contention that facts are sacred, reporters can cause untold suffering to individuals by publishing details about their private lives. Newspapers exert tremendous influence that they cannot only bring about major changes to the lives of ordinary people but (14) (even, overthrow) _____ a government.

The story of a poor family that (15) (acquire) _____ fame and fortune overnight, dramatically illustrates the power of the press. The family lived in Aberdeen, a small town in South Dakota. As the parents had five children, life was a perpetual struggle against poverty. They (16) (expect) _____ their sixth child and (17) (face) _____ with even more pressing economic problems. If they had had only one more child, the fact would have passed unnoticed. They (18) (continue) _____ to struggle against economic odds and would have lived in obscurity. But they suddenly became the parents of quintuplets, four girls and a boy, an event which radically changed their lives. The day after the birth of the five children, a plane arrived in Aberdeen (19) (bring) _____ sixty reporters and photographers. The news was of national importance, for the poor couple (20) (become) _____ the parents of the only quintuplets in America.

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

Part 1: Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s) from the box.

in for	up to	through	down	off
round	under	out	at	over

1. I wish you wouldn't fly _____ me like that every time I make a mistake.
2. The piece of equipment is very well made and stands _____ the roughest treatment. You won't have any trouble with it.
3. The new office staff are shaking _____ well.
4. I think a sip of wine can bring him _____.
5. We are _____ no obligation to change goods which were not purchased here.

6. I am not friends with Peter any more. We have fallen _____.
7. I knew I was _____ the hill when I started needing glasses to read.
8. Tom's family pulled him _____ the difficult period following his wife's death.
9. The police came _____ a great deal of criticism.
10. I have gone _____ computer games. They are not as interesting as before.

Part 2: Complete the following passage with prepositions or particles.

It is not easy trying to cope with fear. Most people (11) _____ some stage in their lives feel afraid of something; fear of the dark as children, afraid of spiders or flying. For the most part, these fears are normal and do not interfere (12) _____ our ability to get on with our lives.

However, some people are afraid of something (13) _____ such an extent that it prevents them from leading a normal life. For example, 'electrophobia' – being afraid of electricity – makes life in today's world extremely difficult.

In fact, you can be afraid of anything and there is almost certainly a name for it. You can be afraid of clouds, certain colors, bicycles, rain, mushrooms and even sitting down. Apparently, the list of phobia gets longer everyday, but for people who have a real terror of something, help is (14) _____ hand. Researchers are making enormous progress (15) _____ understanding what a phobia is and what makes it come (16) _____.

It is surprising how many people think they suffer from a phobia when actually all they are really experiencing is a strong dislike or distaste (17) _____ something.

You may think you are computer phobic and want to throw your machine out of the nearest window. But that is not the same as being really 'mechanophobic', suffering from a racing heart and being short of breath (18) _____ the mere sight of a computer.

Experts say that you cannot take a true phobia (19) _____ anything else as it affects the whole of your nervous system. If you cannot run away from whatever is causing the fear, you feel that is inevitable. On the other hand, it's natural for most people to be afraid if they are aboard an airplane which is flying into a storm. Most psychologists agree that phobias can be described (20) _____ three main ways: social phobias, panic disorders and specific phobias.

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill each blank with ONE word.

Passage 1

Although noise, commonly (1) _____ as unwanted sound, is a widely recognized form of pollution, it is very difficult to measure because the discomfort (2) _____ by different individuals is highly subjective and, therefore, variable. Exposure to lower levels of noise may be (3) _____ irritating, whereas exposure to higher levels may actually cause (4) _____ loss. Particularly in congested urban areas, the noise produced (5) _____ a by-product of our advancing technology causes physical harm, and detracts from the quality of life for those who are exposed to it.

Noise causes effects that the hearer cannot control and to (6) _____ the body never becomes accustomed. Loud noises instinctively signal danger (7) _____ any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. (8) _____ response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate, blood vessels constrict, the skin pales, and muscles tense. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning (9) _____ about by the flow of adrenaline release in response to fear, and some of these responses persist even longer than the noise, occasionally as long as 30 minutes (10) _____ the sound has ceased.

Passage 2

Unlikely (11) _____ it may seem, there has now been expert confirmation that wild pumas and lynxes are at (12) _____ in parts of Britain, rather than being the figments of some wild imaginations. Previous sightings of such large cats had been put (13) _____ to exaggeration. After all, the argument went, some people are prone to seeing flying saucers and Loch Ness monsters, particularly when under the influence of one drink. Some newspapers were suspected of having made up stories such as (14) _____ of the Beast of Exmoor, an animal that is responsible for the deaths of hundreds of sheep over the past ten years. (15) _____ experts have now come up with proof that such stories were in earnest after all. The animals are in all (16) _____ pets which have escaped from small zoos, or been abandoned by their owners. Because the keeping of such animals is severely restricted under the (17) _____ of the Dangerous Wild Animal Act of 1976, owners of unlicensed animals might not (18) _____ an escape for fear of prosecution. Britain's only surviving native species, the wild cat, is confined to Scotland. After examining hair samples, experts now say that the Best of Exmoor in the south of England is without (19) _____ a puma or lynx, both of which are normally native (20) _____ the Middle East and Asia.

IV. WORD FORMS

Part 1: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

1. His _____ annoys some members of the committee because he is always expressing his ideas frankly. (**speak**)
2. George is very disorganized and not very _____ (**business**)
3. She was fully aware of her own _____ (**short**)
4. Low income and little administrative support make teachers _____ with their profession. (**heart**)
5. A film about the _____ ancestors is available in the library. (**reptile**)
6. There are people whose _____ begins from the moment of their death. (**mortal**)
7. It's undeniable that the _____ of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death. (**diagnose**)
8. As the sole _____ of his uncle's will, he inherited a huge fortune. (**benefit**)
9. This _____ faulty washing machine should be returned to the manufacturer. (**repair**)
10. The first time I tried out my new bike I _____ and fell off. (**balance**)

Part 2: Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words.

PROFESSOR	SALE	ACQUISITION	STARRY	BAND
INVADE	ORIGIN	LONELY	QUARTER	POPULARITY

The Beatles became the most popular grouping rock music history. The (11) _____ of extraordinarily talented musicians generated a frenzy that transcended countries and economic strata. While all of them sang, John Lennon and Paul McCartney wrote the majority of their songs. (12) _____, Lennon and five others formed a group called Quarrymen in 1956, with McCartney joining them later that year. George Harrison, John Lennon and Paul McCartney, together with Stuart Sutcliffe, who played the bass guitar, and Pete Best on the drums, performed together in several bands for a few years, until they finally settled on the Silver Beatles in 1960. American Rock musicians, such as Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley, influenced Lennon's and McCartney's music, whose first hits consisted of simple tunes and lyrics about young love. The Beatles' U.S. tour propelled them to (13) _____ and led to two movies filmed in 1964 and 1965. The so-called British (14) _____ of the United States was in full swing when they took the top five spots on the singles' charts, followed by the release of their first film.

During the 1960s, their music matured and (15) _____ a sense of melody. The lyrics of their song became deeper and gained in both imagination and meaning. Their popularity continued to grow as the Beatles turned their attention to social problems and political issues in "Nowhere Man" and "Eleanor Rigby". (16) _____ and nostalgia come through in their ballad "Michelle" and "Yesterday", which fully displayed the group's (17) _____ development and sophistication. Lennon's sardonic music with lyrics written in the first person, and McCartney's songs that created scenarios with off beat individuals, contributed to the character of the music produced by the group. In addition to their music, the Beatles set a social trend that (18) _____ long hair, Indian music, and moss dress.

For a variety of reasons, the musicians began to drift apart, and their last concert took place in San Francisco in 1966. The newspapers and tabloids publicized their quarrels and lawsuits, and the much idolized group finally (19) _____ in 1970. However, their albums had (20) _____ those of any other bands in history. Although all of the Beatles continued to performed solo or form new rock groups alone, none could achieve the recognition and success that they had been able to win together.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended it.
Had it _____
2. Government guidelines really do emphasize the importance of starting education early.
A lot of emphasis _____

3. The trip was so amazing that we will never forget it.
It's too _____
4. Your silly questions distracted me.
You drove _____
5. She was so disgusted at the way her friend behaved that she refused to speak to him.
Such _____
6. Mike is never reluctant to make tough decisions as a manager. (**SHRINKS**)

7. The film is similar to Shakespeare's Hamlet in a number of ways.
(**RESEMBLANCE**)
The film _____
8. He is determined to become a doctor. (**HEART**)

9. Alison bought the big house because she wanted to open a hotel. (**VIEW**)
Alison bought _____
10. We feel uncomfortable in the house. (**FISH**)

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

Between 1977 and 1981, three groups of American women, numbered 27 in all, between the age of 35 and 65, were given month-long tests to determine how they would response to conditions resembling those on the space shuttle. Carefully selected from many applicants, the women were volunteers and pay was barely above the minimum wage. They weren't allowed to smoke or drink alcohol during the tests, and they were expected to tolerate each other's company at closed quarters for the entire period. Among other things, they had to stand pressure three times of the force of gravity and carry out both physical and mental tasks while exhausted from strenuous physical exercises. At the end of ten days, they had to spend a further twenty days absolutely confined to bed, during that time they suffered backaches and discomforts, and when they were finally allowed up, the more physically active women were especially subject to pains due to a light calcium loss. Results of the tests suggest that women have significant advantages on men in space. They need less food and less oxygen and they stand up to radiation well. Men's advantages in terms of strength and stamina, meanwhile, are virtually wiped out by the zero-gravity condition in space.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2011

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY

☒ Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. ban B. inflation C. endangered D. landscapes
2. A. within B. fathom C. anthem D. with
3. A. brood B. broomostick C. fooloscap D. brooch
4. A. contribute B. syndrome C. home D. microphone
5. A. mosaic B. conserve C. reserve D. poison

☒ Choose the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.

6. A. diversity B. amphibians C. ecotourist D. courageous
7. A. control B. severe C. install D. moonlight
8. A. hurriedly B. apartheid C. preparatory D. determine
9. A. humpback B. strengthen C. reduce D. rescue
10. A. mysterious B. preferential C. modernity D. historical

☒ Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. People in financial difficulties sometimes fall _____ to unscrupulous money lenders.
A. prey B. fool C. scapegoat D. sacrifice
2. He was caught using forged bank notes to pay for goods and charged with _____.
A. deception B. fraud C. embezzlement D. theft
3. Don't stick your elbows out when you eat. _____ them in by your sides.
A. Bend B. Place C. Tuck D. Turn
4. I was in no way prepared for the _____ of criticism my play received.
A. onslaught B. onset C. offensive D. assault
5. She _____ affection from her children but they neglected her shamefully.
A. yearned B. craved C. hungered D. desired
6. I've got such a _____ headache that I can't concentrate on the lecture.
A. beating B. drumming C. hammering D. throbbing

7. Race relations in this country are unlikely to improve until people overcome their _____ feelings of hostility towards foreigners.
A. interior B. internal C. inverted D. innate
8. I utterly _____ your argument. In my opinion, you have distorted the facts.
A. confound B. refute C. dispute D. decline
9. I offer you my most _____ apologies for offending you as I did.
A. repentant B. servile C. abject D. candid
10. When facing problems, it is important to keep a sense of _____.
A. proportion B. introspection C. relativity D. comparison
11. All the way along the winding street _____.
A. he came B. came he C. did he come D. comes he
12. _____ before, his first performance for the amateur dramatic group was a success.
A. Though having never acted B. Despite he had never acted
C. As he had never acted D. In spite of his never having acted
13. There's no point in telephoning him. He's certain _____ by now.
A. to leave B. to have left C. left D. having left
14. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight.
A. to be robbed B. robbed
C. to have been robbed D. having been robbed
15. "Eric is really upset about losing his job." – "Well, _____ once myself, I can understand."
A. having been fired B. Fired C. having fired D. being fired
16. Clothing made of plastic fibers has certain advantages over _____ made of natural fibers like cotton, wool, or silk.
A. what B. the one C. that D. which
17. I'm not by _____ a particularly ambitious man.
A. inclination B. habit C. character D. tendency
18. The government would be forced to use its emergency powers _____ further rioting to occur.
A. should B. did C. were D. had
19. It is essential to be on the _____ for any signs of movement in the undergrowth since there are poisonous snakes in the area.
A. guard B. care C. alarm D. alert
20. _____, he remained optimistic.
A. Though badly wounded he was B. Badly wounded as he was
C. As he was badly wounded D. As badly wounded he was

✎ Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

Since the 20th century, magazines have been a major growth area of popular publishing. Specialist magazines cater to *every imaginable field* and activity. In the United Kingdom, over 12,000 periodicals, magazines, bulletins, annuals, trade journals and academic journals are published on a regular basis. There are some 40 women's magazines and over 60 dealing with particular sports, games, hobbies, and pastimes. Although some U. S. magazines such as The Saturday Evening Post, has *succumbed* to the competition of television, many continue to have enormous international *circulations*, The Reader's Digest over 16 million, The National Geographic over 10 million. For many people, magazines have been the most available and widely used form of continuing education, providing information about history, geography, literature, science, and the arts, as well as guidance on gardening, cooking, home decorating, financial management, psychology, even marriage and family life.

Until the rise of television, magazines were the most available form of cheap, convenient entertainment in the English-speaking world. Radio served a similar function, but it was more limited in what *it* could do. Magazines and television, however, both address the more powerful visual sense. During the third quarter of the 20th century, coincident with a dramatic rise in the popularity of television, many general-interest, especially illustrated magazines went out of business. The shift in attention of a mass audience from reading such magazines to watching television has been a major factor in this decline, but it is an implicit tribute from television to the older genre that its programs are generally organized in a single format and content.

1. The word "*it*" in bold refers to _____.
A. television B. publishing C. entertainment D. radio
2. From the passage, it can be inferred that _____.
A. movies have replaced magazines
B. the author is fond of magazines
C. almost all magazines are printed in English
D. home decorating magazines are dramatic

3. According to the passage, which of the following magazines is no longer printed?
- A. The Saturday Evening Post B. The Reader's Digest
- C. The Nation D. The National Geographic
4. The word "**circulations**" in bold is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. the number of blood banks selling magazines
- B. the number of readers of a magazine
- C. the number of international magazines
- D. the number of sold copies of a magazine
5. The passage implies that magazines _____.
- A. are less visual than radio B. put television out of business
- C. influence television programs D. have a limited range of subjects
6. Which of the following does the author describe as limited in what it could do?
- A. radio B. magazines C. movies D. television
7. The word "**succumbed**" in bold means _____.
- A. set up for B. brought up for C. taken up by D. given in to
8. The passage mainly discusses _____.
- A. the rise and fall of the radio business
- B. the growth and decline of magazines in the 20th century
- C. magazines and continuing education
- D. the decline of international circulation
9. The phrase "**every imaginable field**" in bold is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. all imaginary fields in stories and poems
- B. all images in a camera's field of vision
- C. all professions that one can think of
- D. all trade journals about farming and psychology
10. What does the author say about mass audiences?
- A. They have little influence on communications in the 20th century.
- B. They have gone out of business.
- C. They get information about gardening and psychology from radio.
- D. They have shifted their attention from magazines to television.

✎ Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Passage 2: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.

The ruined temples of Angkor are perhaps one of the most impressive Seven Wonders of the World. Located in modern day Cambodia near Lake Tonle Sap,

the largest freshwater lake in Asia, Angkor was the *seat* of power for the Khmer Empire from the ninth to the fifteenth century. The ruins of Angkor are documented as some of the most impressive ones in the world, rivaling the pyramids of Giza in Egypt. Why this mighty civilization died out is a question that archeologists are now only beginning to ponder. The answer, it turns out, may be linked with the availability of fresh water.

One possible explanation for the downfall of the Khmer Empire has to do with the inhabitant's irrigation system. The temples and palaces of Angkor were constructed around a series of *artificial* reservoirs and canals which were annually flooded to capacity by the Mekong River. Once filled, *they* were used to irrigate the surrounding paddies and farmland during the course of the year. Farmers were completely dependent on the water for their crucial rice crop. Without consistent irrigation, the farmers would have been unable to maintain functional crop production.

Scientists speculate that toward the end of the Khmer Empire the hydraulic system of the reservoirs and canals broke down. The construction of hundreds of sandstone temples and palaces required an enormous amount of physical labor. In addition, as the capital of the Khmer Empire, Angkor contained upwards of one hundred thousand people who resided in and around Angkor. In order to feed so many people, the local farmers were driven to grow food more quickly and more efficiently. After centuries of continual use, the irrigation system was pushed beyond its capacity. Soil erosion, nutrient depletion, and loss of water led to decrease in the food supply. With less food available, the people of Angkor slowly began to migrate to other parts of Cambodia thus leaving the marvelous city of Angkor to be swallowed by the jungle. Therefore, it is speculated that the Khmer Empire may have been fallen victim to its own *decrepit* infrastructure.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Modern day agricultural procedures in Cambodia
- B. Religious temples of the ancient Khmer Empire
- C. A possible explanation for the decline of a civilization
- D. The essential role water plays in farming

2. The passage preceding most likely discusses _____.

- A. architecture of ancient Asian civilization
- B. religious practices of the people of Angkor
- C. the form of government practiced by the Khmer Empire
- D. the other six wonders of the world

3. According to the passage, Lake Tonle Sap in Cambodia _____.
A. was unable to supply fish for the people of Angkor
B. is one of the Seven Wonders of the world
C. is an enormous body of fresh water in Asia
D. became polluted due to a population explosion
4. The word “*seat*” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. battle
B. summit
C. location
D. chief
5. The hydraulic system of reservoirs _____.
A. supplied irrigation from the Indian Ocean
B. helped transport the sandstone for constructing temples
C. were destroyed by nearby warrior’s tribes
D. became non-functional due to overuse
6. The word “*artificial*” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. man-made
B. numerous
C. natural
D. insincere
7. The word “*they*” in the passage refers to _____.
A. reservoirs and canals
B. rice paddies
C. temples and palaces
D. farmland
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the Khmer Empire _____.
A. supplemented their diets with meat hunted in the nearby jungles
B. were intentionally starved by the farmers
C. lost their food source due to excess rainfall
D. depended upon rice as their main source of food
9. All of the following are mentioned as events that can affect food supply EXCEPT _____.
A. reduction of nutrients
B. contamination of soil
C. loss of water supply
D. erosion of soil
10. The word “*decrepit*” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
A. incomplete
B. deteriorated
C. beneficial
D. disorganized

✎ *Your answers:*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Whenever we read about the natural world nowadays, it is generally to be given dire predictions about its imminent destruction. Some scientists go so far as to assert that from now on, the world can no longer be called “natural”, in so far as future processes of weather, (1) _____ and all the interactions of plant and animal life will no longer carry on in their time honored way, unaffected by (2) _____. There will be never such a thing as “natural weather” again, say such writers, only weather manufactured by global warming. It is hard to know whether to believe such (3) _____ of doom, possibly because what they are saying seems to terrible to be (4) _____. There are other equally influential scientists who argue that climate, for example, has changed many times over the (5) _____, and that what we are experiencing now may simply be part of an endless cycle of change, rather than a disaster on a global (6) _____. One cannot help wondering these attempt to wish the problem be away simply underline the extent to which western industrialized countries are to blame for upsetting the world’s (7) _____. It is not our fault; they seem to be saying, because everything is all right, really! One certain (8) _____ which is chilling in its implications, is that there is no longer anywhere on the earth’s (9) _____ whether in the depths of the oceans or in the polar wastes, which is not (10) _____ by polluted air or littered, with empty cans and bottles. Now we are having to come to terms with understanding just what that means, and it is far from easy.

1. A. change

2. A. beings

3. A. prophets

4. A. stopped

5. A. top

6. A. sense

7. A. future

8. A. fact

9. A. planet

10. A. full
- B. atmosphere

B. man

B. champions

B. true

B. again

B. form

B. ecology

B. must

B. atmosphere

B. stained
- C. climate

C. people

C. warriors

C. guessed

C. centuries

C. scale

C. balance

C. fault

C. anywhere

C. breathing
- D. even

D. humans

D. giants

D. here

D. world

D. existence

D. population

D. and

D. surface

D. only

✎ Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Man has made great strides in all the fields of science, particularly medicine. For instance, research work in the laboratories at last (1. conquer) _____ poliomyelitis, one of the most devastating diseases. Although the Salk vaccine (2. not be) _____ one hundred percent effective, it (3. decrease) _____ the cases of polio considerably.

Tuberculosis once (4. know) _____ as the white plague (5. study) _____ intensively. As a matter of fact, it is curable if it is detected in its early stages. We still have cancer (6. deal) _____ with, but research workers and doctors all over the world are striving to find a way to prevent and cure it. (7. Judge) _____ from past experience we can expect that encouraging news (8. issue) _____ from time to time.

Heart disease, the greatest killer of mankind, is now in the process of being overcome. An example of the techniques that (9. develop) _____ is that of heart massage: when a heart stops nowadays while the patient is under anesthesia, the doctor opens the chest, massages the heart and revives the patient. Even a few years ago, such an operation would (10. be) _____ inconceivable.

✎ Your answers:

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

✎ Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition (s) or particle (s).

- 1. Although Mark said that he'd be there at 8. 00, he didn't turn _____ until 10. 30.
- 2. She takes _____ her father; she has the same gestures and mannerisms.
- 3. He said he would make me a rich man, but I saw _____ him immediately.
- 4. We've run _____ coffee. Could you go and buy some?
- 5. We put _____ a sum of money each month for our summer holidays.
- 6. He looks _____ his older brother and follows his example in everything.
- 7. She had to cancel her holiday when she went _____ the flu.

8. I don't know if she'll get _____ her husband's death.
9. He was told to cut _____ sugar and fats or he would suffer serious health problems.
10. We don't know yet how we'll solve the problem but I'm sure someone will come _____ a solution soon.

✎ *Your answers:*

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

III. WORD FORM

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. My daughter left a half _____ orange on the table. (EAT)
2. Most people who work feel that they are _____. (PAY)
3. The teacher warned the children that if they _____ again, they would be punished. (BEHAVE)
4. Are all those _____ they put in food really necessary? (ADD)
5. The manager handed in his _____ after being accused of dishonesty. (RESIGN)
6. A _____ damage was caused by the earthquake. (WIDE)
7. Phil was sentenced to seven-year _____ for his part in the armed robbery. (PRISON)
8. I was late because I _____ how much lime I will need. (ESTIMATE)
9. How can you _____ the fact that some people live in mansions while others live in slums? (JUST)
10. Site is so _____ that she won't let anything stand in the way of her ambition. (MIND)

✎ *Your answers:*

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

✎ Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

Quotations and sayings are part of our language and our way of life. As the poet Emerson says, we use them by necessity, to remind ourselves to look before we leap or avoid crossing our bridges before we come to them. We use them in habit, often not realize we are doing so, and we all love to use an apt quotation to live conversation or score a point in an argument. This booklet contains over a thousand quotations, proverbs and sayings. Altogether, they offer a great deal of information, advice, amusement and comfort. Emerson writes “I hate quotations” so it is undoubtful that he would have used this book – but we hope that you will. That you use it to improve your knowledge, as an aid to solve crossword puzzles, to enrich your own speech or simple for idle reading in your spare time, it will put you on touch with some of the cleverest minds of the past and present. Happy reading and happy quoting!	Line 1: _____
	Line 2: _____
	Line 3: _____
	Line 4: _____
	Line 5: _____
	Line 6: _____
	Line 7: _____
	Line 8: _____
	Line 9: _____
	Line 10: _____
	Line 11: _____
	Line 12: _____
	Line 13: _____
	Line 14: _____
	Line 15: _____

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

✎ Fill each blank with ONE word.

Many of the countries surrounding the Pacific Ocean have helped to create an economic (1) _____ that has become known as the Pacific Rim.

In 1944 the geographer N. J. Spykman published a theory about the “rim” of Eurasia. He proposed that the control of the rim land, as he called it, would effectively (2) _____ control of the world. Now, more than fifty years later we can see that part of his theory holds (3) _____, since the power of the Pacific Rim is quite extensive.

The Pacific Rim includes countries (4) _____ the Pacific Ocean from North and South America to Asia to Oceania. Most of these countries have experienced major economic change and growth to become components of an economically (5) _____ trade region.

Raw material and finished goods are shipped between Pacific Rim states for manufacture, (6) _____, and sale.

The Pacific Rim continues to gain strength in the global economy. From the (7) _____ of the Americans to just a few years ago, the Atlantic Ocean

had been the leading ocean for the shipment of goods and material. Since the early 1990s, the (8) _____ of goods crossing the Pacific Ocean has been greater than that of goods crossing the Atlantic. Los Angeles is the American leader in the Pacific Rim as it is the source for the most (9) _____ flights and ocean-based (10) _____. Additionally, the value of United States imports from Pacific Rim countries is greater than that of the imports from NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) members in Europe.

✎ *Your answers:*

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

✎ *Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.*

- The government shouldn't let this situation get worse.
– This state _____.
- The completion of the work was scheduled for last week.
– The work was _____.
- She is now leading a normal life as a result of all the support she received from social workers.
– Had _____.
- Just thinking about his face at that moment makes me laugh.
– The very _____.
- He declared his disapproval of the behavior of some of his supporters.
– He let _____.
- Everybody wants Pauline as an after-dinner speaker. (DEMAND)
– _____.
- I don't think you mean what you say about helping me. (EARNEST)
– _____.
- At first the new computer made me feel a bit afraid. (AWE)
– _____.
- William decided that an actor's life was not for him. (CUT)
– _____.
- I felt vaguely that something was wrong, but what was it? (BACK)
– _____.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2012

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. a. <u>can</u> al | b. <u>cas</u> ino | c. <u>can</u> ary | d. <u>can</u> on |
| 2. a. teen <u>a</u> ge | b. dos <u>a</u> ge | c. voy <u>a</u> ge | d. carri <u>a</u> ge |
| 3. a. cc <u>o</u> system | b. kn <u>o</u> wledge | c. techn <u>o</u> logy | d. comm <u>o</u> di <u>t</u> y |
| 4. a. <u>c</u> ounterfeit | b. <u>c</u> ourtesy | c. <u>d</u> rou <u>g</u> ht | d. <u>o</u> uster |
| 5. a. d <u>a</u> nger | b. landsc <u>a</u> pe | c. h <u>a</u> nd | d. nat <u>u</u> re |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. a. prerequisite | b. necessity | c. European | d. synonymous |
| 7. a. compromise | b. correspond | c. dominate | d. educate |
| 8. a. metropolis | b. descendant | c. impetus | d. perpetuate |
| 9. a. vigorous | b. scandalous | c. victorious | d. dangerous |
| 10. a. necessary | b. infamous | c. automobile | d. technique |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer

- He tries to himself with everyone by paying them compliments.
a. gratify b. please c. ingratiate d. commend
- Assembly lines are useful for producing a large of identical products.
a. quality b. quantity c. quandary d. qualification
- Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have any solutions.
a. thought over b. come up with c. looked into d. got round to
- Mr. Nixon refused to answer the questions on the that the matter was confidential.
a. reasons b. excuses c. grounds d. foundations
- The VCTV tries to for all tastes with its 4 national programs.
a. cater b. suit c. furnish d. regard
- When his alarm went off, he shut it off and slept for 15 minutes.
a. other b. others c. another d. the others
- Every woman who has enough criteria can join the beauty contest irrespective of their background.
a. regardless of b. can have gone c. must have been d. was
-, dolphins have no sense of smell.
a. As known as far b. As far as is known
c. It is known as far d. Known as far as it is

19. "Another cup of coffee?" – "No, but thanks"
- a. not at all b. for all c. all the same d. you for all
20. I've told him not to go out with those people, but he wouldn't listen. Just let him face the music now.
- a. Many a time b. Many the time c. Quite a time d. For a time
21. Most crimes that are committed are no more than theft.
- a. slight b. small c. unimportant d. petty
22. This is the most difficult job I've ever had to do.
- a. by heart b. by chance c. by far d. by myself
23. No matter how angry he was, he would never to violence.
- a. resolve b. recourse c. exert d. resort
24. He had to retire from the match suffering from a ligament.
- a. torn b. broken c. slipped d. sprained
25., he felt so unhappy and lonely.
- a. Despite of his riches b. Rich as was he
- c. Rich though he was d. Despite of the fact that he was rich
26. as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.
- a. That we refer to b. What we refer to
- c. To which we refer d. What do we refer to
27. The police a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.
- a. came in for b. brought about c. back out d. back up
28. Paul's been in Alice's bad ever since he offended her at the party.
- a. eyes b. books c. likes d. treats
29. The photocopier in our office needs a complete These copies are terrible.
- a. maintenance b. repair c. overhaul d. renovation
30. The burglar's presence was betrayed by a floorboard.
- a. crackling b. crunching c. groaning d. creaking

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Letter to the editor

The Prime Minister's comments yesterday on education spending (31)..... the point, as the secondary education system also needs a major overhaul. Firstly, the system only views the weakest learners as having special needs. The brightest and most conscientious students are not encouraged to develop to their full (32)..... Secondly, there's too much testing and not enough learning. My fifteen-year-old

daughter, for example, has just spent the last month or so (33) for exams. These aren't even real, important exams, as her GCSEs will be next year. They're just (34) exams. Is the work she's been doing really going to make her more knowledgeable about her subjects, or will she forget it all tomorrow? I suspect the (35).....

Thirdly, the standard (36) doesn't give students any tuition in developing practical work-related, (37)..... and social skills, or in skills necessary for higher education. How many students entering university have the first idea what the difference is between (38) someone else's work and (39)..... good use of someone else's ideas? Shouldn't they have been taught this at school? How many of them are really able to go about (40) – a skill that's essential at university because there are no teachers to tell you what to do – in an efficient way? Indeed, how many students graduate from university totally unable to spell even simple English words correctly? The system is letting our children down.

- 31.a. lose b. escape c. miss d. fail
- 32.a. capacity b. ability c. achievement d. potential
- 33.a. cramming b. lecturing c. reading d. practising
- 34.a. false b. mock c. fake d. artificial
- 35.a. latter b. frontier c. later d. former
- 36.a. timetable b. lecture c. seminar d. curriculum
- 37.a. life b. alive c. living d. live
- 38.a. writing b. going over c. plagiarising d. repeating
- 39.a. taking b. making c. having d. creating
- 40.a. reviewing b. revision c. distance learning d. self-study

Your answers:

31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
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IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Fill in each gap in the passage with one suitable sentence from A-J

What You Need to Know about Culture Shock

Most people who move to a foreign country or culture may experience a period of time when they feel very homesick and have a lot of stress and difficulty functioning in the new culture. (41).....

First of all, it's important to know that culture shock is normal. (42)..... If you go, for example, to a culture that is far different from your own, you're likely to experience culture shock more sharply than those who move to a new culture knowing the language and the behavioral norms of the new culture. (43).....

The first stage is usually referred to as the excitement stage or the 'honeymoon' stage. (44)..... During this stage you are merely soaking up the new landscape, taking in these impressions passively, and at this stage you have little meaningful experience of the culture.

But it isn't long before the honeymoon stage dissolves into the second stage – sometimes called the withdrawal stage. The excitement you felt before changes to frustration as you find it difficult to cope with the problems that arise. (45)..... It is at this stage that you are likely to feel anxious and homesick, and you will probably find yourself complaining about the new culture or country. (46)

Culture shock is only temporary, and at some point, if you are one of those who manage to stick it out, you'll transition into the third stage of cultural adjustment, the 'recovery' stage. At this point, you'll have a routine, and you'll feel more confident functioning in the new culture. (47)..... Customs and traditions are clearer and easier to understand. At this stage, you'll deal with new challenges with humor rather than anxiety.

The last stage is the 'home' or 'stability' stage – this is the point when people start to feel at home in the new culture. (48).....

There is, in a sense, a fifth stage to this process. (49)..... This means that you may find aspects of your own culture 'foreign' because you are so used to the new culture that you have spent so long adjusting to. (50)..... Reverse culture shock rarely lasts for very long.

- A. At this stage, you'll function well in the new culture, adopt certain features and behaviors from your new home, and prefer certain aspects of the new culture to your own culture.
- B. Upon arriving in a new environment, you'll be interested in the new culture, everything will seem exciting, everyone will seem friendly and helpful and you'll be overwhelmed with impressions.
- C. Reverse culture shock is usually pretty mild – you may notice things about your home culture that you had never noticed before, and some of the ways people do things may seem odd.
- D. There are four general stages of cultural adjustment, and it is important that you are aware of these stages and can recognize which stage you are in and when so that you will understand why you feel the way you do and that any difficulties you are experiencing are temporary, a process you are going through rather than a constant situation.
- E. You'll start to feel less isolated as you start to understand and accept the way things are done and the way people behave in your new environment.
- F. This feeling is often called 'culture shock' and it is important to understand and learn how to cope with culture shock if you are to adapt successfully to your new home's culture.
- G. If you decide to return home after a long period in a new culture, you may experience what is called 'reverse culture shock'.
- H. It seems that everything is difficult, the language is hard to learn, people are unusual and unpredictable, friends are hard to make, and simple things like shopping and going to the bank are challenges.

- I. This is the stage which is referred to as ‘culture shock’.
- J. Everyone in a new situation will go through some form of culture shock, and the extent to which they do is determined by factors such as the difference between cultures, the degree to which someone is anxious to adapt to a new culture and the familiarity that person has to the new culture.

Your answers:

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

The World and Its Global Economy

The world as man knows it today is getting smaller and smaller because of technology such as the Internet and high speed modems. In fact, on March 3, 2005, a man flew entirely around the globe without refueling or stopping in a one-person jet. The world is changing the world, and as the 21st century continues, the global economy will play a larger and larger role. As Thomas Friedman so eloquently put it in *Lexus and the Olive Tree*, globalization is “the *inexorable* integration of markets, nation-states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before.”

[A] With today’s technology it is possible for people to *solicit* business from the far side of the globe. [B] A company like Dell Computers can order parts from several different countries, take shipment in North Carolina where the new computer will be assembled, and then ship *them* to all regions of the globe. [C] An American oil firm can do a satellite survey in Siberia for oil deposits and then contract with a Russian oil firm to drill the actual well, while the petroleum engineer, acting as the project supervisor, remains in the US and runs the project by using a computer, a high speed Internet connection, and a cellular telephone for quick questions. [D]

A global economy poses some serious problems. If the company doesn’t act fast enough, it can lose, and if the company loses heavily, what will happen to the employees working for the company, and then in turn what will happen to the stores that depend on those employees buying their goods? As can be seen, there is a definite *trickle-down effect*. How is the child who is about to graduate from high school supposed to decide on what career field to enter? A career field that is here today might gone long before the child can graduate from college, so not only does it become vital that a person gain the needed knowledge to enter a given career field, but the person also needs to learn how to learn. Learning how to learn may prove to be given more necessary than the knowledge needed to enter a given career field. A person who is good at learning how to learn can quickly adapt to changes in the global economy by quickly preparing to enter other career fields *if his job is here today, but gone in the morning*.

If the world turns into a global economy, a person will need to be able to get along and work with people from different cultural backgrounds. However, unless a person has spent time living in different parts of the world, this might be hard to do. While many students from foreign countries, especially the Asian countries, come to the US to earn a graduate degree, how many students from the US spend even a semester abroad studying in another country? The answer to this question is of course a very small percentage.

While individuals from some of foreign countries and some individuals from the US and the US economy will adjust to globalization, will the rest of the world? *Mass media are more than willing to continue to stir the pot of controversy as they not only have to learn how to report the positive news, but also dole out a continuous stream of negative news.* When a person in a developing country sees all the cars on the streets of Beijing, of course that person wants a car so he can show his neighbour how wealthy he is, and all this does is promote unneeded consumption. Why does the person who has nowhere to go and no money to spend for travel want to own a car? The simple answer is because the media paint owning a car as a symbol of wealth and it is human nature to want to become wealthy or at least to appear wealthy.

On the positive side, as prices rise due to increased demands on scarce resources, there will be an incentive to find affordable alternatives. For example, as the price of oil rises and along with it the price of a gallon of gasoline, a point will be reached at which people are no longer willing to purchase gasoline so they can drive their cars, and they will demand both alternative transportation methods and cars which use another source of energy. A current online survey says \$ 2.50 per gallon of gasoline is the point at which the people in the US will start making demands on the auto manufacturer, which will open up new career fields in a few countries that have the technology needed to meet the demands; however, people around the globe will work together on it.

51. The word *inexorable* in the passage is closest in meaning to
a. upward b. recent c. inevitable d. preposterous
52. The word *solicit* in the passage is closest meaning to
a. lure b. sell c. help d. ask for
53. The word *them* in the passage refers to
a. parts b. the new computers
c. all regions d. several different countries
54. According to paragraph 2, what can be inferred about the role of a project supervisor?
a. to make sure the project is finished correctly and on time
b. to hand-check each of the steps in a project
c. to assign each of the items that needs to be done in a project
d. to talk to everyone in a daily basis

5. Based on the information in paragraph 3, which of the following best explains the *trickle-down effect*?
- Water runs downhill.
 - What happens at the top eventually affects those at the bottom.
 - The people who have things get more and those without anything continue to go without.
 - If a person gets yelled at when he is at work, he should go home and kick the furniture since it will make him feel better.
6. According to the passage, people need to learn how to learn, otherwise
- they will not move from the first grade to the second grade in elementary school
 - they will not be able to work in the same job throughout college
 - they will not be able to switch from one career to another as the global economy changes
 - they will not be able to graduate from college and become a member of the global economy
7. In paragraph 3, why does the author mention the phrase "*If his job is here today, but gone in the morning*"?
- To suggest that he is going to lose his job in the morning
 - To give an example of losing the job when he has reached the mandatory retirement age.
 - To explain that he is a part time worker and only works when the company needs him
 - To support the claim that learning how to learn is important to a person.
8. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the sentence in italics in the passage?
- The mass media are like a witch stirring her cauldron.
 - The mass media always report the truth since this keeps the ratings up and brings in the most advertising revenue.
 - The mass media will report half-truths if it will keep their ratings up so they can sell advertising.
 - The mass media report every angle of a story since reports are apolitical and never present only one viewpoint.
9. In paragraph 5, what can be inferred from the description of the media about owning a car?
- A car needs to be painted certain colors if it is going to show others a person is wealthy.
 - The media are so biased that they will provide paint if a person needs to paint his car so as to project the car as a symbol of wealth
 - The media slant the stories, so it will appear to viewers that only wealthy people own a car.
 - The members of the media don't own cars, so they are jealous of those wealthy people who do own cars.

60. Look at [A] [B] [C] [D] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

E-businesses will be the lucrative businesses in the future since they are available to everyone with an Internet connection.

Where would the sentence best fit? [A] [B] [C] [D]

Your answers:

51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

- 1. If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we (wait)all the time for nothing.
- 2. I haven't decided yet about whether to buy a new car or a second hand one. But I (think)about it.
- 3. There (be)any errors, let me know.
- 4. We have just got to the top in time. The sun (rise)in a minute.
- 5. By midnight he (be)unconscious for forty-eight hours.
- 6. It (not be)Anna who cooked that food. She was out all day yesterday.
- 7. It is highly desirable that from every product in regular production, samples (withdraw)periodically.
- 8. The portrait is widely known (paint)by an Italian.
- 9. Can you keep calm for a moment? You (always make)noise in class.
- 10. You (visit)Aunt Mary while you were in Paris.

Your answers:

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Complete the following passage with the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

A year ago, Laura reached her lowest point. (11.utterly exhaust) after a short walk, she was picked up off the pavement and driven home by the police. "My feet felt (12. nail)to the ground," she recalls. With permanent flu symptoms panic stricken and confined to a wheelchair, she was eventually diagnosed as (13. have)chronic fatigue syndrome, the term doctors now use for her illness. Laura, a 30-year-old marketing manager, (14. since make) a remarkable recovery in her health. She is now able to walk for an hour,

swims twenty lengths three times a week and (15. contemplate) going back to work. She puts her new-found sense of well-being down to a technique called cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT). CBT (16. aim)to help people understand how the beliefs they hold about themselves and others influence mood and behaviour - and how re-evaluating negative beliefs can help them to feel and behave differently. It (17. be) successful in dealing with problems ranging from depression to chronic, unexplained pain. Research shows that CBT can also help people like Laura. Yet many sufferers are bitterly opposed to the treatment, (18. argue)that their condition is physical not psychological. Psychological therapy, they believe, implies that they are to blame and their disorder is not genuine. Laura says CBT (19. help) her change the way she thought about her problems without implying that they were her fault "I was an "all-or-nothing" thinker and felt I had to be perfect in everything. The therapy (20. encourage)a less perfectionist approach to life and helped me gradually to build up more physical activity."

Your answers:

11.	16.
12.	17.
13.	18.
14.	19.
15.	20.

II. WORD FORMS

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given

- 21. It's undeniable that the of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death (DIAGNOSE)
- 22. A few jokes can up a lecture. (LIFE)
- 23. He is late for meetings. He is always on time. (VARY)
- 24. Nothing wrong will happen to you as long as you follow the strict set by the inspector. (GUIDE)
- 25. I'm thinking of giving Anna and Mathew a vase for her silver wedding. (CRYSTAL)
- 26. A renewable resource is one that may be replaced overtime by natural process or is (EXHAUST)
- 27. It is said that the problem of rapid climate change has been caused by too drastic (FOREST)
- 28. The mother of the child hurried to her neighborhood drugstore. (BREATH)
- 29. The workers who were during the recession badly need help from the government. (SIZE)
- 30. His performance in the match today his reputation as a great player. (LIE)

Your answers:

21.	26.
22.	27.
23.	28.
24.	29.
25.	30.

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given

As Philadelphia grew from a small town into a city in the first half of the eighteenth century, it became an (31.INCREASE)_____ important marketing center for a vast and growing agricultural hinterland. Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as farmers from within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the (32.TOWN) _____. The High Street Market was continuously (33.LARGE)_____ throughout the period until 1736, when *it* reached from Front street to Third. By 1745 New Market was opened on Second Street between Pine and Cedar. The next year the Callowhill Market began operation. Along with market days, the institution of twice-yearly fairs *persisted* in Philadelphia even after similar trading days had been (34.CONTINUE)_____ in other colonial cities. The fairs provided a means of bringing (35.HAND)_____ goods from outlying places to would-be buyers in the city. *Linens and stockings* from Germantown, for example, were popular items. Auctions were another popular form of occasional trade. Because of the competition, retail merchants opposed these as well as the fairs. Although (36.GOVERNMENT)_____ attempts to *eradicate* fairs and auctions were less than successful, the ordinary course of *economic development was on the merchants' side*, as increasing business specialization became the order of the day. Export merchants became (37.DIFFERENCE)_____ from their importing counterparts, and (38.SPECIAL)_____ shops began to appear in addition to general stores selling a variety of goods. One of the reasons Philadelphia's merchants generally (39.PROSPERITY)_____ was because the surrounding area was (40.GO)_____ tremendous economic and demographic growth. They did their business, after all, in the capital city of the province. Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and meetings of the courts of justice.

Your answers:

31.	36.
32.	37.
33.	38.
34.	39.
35.	40.

III. GAP-FILLING

Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

The knowledge and eloquence that people gain through travelling is usually perceived (41)..... the best fulfillment in life. It is the inquisitive human nature (42).....impels people to seek thrilling experiences and to set out on an exploration trip. Those who travel frequently and to diverse places benefit from establishing new relationships and (43).....a better knowledge about other cultures and lifestyles. However, there is a grain of truth in the assumption that people are prone to cherishing clichés and unfounded prejudices about other nations and their characteristics. Sometimes, it is only the first-hand encounter that can help change the approach towards the (44)..... 'inferior communities'. This direct (45).....with a different civilization enables travelers to drop their baseless assumptions and get acquainted with the real concept of life in all four (46).....of the globe. Beyond question, travelling facilitates friendship and makes (47).....easier for many individuals to acknowledge the true value of different traditions and customs. Yet, it does not always (48).....enjoyment. It (49).....also involve coming close with the atrocities of real existence as well as becoming aware of the challenges and hardships that other people have to struggle with. Hence, a true voyage is the one with a good deal of experience to reminisce about, (50).....often combined with exposure to abhorrent sights and incredible ordeals. The learning to be complete, thus, requires an ability to observe and analyze the surroundings, both their glamour and brutality.

Your answers:

41.	46.
42.	47.
43.	48.
44.	49.
45.	50.

IV. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

Fill in each gap with one suitable preposition or particle.

- 51. The couple broke their engagement after they had a huge argument.
- 52. At school, Luis got into a lot of trouble for something I did, and now he holds it me.
- 53. Do you have to go already? Can't you stick for a few minutes?
- 54. Josh can while a whole day playing online computer games with his mates.
- 55. The company's announced it is laying over 1,000 workers.
- 56. The music blared and it was impossible to have a conversation.
- 57. My plans for starting a restaurant fell
- 58. After a week on the run, he gave himself to the police.
- 59. The students were slow to catch, but gradually they began to understand.
- 60. We made that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it was not true.

Your answers:

51.	56.
52.	57.
53.	58.
54.	59.
55.	60.

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

61. Bruce said that the situation at work was like a family argument. (LIKENED)
→
62. When she sold the jewelry at such a low price, she was cheated. (RIDE)
→
63. Suppose she make no changes at all for the time being?
→ What
64. It's rumored that we will have a new manager.
→ Rumor has
65. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking. (SOUND)
→
66. At this moment I only have time to think about my university thesis. (PREOCCUPIED)
→
67. Do you have any idea about how Jack made enough money to buy his new house? (LIGHT)
→ Can you Jack made enough money to buy his new house?
68. My salary is half what I would be in the job I was offered in January.
→ If.....
69. Our boss is absolutely determined not to give us that pay rise. (INTENT)
→ Our boss the pay rise.
70. The value of sterling has fallen considerably in the past week.
→ There

Your answers:

61.
62.
63.
64.
65.
66.
67.
68.
69.
70.

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of the major limited	Line 1:
factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor	Line 2:
agricultural practices have led to increasing desertification	Line 3:
and the loss of formerly arable lands. Consequently, those	Line 4:
plants species that are well adapted with survival in dry	Line 5:
climates are being looked at for an answer in development	Line 6:
more efficient crops to grow on marginally arable lands.	Line 7:
Plants use several mechanisms to ensure their survival in	Line 8:
desert environments. Some involve pure mechanical and	Line 9:
physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's	Line 10:
surface, smaller leafed size, and extensive root systems.	Line 11:
Some of the adaptations are related to chemical	Line 12:
mechanisms. Many plants, such as cacti, have internal	Line 13:
gums and mucilages which give them water-retaining	Line 14:
properties. Other chemical mechanism is that of the	Line 15:
epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an	Line 16:
impervious cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive	Line 17:
loss from internal moisture. It also protects the plant from	Line 18:
external aggression, which can come from inorganic agents	Line 19:
such as gases, or organic agents which include bacteria ant	Line 20:
plant pets.	Line 21:
Researchers have proposed that synthetic waxes with	Line 22:
similar protective abilities could be prepared based on	Line 23:
knowledge of desert plants. If is successfully developed,	Line 24:
such a compound could be used to greatly increasing a	Line 25:
plant's ability to maintain health in so adverse situations as	Line 26:
inadequate water supply, limited fertilizers availability,	
attacked by pets, and poor storage after harvesting.	

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2013

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE (40 PTS)

I. PHONOLOGY (5PTS)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ch</u> oreograph | B. <u>ch</u> ristianity | C. <u>ar</u> chaic | D. <u>ch</u> ivalry |
| 2. A. slaugh <u>te</u> r | B. borou <u>gh</u> | C. droug <u>ht</u> | D. laugh <u>te</u> r |
| 3. A. hu <u>ma</u> ne | B. loca <u>t</u> e | C. stra <u>te</u> gy | D. ra <u>b</u> ies |
| 4. A. wretche <u>d</u> | B. blesse <u>d</u> | C. alle <u>ge</u> dly | D. knacke <u>r</u> ed |
| 5. A. <u>r</u> ealm | B. clea <u>n</u> se | C. hea <u>th</u> er | D. me <u>a</u> ger |

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 6. A. architecture | B. comparison | C. championship | D. communism |
| 7. A. propaganda | B. influential | C. mediocre | D. obligatory |
| 8. A. addressee | B. referee | C. employee | D. nominee |
| 9. A. malice | B. leopard | C. phenom | D. cohort |
| 10. A. unaffected | B. unanimous | C. unaccountable | D. unambiguous |

II. WORD CHOICE (5 PTS):

Choose the best options to complete the following sentences.

11. When I finish writing this composition, I'm going to _____ and go to bed.
A. make time B. hit the hay C. hit the big time D. call it a day
12. Mary usually buys her clothes _____. It's cheaper than going to a dressmaker.
A. in public B. on the shelf C. off the peg D. on the house
13. You are at _____ to do what you like.
A. freedom B. odds C. disposal D. liberty
14. Without written evidence, we don't have a _____ on.
A. leg to stand B. foot to stand C. leg to lean D. foot to lean
15. It was very strange but I had a(n) _____ that the plane would crash.
A. intuition B. omen C. premonition D. prediction
16. Although he spoke slowly, I found it difficult at times to follow the _____ of his argument.
A. spool B. track C. thread D. path
17. I intend to _____ an official complaint to the Director.
A. write B. lodge C. place D. take
18. The transport strikes a real _____, which will make it very difficult for me to get to work.
A. pain in the back B. nuisance C. last straw D. frustration
19. _____ benefits include a new car and free health insurance.
A. Well B. Fringe C. Edge D. Verge
20. Mind that the baby shouldn't touch the knife; it's as sharp as a _____.
A. blade B. sword C. cut D. razor

III. GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES (5PTS)

Choose the best options to complete the following sentences.

21. He prefers to attend Economics University rather than _____.
A. going to Polytechnic B. to be accepted to Polytechnic
C. studying Polytechnic D. to attend Polytechnic
22. It pays _____ some professional advice before you make a decision.
A. get B. getting C. to getting D. to get
23. It _____ able to finish it in an hour.
A. can't have been too hard if you had been C. couldn't be too hard if you are
B. can't have been too hard if you were D. couldn't be too hard if you had been
24. It could have been a lot worse _____ there.
A. when he had not been C. had he not been
B. for he had not been D. whether or not he had been
25. _____ believed to be over 300 species of trees in El Yunque rain forest in Puerto Rico.
A. There are B. They are C. It is D. Is has been
26. _____ classified as a carnivore, the North American Grizzly bear eats berries and even grass.
A. Just as B. Because of C. Although D. Either
27. I'm _____ my brother is.
A. nothing near as ambitious C. nowhere like so ambitious
B. nothing as ambitious than D. nowhere near as ambitious as
28. On the island _____ the only representation of the Indians' handicraft.
A. does it remain B. remains C. did it remain D. remains it
29. It is advised that not only Tam but also his friends _____ punctual.
A. be B. are C. is D. were
30. Many a boy _____ come up with many new ideas.
A. have B. has C. have been D. has been

IV. PHRASAL VERBS AND PREPOSITIONS (5PTS)

31. If you pay the restaurant bill with your credit card, I'll _____ with you later.
A. settle down B. pay back C. settle up D. pay up
32. Demand for the products is expected to peak 5 years from now and then to _____.
A. taper off B. fall down C. set back D. drift away
33. It was an embarrassing situation, but she managed to _____.
A. laugh at it B. laugh on it C. laugh it off D. laugh it out
34. The police _____ a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.
A. came in for B. brought about C. went down with D. opened up
35. The rain was simply _____ down on the deserted street.
A. pelting B. spraying C. showering D. dripping
36. As we were waiting on the pavement, a black Mercedes _____ beside us.
A. pulled up B. pulled down C. pulled off D. pulled through
37. I was _____ the impression that you liked Indian food.
A. on B. with C. over D. under

38. Ms. Dung, your form teacher, _____ as a very sympathetic person. She can be a shoulder to cry on.
 A. comes out B. comes at C. comes over D. comes about
39. She brought _____ the deal even though nobody thought she was capable of doing it.
 A. in B. off C. out D. down
40. It took the parents a long time to _____ their children's games.
 A. catch up with B. catch up C. catch on to D. catch out

V. GUIDED CLOZE 1 (5PTS)

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.

(41) _____ Christmas evolved in the United States, new customs were (42) _____ and many old ones were reworked. The legend of Santa Claus, for example, had (43) _____ in Europe and was brought by Dutch settlers to New York in the early 18th century. Traditionally, Santa Clause – from the Dutch Sinter Klaas – was depicted (44) _____ a tall, dignified, religious figure riding a white horse (45) _____ the air. Known as Saint Nicholas in Germany, he was usually accompanied by Black Peter, an elf who punished disobedient children. In North America, he (46) _____ developed into a fat, jolly old gentleman who had neither the religious (47) _____ of Saint Nicholas nor the (48) _____ disciplinarian character of Black Peter.

Santa's transformation began in 1823, when a New York newspaper published the poem "A Visit from Saint Nicholas", which Clement Clark Moore had written to amuse his daughter. The poem introduced many Americans to the story of a kindly saint who flew over housetops in a reindeer-drawn sleigh. Portraits and drawings of Santa Claus by American illustrator Thomas Nast further (49) _____ the legend during the second half of the 19th century. Living at the North Pole and assisted by elves, the modern Santa produced and delivered toys to all good children. By the late 19th century, he had become such a (50) _____ figure of American folklore that in 1897, when Virginia O'Hanlon wrote to the New York Sun newspaper asking if Santa was real, she received a direct answer: "Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. As | B. Since | C. Through | D. Now that |
| 42. A. adapted | B. acclaimed | C. adopted | D. assumed |
| 43. A. roots | B. stems | C. origins | D. backgrounds |
| 44. A. by | B. as | C. for | D. into |
| 45. A. up | B. on | C. at | D. through |
| 46. A. eventually | B. at last | C. finally | D. ultimately |
| 47. A. hopes | B. roles | C. temperaments | D. attributes |
| 48. A. severe | B. strict | C. harsh | D. austere |
| 49. A. strengthened | B. consolidated | C. confirmed | D. bettered |
| 50. A. prominent | B. prime | C. domineering | D. principle |

VI. GUIDED CLOZE 2 (5PTS)

Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each space.

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS

All plants rely on nutrients taken from the soil in order to survive. However, in areas where the soil does not contain enough (51) _____ nutrients, some plants have adapted to (52) _____ their diets from another source: living organisms. Though they are few in number, carnivorous plants are (53) _____ fascinating beings that “eat” anything from one-celled organisms to insects in order to survive. They are commonly found in marshlands. Carnivorous plants feature one of several types of “traps” to ensnare prey, which they consume to make up for nutrients that may be missing from the soil. While there are over 400 species of carnivorous plants in the world today, some are more (54) _____ than others.

The most well known of these plants are the snap traps, which include the Venus flytrap. Snap traps are easily identified by their leaves, which are separated into two lobes that have the ability to fold together. Inside the lobes, the surface is covered with tiny hairs that are (55) _____ to movement. When the plant’s prey brushes against the hairs, it triggers a closing mechanism that rapidly brings the two lobes together, trapping the prey (56) _____ inside. The response of the traps is phenomenal (57) _____ speed: the time between triggering the hairs and snapping shut is less than a second. As the prey struggles inside the trap, it only triggers more hairs, causing the leaves to tighten their (58) _____. The plant then secretes liquid chemicals from special glands into the trap to dissolve the prey and absorb all of its nutrients. Besides the Venus fly trap, only one other type of snap trap exists today, (59) _____ to as the waterwheel plant. The two share a common ancestor and differ only in a few ways. For instance, the waterwheel is an aquatic plant, while the fly trap is exclusively terrestrial. In addition, the fly trap feeds primarily on arthropods like spiders, while the waterwheel lives (60) _____ simple invertebrates, like certain types of plankton.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 51.A. vital | B. essential | C. crucial | D. indispensable |
| 52.A. enlarge | B. modify | C. supplement | D. augment |
| 53.A. nevertheless | B. nonetheless | C. though | D. contradictorily |
| 54.A. prevailing | B. prevalent | C. current | D. domineering |
| 55.A. liable | B. prone | C. sensitive | D. vulnerable |
| 56.A. closely | B. irreplaceably | C. steadily | D. securely |
| 57.A. in regard to | B. in accordance with | | |
| | C. in preference to | D. on merits of | |
| 58.A. hold | B. fist | C. grip | D. seizure |
| 59.A. denoted | B. indicated | C. referred | D. implicated |
| 60.A. off | B. onto | C. with | D. through |

VII. READING PASSAGE 1 (5PTS)

Read the text below and choose the best answer to each question.

GERTRUDE STEIN

One of the most influential literary figures of the twentieth century was American author Gertrude Stein. Her literary style and vision was often a radical

departure from traditional methods, which relied on a more linear plotline. Instead, Stein focused on language itself by employing methods of repetition and spontaneity in an attempt to mirror human consciousness. But, Stein's influence did not stop with her writing. As an expatriate in Paris, she was responsible for bringing some of the greatest minds in art and literature together at her apartment, Salon 27. The Spanish painter Pablo Picasso and American writer Ernest Hemingway were two frequent visitors. Indeed, Stein was the one who coined the phrase "Lost Generation" to denote up-and-coming American writers living in Paris at the time mainly due to their disillusionment with art as a whole back home. While Gertrude Stein may not be the most recognizable figure in literature, her personal and literary influence on artists was invaluable.

Stein began living in Paris in 1903. Eventually, her flat, Salon 27, became a center of intellectual exchange for writers and artists. Before long, she became an integral part of the artistic and literary scene in the city and befriended numerous important figures, such as Picasso and Matisse. They would meet there weekly, where they could expound on new theories of art, philosophy, literature, politics, and social issues in the stimulating, productive environment provided by Stein. Without Stein's Salon 27, it is quite possible that many of the artists and writers of the day never would have crossed paths, and the individual disciplines would not have become as diverse or fully developed as they eventually did. These interactions also became a major influence on Stein's own literary style.

Stein became enamored with Picasso's cubist style, and, as a result, many of his earliest works adorned the walls of her apartment. But they were not simply decorative. Cubism attempts to reduce the subject form its natural form into an abstract, geometrical shape capable of numerous angles of perception. In a similar fashion, Stein attempted to interpret cubism through literature and writing. Like cubist painters, Stein wrote in a style that took into consideration every possible angle of her subject matter. She wanted to give readers the opportunity to view her work on many different levels, not just a single, flat surface. But, unlike the cubists who relied on formal structure to some degree, Stein took it a step further and placed less emphasis on formal writing structures such as grammar and syntax and focused on what she called "automatic" language, which was spontaneous and repetitive and relied more on the spoken word.

In many ways, Stein's style was a reaction against nineteenth century authors' tendency to place order and structure above all other considerations. Stein revolutionized the style of the twentieth century by **undermining** traditional, expected methods that came before the modern era. Stein focused on the process of writing, not its ultimate result. She also believed that all parts of a sentence were equally important. For example, to her, an article was as important as a noun, and a conjunction was as vital as a verb. In essence, every part of a sentence was related. She learned this from painters, who believed every brushstroke on a canvas contributed to the whole and could not be left out. Furthermore, the act of perception, whether it be art or literature, was crucial, not the ultimate outcome because to Stein, consciousness never ceases. It is continuous, so it became her task to try to **embody** the movement of consciousness in her work through techniques such as the repetition of words or spontaneity rather than depicting events or a plotline in a linear fashion.

In many ways, Stein's writing mirrors the chaotic, detached atmosphere of post-World War I Paris, yet it also marks the moment when literature began to leave the nineteenth century behind in favor of a more modernist style of imagination and innovation. It is also a clear precursor of stream of consciousness, which dominated writing styles during the rest of the twentieth century in America. For instance, Hemingway's style in many of his early novels is clearly influenced by Stein. While Stein was able to capitalize on artistic renditions of life and translate them into literature, other artists benefited from her willingness to reject the accepted traditions and create her own.

61. The word "radical" is closest in meaning to
A. gradual B. abrupt C. swift D. drastic
62. The author's description of Gertrude Stein mentions which of the following?
A. She was originally from Paris and later moved to the US.
B. Her writing style was centered on a structured plotline.
C. She attempted to focus on the linguistic side of writing.
D. Her work was quite controversial due to its extreme nature.
63. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 1 about American expatriates in Paris?
A. They did not completely agree with Picasso's style at first.
B. They were more satisfied with the creative capacity of Europe.
C. They attempted to forge a new style of literary consciousness.
D. They rarely met together in Stein's apartment to converse.
64. The author discusses Salon 27 in paragraph 2 in order to
A. illustrate its relevance as a place of artistic interaction of the time.
B. note it is where the painters Matisse and Picasso first met one another.
C. indicate it was an adequate place for such great minds to mingle.
D. show that artists of the day lacked a meeting place at which to gather.
65. According to paragraph 3, Stein followed the cubist style because
A. it focused on the geometric forms inherent in most subject matter
B. it gave her a way to present her reader with various perspectives.
C. it was the simplest form with which to interpret and understand her work.
D. it eschewed the secondary parts in favor of the major parts of art.
66. The word "undermining" in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. simplifying B. overshadowing C. promoting D. weakening
67. The author's description of Stein's revolutionary style mentions all of the following EXCEPT
A. She placed reason, order and logic above all other facets of her technique.
B. She considered each part of the sentence to be essential to its weight and meaning.
C. She did not believe that the finality of a work of literature was very important.
D. She attempted to capture the movement of consciousness through various techniques.

68. The word “**embody**” in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. evade B. express C. simplify D. replicate
69. According to paragraph 5, Stein’s style is a product of the era because
A. it translates the sentiment of Europeans during a time of reconstruction.
B. it is more imaginative and innovative than anything the world had seen.
C. it continues the former structural traditions present before World War II.
D. it rejects the past and is fashioned out of the sentiment of post-war Europe.
70. The word “**renditions**” in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. interpretations B. outlooks C. perspectives D. concepts

VIII. READING PASSAGE 2 (5PTS)

Read the text below and choose the best answer to each question.

According to accounts, when the first astronauts in space looked down and saw the Earth floating in the vast black void, they had what can only be described as a profound spiritual experience; in an instant they had attained a 'global consciousness' in which all national and international boundaries disappeared, and they were left with the awesome realisation that they were mere 'planetary citizens'. To the astronauts, the planet looked as if it were some huge single living system. The photographs they brought back touched us all in some way, and the blue sphere in space came to symbolise the oneness of all humanity and life on Earth. The idea that the planet might be alive, strange though it sounds, was soon to gain **credence**, even among the scientific community.

Not long afterwards in the 1970s, the hypothesis that the Earth's biosphere actually functions as a single living system was put forward by Dr James Lovelock, a British scientist and inventor who had been commissioned by NASA to help determine whether or not there was life on Mars. By comparing the atmospheres of both planets, he soon realised that, while Mars had a stable, unchanging, 'dead' atmosphere, Earth had no such equilibrium, and that there were some complex processes going on. It was this imbalance that made the planet suitable for sustaining life. He postulated that: 'the physical and chemical condition of the surface of the Earth, of the atmosphere and of the oceans has been, and is, actively made fit and comfortable by the presence of life itself... in contrast to the conventional wisdom which held that life adapted to the planetary conditions as it, and **they**, evolved their separate ways.'

Suffice it to say, Lovelock knew that when looking at the Earth in this way, what he was seeing was not so much a planet that just happened to be suitable for sustaining life, but a self-evolving and self-regulating system that adjusted itself to support life. This seemed to qualify the Earth as a living entity in her own right, so he named her 'Gaia' - after the Greek goddess who was said to have drawn the living world forth from Chaos - and the 'Gaia hypothesis' was born.

Lovelock first published his idea in 1979 in his book, *Gaia, a New Look at Life on Earth*, although the science behind the hypothesis was still imprecise. The ideas in the book provoked a storm of criticism, but also generated a lot of research,

which has since led to profound new insights about life on Earth. For instance, Lovelock knew that the heat of the sun has increased by 25% since life began on Earth, yet he did not understand by which process the temperature on the surface had been kept at the optimum conditions suitable for sustaining life.

Since that time, many of the mechanisms by which Gaia regulates her systems have been identified. For example, it has been shown that cloud formation over the open ocean is almost entirely a function of the metabolism of oceanic algae. Previously, it was thought that this cloud formation was a purely chemical phenomenon. Further research suggested that Gaia has automatically been controlling global temperature, atmospheric content, ocean salinity, and other factors in order to 'maintain the conditions suitable for its own survival', in much the same way that any individual organism regulates its body temperature, blood salinity etc.

Similarly, all the life forms on the planet are a part of Gaia, in a way analogous to the different organs in a body, each with its own function. The oceans and atmosphere act as the planet's circulatory and temperature control systems, while the tropical rainforests could be compared to the liver, cleansing the body of toxins. In their diversity, the myriad life forms of earth co-evolve and contribute interactively to produce and sustain the system as a whole.

Some of Lovelock's critics took his hypothesis to imply that the Earth was behaving with a sense of purpose, that it was being a teleological* being, actively controlling the climate and so on. However, Lovelock had never stated that planetary self-regulation was purposeful, only that it was a living, highly complex system. No one doubts that plants or bacteria are alive, yet they do not produce processes nearly as complicated as the Earth's.

The Gaia Theory has already had a huge impact on science and has inspired many leading figures of the past 20 years, who have written and spoken eloquently about how we can model human activities that are beneficial to the living systems of our planet. By making us more aware of the damage we are doing to the ecosystem, Gaia theory may also help us to survive. We are just one part of a larger system, and are reliant on that system for our continued existence. As Lovelock said: 'if we see the world as a superorganism of which we are a part - not the owner, nor the tenant, not even a passenger - we could have a long time ahead of us and our species might survive for its 'allotted span'. It all depends on you and me.'

**A being with an ultimate purpose/design towards an end.*

71. The first astronauts in space were

- A. conscious of the lack of physical boundaries between nations.
- B. forced to adjust their perspective of their place in the cosmos.
- C. profoundly affected by the symbolism of the Earth.
- D. made aware of the life-forces operating on Earth.

72. The word "credence" is closest in meaning to

- A. acceptance
- B. concordance
- C. protection
- D. rejection

73. Dr. James Lovelock had originally
- A. been an inventor in Britain.
 - C. been employed to compare Mars with Earth.
 - B. been looking for Martian life.
 - D. proved Mars was a dead planet.
74. The word “**they**” in paragraph 2 refers to
- A. life on Earth
 - B. planetary conditions
 - C. oceans
 - D. atmosphere and temperatures
75. Lovelock surmised that
- A. Earth’s inconstant atmosphere was a bi-product of life on the planet.
 - B. the chemical condition of the Earth had come about by accident.
 - C. the imbalance of gases on Earth had created life.
 - D. life had evolved to survive in Earth’s planetary conditions.
76. Research has shown that
- A. the various planetary systems are regulated by different mechanisms.
 - B. clouds are formed by metabolic chemical changes in the sky.
 - C. the saltiness of the seas is due to the presence of oceanic algae.
 - D. Gaia can ultimately control her own survival.
77. The word “**analogous**” is closest in meaning to
- A. consistent
 - B. comparable
 - C. related
 - D. traceable
78. According to Gaia theory
- A. the planet has physical biological organs similar to a person’s.
 - B. the oceans control the temperature of the Earth’s atmosphere.
 - C. the rainforests can remove all the pollution from the Earth.
 - D. each species on Earth has a part to play in the planet’s survival.
79. According to Lovelock,
- A. higher forces are at work behind the Earth’s existence and survival.
 - B. the Earth had developed senses and was conscious of its purpose.
 - C. the complex life-forces on earth are equal to the sum of a living being.
 - D. bacteria and plants are alive but can only produce simple processes.
80. The Gaia hypothesis may ultimately ensure the immediate survival of
- A. the planet Earth
 - B. the human species
 - C. the ecosystem
 - D. all life on Earth

B. WRITTEN TEST (70PTS)

I. CLOZE TEST: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **ONE WORD** for each space.

OPEN CLOZE 1 (10PTS)

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their (1) _____ from the Japanese expression for “high water in a harbor”. These waves are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively (2) _____ to do with tides. Scientists often refer to them as seismic

sea waves, far more appropriate in (3) _____ they do result from undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves and the water above the moving earth is suddenly displaced. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves, which can travel great distances at speeds close to 700 kilometers per hour. In the (4) _____ ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the shallow water (5) _____ they increase in (6) _____ possibly up to 40 meters. Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of (7) _____ seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific (8) _____ accustomed to the threat of tsunamis are Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often (9) _____ on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands, the tsunamis that hit Japan often come with little (10) _____ and can therefore prove disastrous.

OPEN CLOZE 2 (10PTS)

The response of most animals when suddenly faced with a predator is to flee. (11) _____ selection has acted in a variety of ways in different (12) _____ to enhance the efficacy of the behaviors, known as “flight behaviors” or escape behaviors that are used by prey in fleeing predators. Perhaps the most direct adaptation is enhanced flight (13) _____ and agility.

Adaptations for speed, however, are likely to require sacrifices, so we might expect only some species to adopt a simple fast flight strategy. Another way of enhancing the effectiveness of flight is to move in an erratic and unpredictable (14) _____. Many species, like ptarmigans, snipes, and various antelopes and gazelles, flee from predators in a characteristic zigzag fashion. Rapid unexpected changes in flight direction (15) _____ it difficult for a predator to track (16) _____. In some species, like the European hare, erratic zigzag flight might be more effective in the (17) _____ of predators that are faster than they are and straight flight more effective against predators that are (18) _____. A quite different way of enhancing escape by flight is to use so-called “flash” behavior. Here, the alarmed grey flees for a short distance and then “freezes”. Some predators are unexcited by (19) _____ prey, and a startling flash of activity followed by immobility may confuse them. “Flash behavior” is used in (20) _____ by frog and orthopteran insects.

II. WORD FORMATION (20PTS)

PART 1: Complete each sentence, using the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. This involved some _____ dealings with the chief of the police. (HAND)
2. Ensure your screen colors are not causing eye strain. Avoid fluorescent _____ screens. (COLOR)
3. You can travel from one end of the park to the other on a _____ railway. (MINIMIZE)

- 4. Mr. Madill stated that the _____ against him were unfounded. (ALLEGE)
- 5. The lingering war in the country has brought about nothing but the _____ effects of poverty and squalor. (HUMAN)
- 6. The _____ between blacks and whites are more and more common. (MARRY)
- 7. I don't think Tom's getting too much sleep lately. His eyes are terribly _____. (BLEED)
- 8. He has unwavering belief in something unreal such as _____ forces. (NORMALITY)
- 9. _____ can be dangerously close to racism. (NATION)
- 10. The world champion was _____ by a younger Russian challenger. (THRONE)

PART 2: Complete the passage with appropriate forms from the words given in the box.

KICK	LEAVER	IKELIHOOD	ECSTASY	RELATION
ADVENTUROUS	NURTURE	COUNT	ATTEND	REMARK

Over the years, there have been (11) _____ fans of the classic Hanna-Barbera cartoon character Yogi Bear. The cartoon series enjoyed by young and old alike revolved mostly around the (12) _____ of this lovable bear and his (13) _____ Boo-Boo as they tried unsuccessfully to snag “pic-a-nic” baskets in the made-up land of Jellystone Park. It is not often that people think about where the ideas for these cartoon characters come from, which brings up an interesting point: do bears actually search for food (14) _____ in picnic baskets and (15) _____ campsites? (16) _____ enough, bears have been known to seek out food from some (17) _____ sources, including picnic baskets, on top of their usual diet of berries, insects, and fish. Bears work throughout the summer and fall to build up fat stores so as to have energy enough to last them through their winter hibernations. (18) _____ to this is their need to replenish their depleted reserves when they wake up in the spring. Food is generally scarce in the early spring, and consequently they will (19) _____ indulge in any foods that are (20) _____. This is the main reason for many incidents involving bears entering campsites in search of food.

III. ERROR CORRECTION (10PTS)

The following passage contains 10 errors. Identify and correct them.

1 Many flowering plants woo insect pollinators and gently direct them to their most fertile blossoms by changing the colors of individual flowers from day to day.

Through color cues, the plant signals for the insect that it would be better off visiting one flower on its bush than other. The particular hue tells the pollination
5 that the flower is full of far more pollen than are neighboring blooms. That nectar-rich flower also happens to be fertile and ready to disperse its pollen or to receive pollen the insect has picked out from another flower. Plants do not have to spend precious resources remaining reservoirs of nectar in all their flowers. Thus, the color-code communication system benefits both plants and insects.

10 For example, on the lantana, a flower starts out on the first day as yellow, when it is rich with pollen and nectar. Influenced by an as-yet-unidentified environmental signal, the flower changes its color of triggering the production of the pigment anthomyacin. It turns orange on the second day and red on the third. By the third day, it has no pollen to offer insects and is no longer fertile. On any given lantana bush, only 10 to 15 percent of the blossoms are likely to be yellow and fertile. But
16 in the tests measuring the response of butterflies, it's discovered that the insects visited the yellow flowers at least 100 times more than would be expected from the haphazard visitation. Experiments with paper flowers demonstrated that the butterflies were responding with color cues rather than, say, the scent of the nectar. In other types of plants, blossoms change from white to red, others from yellow to red, and so on. These color changes have been observed in 74 families of plants.

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 PTS)

Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

1. This liver condition is common among those who drink a lot. → This liver condition _____ drinkers.
2. "I think the whole idea is ridiculous," he said. → He dismissed _____.
3. He threatened the officers with violence. → He made _____.
4. It shouldn't have surprised me that my children didn't like the new, cheaper ice-cream. → I might _____.
5. Her lateness made the boss angry. (BANANAS) → It was because she _____.
6. She wore headphones in order not to disturb anyone. → She wore headphones lest _____.
7. She is not very good at arranging flowers. (FLAIR) → _____.
8. Bill changed his ways when he came out of prison. (LEAF) → Bill has _____.
9. You must not, I repeat not, open this box until Christmas Day. (TO) → Under _____ opened until Christmas Day.
10. Her early success has made her very conceited. (HEAD) → _____.

B. ĐÁP ÁN

ĐỀ THI NĂM 1998

PART ONE

- A. 1. A 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B
6. D 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. C

B.

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable
politics diligently	pneumonia expenditure abnormal	European Aborigine archeological guarantee ingenuity

PART TWO

- A. 1. resistance 2. comparatively 3. beautify
4. dominant 5. legendary 6. uncertainty
7. receipt 8. carriage 9. unforgettable
10. disapproval
- B. 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. D
6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. A

PART TWO

- A. 1. arrive/ should arrive
2. is probably eroded/ will probably be eroded
3. will have been
4. to have, built, to do
5. to be admitted
6. hadn't been
7. being surprised
8. Had Thompson caught
- B. 1. up to 2. for 3. out 4. up 5. to
6. with 7. off 8. ahead 9. aback

C.

1. Contrary to its harmless appearance, the dog was, in fact, quite dangerous.
2. If it hadn't been for your folly, you could have been a partner in the firm.
3. Had it not been for Laura's support, I couldn't have been able to finish the project.
4. Hardly do people in Britain speak a single word of my language.
5. You can't have locked the front door.
6. As long as you keep calm, you will/ may pass your driving test.
7. The fox tried in vain to reach the grapes.
8. The man is believed to have escaped in a stolen car.
9. "I must congratulate you on your having drawn up some excellent plans."
10. Her performance made a deep impression on the critics.

D.

1. I'm afraid our problems are just the tip of the iceberg.
2. I don't desire to see him tomorrow.
3. The expiry date of this license is on Dec
4. They had to take the vehicles to pieces to ...
5. ... ! It really gets on my nerves.
6. Sarah wore glasses so as to avoid being recognized.
7. I came across it when I was
8. I think you should make allowances for other people's weakness.
9. Stand up to him and you will regret it!
10. He is by no means stupid.

PART FOUR

A.

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

B.

1. means 2. pictures 3. make/ deliver 4. argue
5. on 6. pictures 7. addition
8. made 9. entertaining 10. events

ĐỀ THI NĂM 1999

PART ONE

A.

1. A 2. A 3. C
4. D 5. A 6. C
7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

B.

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	4 th syllable
fertile	although	scientific	experimental
industry	apartheid	politician	
cylinder	heroic	understand	

PART TWO

A.

1. unproductive
2. insensitive
3. addition
4. disadvantage
5. confidential
6. admission
7. uneconomical
8. breathlessly
9. knowledgeable
10. thriller

B.

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. A

PART THREE

A.

1. will have been
2. paying
3. broke, was being moved
4. had known
5. to lie
6. losing
7. was walking, had seen, following

B.

1. across
2. up
3. in
4. for
5. by
6. with
7. on, of
8. at
9. in

C.

1. The excuse for defending their territorial rights accounted for their declaration of war.
2. Ever since Philip had the accident, he has been unable to make decisions.
3. Only in a situation like this can children learn a lot.
4. Hardly do I forget to write to him.
5. The rough sea prevented the ferry from sailing.
6. No sooner had he returned from his walk than he got down to ...
7. This is the most romantic story that I have ever read.
8. The fox tried in vain to reach the grapes.
9. Only after a twelve-hour delay did their flight leave.
10. Much as I admire his courage, I think he is foolish.

D.

- 1. I won't fail to be there.
- 2. We would ... quicker if everyone pulled their weight.
- 3. One of the patients in a local hospital has been diagnosed with typhoid.
- 4. Her reaction when she finally found her brother was one of disbeliefs.
- 5. I'd rather cycle than walk.
- 6. He expressed his disapproval of people who smoked.
- 7. No one but Jane succeeded in producing the correct answer.
- 8. Jenny was in no mood for going to the party.
- 9. You are out of question to expect me to have supper ready by 8 o'clock.
- 10. He had an extremely good command of speaking German.

PART FOUR

A.

- 1. released 2. half 3. caught
- 4. treatments 5. which 6. only
- 7. left 8. part 9. industry 10. save

B.

- 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B
- 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2000

PART ONE

A.

- 1. D 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. B
- 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. C

B.

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable
recipe	speciality	coincide
cylinder	personify	altogether
melancholy	spectrometer	
index	hereditary	

PART TWO

A.

- 1. requisite 2. strenuous 3. purification
- 4. beautician 5. observatory 6. symbolically
- 7. quarrelsome 8. indebted 9. advisory 10. acknowledge

B.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. going, accompanying | 2. have lived |
| 3. be named (should be named) | 4. being |
| 5. must have called | 6. will write, will try |
| 7. to know | 8. spilt |

C.

1. The last thing you could do is to call the police.
2. It was not until Sam received the prize that he celebrated.
3. Against everybody's expectation, she lost.
4. Once you have learned the basic rules, you'll find it easy to play.
5. All being well, I'll see you next week.
6. The government's education policies have been under review recently.
7. Imagine my surprise/astonishment when a policeman appeared at the door.
8. Nobody took (any) notice of my protests.
9. What gives (away) people's social background away is what they eat, not their table manner.
10. It's most difficult for you to get the chances.

D.

1. Tasteful furniture graced your room.
2. The train was due to leave 5 minutes ago.
3. We discussed the problem at length but we couldn't solve it.
4. The river Volta burst its banks last year.
5. You ought to have thought more carefully before you decided.
6. I think you should try and look on the bright side (of things).
7. Don't put words into my mouth: I never said I hated ballet.
8. While they were on leave the sailors made the most of their freedom.
9. It was unwise of him to tell her such things.
10. She isn't really cut out for teaching.

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. story | 2. of | 3. extracted | 4. not |
| 5. treatment | 6. disease | 7. region | 8. other |
| 9. has | 10. grown | | |

- B.** 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2001

PART ONE

- A. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A
6. C 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. C

B.

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	4 th syllable
jeopardize	create	accidental	tuberculosis
recipe	invalid	coincide	nevertheless
communism	extravagant	preferential	misunderstand
politics	diametre	elasticity	cinematographer
	geneticist	economics	
	tattoo	guarantee	

PART TWO

A.

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C
6. D 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. B

B.

1. endlessly 2. unreliability 3. unsatisfactory 4. enthusiastic
5. purify 6. downpour 7. imprisonment 8. foretell
9. disused 10. timely

PART THREE

A.

1. not have been
2. had been killed
3. had they moved, came
4. are being laid
5. smoking, not taking
6. (should) stop
7. doesn't allow, to read, found, reading, ignore
8. will have been
9. have been looking, have completely forgotten, had happened
10. must have smoked
11. was seen, was wearing

B.

1. The singer had little money (left) when he died, which surprised everybody.
2. The last time John had his hair cut was over 6 months ago.
3. Despite his (two) broken legs / legs being broken in the crash, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.
4. No sooner had she returned from her walk than she got down to writing the report.
5. Had he been competent (Had he had competence), they wouldn't have all been arrested.
6. Much as I admire her achievement, I don't really like her.
7. On being told about the strike, the Minister was very angry.
8. The patient made a more rapid recovery than expected.
9. As long as you keep calm, you'll pass the driving test.
10. We find it difficult to make (both) ends meet these days.

C.

1. I just can't make up my mind where to go on holiday.
2. We could always put you up for a few days, if necessary.
3. There is no point in worrying about it.
4. He's really looking forward to his new job.
5. No one who comes to the city fails to notice the beauty of its architecture.
6. I couldn't take my eyes off her.
7. I'm fed up with going to the same place all the time.
8. Lucas is just working here for the time being.
9. He is bound to win the election.
10. Ann was afraid the neighbours would look down on / upon her for not having a washing machine.

- D.**
- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1. to | 2. for | 3. of | 4. in, on | 5. for | 6. off |
| 7. up | 8. on, with | 9. in | 10. for | 11. to | 12. off |
| 13. with | 14. of | 15. up | 16. over | 17. up | 18. of |

PART FOUR

- A.**
- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. to | 2. that | 3. earned | 4. the |
| 5. picture | 6. without | 7. successfully | 8. transmitted |
| 9. last / once | 10. possibility | | |
- B.**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|
- C.**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F | 5. F |
| 6. F | 7. T | 8. F | 9. T | 10. T |

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2002

PART ONE

- A. 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A
6. B 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. C

B.

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	4 th syllable
communism	police	lemonade	tuberculosis
admirable	tattoo	employee	
finite	although	ingenuity	

PART TWO

A.

1. selflessness 2. classifying 3. discouragement
4. unexpectedly 5. downpour 6. resignation
7. unadmissable 8. breakup 9. behavioural 10. proof

B.

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A
6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B

PART THREE

A.

- Only when she is really hungry does she eat...
- I find it unbelievable that she...
- It is obligatory that he (should) pass...
- It was only when the body was found that the police...
- Much as she studies (may study), she never...
- My French friend is not used / accustomed to driving...
- Had it not been for the death of the Prime Minister, the bill would have been passed.
- She prides herself on being...
- Betty is devoted to looking after...
- Winning the football pools enabled us to buy a new car.

B.

1. will have been 2. to step
3. to be chosen to take 4. hadn't stayed, wouldn't be
5. have gone 6. addressed/were addressing

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7. had he picked, rang | 8. walking |
| 9. (should) arrive | 10. having written |
| 11. can't/ couldn't have been | 12. being given |
| 13. aren't | 14. will be lying |
| 15. weeding/ to be weeded, done | 16. has already been broadcast |

C.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. for | 2. off | 3. over | 4. by | 5. away with |
| 6. in | 7. of | 8. in, against | 9. of | 10. with |
| 11. to | 12. off | 13. after | 14. through | 15. up |
| 16. off | 17. over | 18. into | 19. out | |

D. 1. research

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 2. attracted to | 6. which it |
| 3. be nearly/nearly almost | 7. better more |
| 4. essays which | 8. in the |
| 5. marker be | 9. so that |
| | 10. if only |

E.

1. The fox tried in vain to reach...
2. The storm had a bad effect on the crops.
3. The story he told us was beyond belief.
4. The whole committee was/were in favour of the project.
5. The personnel manager gave him a word that ...
6. I could not keep/get in touch with him because I had lost...
7. The bank robbers made a getaway in a stolen car.
8. I enjoy being a big fish in a small pond.
9. The success of our local theatre has put our city on the map.
10. She is not upset; she is only putting on an act.

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. F | 3. A | 4. E | 5. B | 6. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

C.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. even | 2. themselves | 3. way |
| 4. plugging | 5. because/since | 6. is |
| 7. example | 8. provide/supply | 9. speeds |
| | | 10. without |

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2003

PART ONE

- A. 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. C
6. C 7. D 8. E 9. D 10. A

B.

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	4 th syllable
marmalade	geneticist	personnel	experimental
patriotism	prerequisite	ingenuity	
infamous		psychological	
		coincide	

PART TWO

- A. 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B
6. D 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. C

- B. 1. unreliable 4. suspiciously 7. rehoused
2. inexplicable 5. sleeplessness 8. breakthrough
3. disorganizing 6. deaden 9. vaccinated
10. knowledgeable

PART THREE

- A. 1. sealing 4. to be canned 7. are first pickled
2. heating 5. occur 8. not properly sealed
3. is done 6. be canned 9. called
10. has remained

- B. 1. to know
2. should have done
3. has been burning, must (could) have forgotten, to switch
4. am, will have visited
5. will be abolished
6. was being watched
7. wouldn't still be doing

- C. 1. on 2. on 3. on, off 4. at
5. in, of 6. against 7. of 8. for
D. 1. let down 4. gave away 7. to make up
2. be brought along 5. fall through 8. called in
3. went off 6. came into 9. broke up
10. worn out

E.

1. Jean's mother complimented her on her lovely new dress.
2. The last thing you should do is to phone the police.
3. It came as no surprise to me to hear that Karen had changed her job.
4. There has been a considerable increase in the cost of living in the last few years.
5. He couldn't possibly have taken the money by mistake.
6. Only when he was half way through the task did he know how difficult it would be.
7. So fierce was their dog that nobody would visit them.
8. Although he was disabled, he managed to sail around the world.
9. So many people were attracted by the presidential visit that all traffic came to a standstill.
10. No matter how long you use it, it will not wear out.

F.

1. Will you please keep me company for a while?
2. You shouldn't assume that he will help you.
3. Jenny wasn't in the mood for going to the party.
Jenny wasn't in the mood to go to the party.
4. We delayed our departure on account of the bad weather.
5. He is by no means a reliable witness.
He isn't by any means a reliable witness.
6. Scientists blame the destruction of forests on air pollution.
7. This solution is out of the question as far as we are concerned.
8. His name is on the tip of my tongue.
9. William tried not to take sides in the quarrel between his two cousins.
10. Attending lectures is optional for final year students.
Lectures are optional for final year students.

PART FOUR

- A.**
- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. went | 2. side | 3. come |
| 4. paddling | 5. there | 6. glimpse |
| 7. which | 8. ducklings | 9. On |
| 10. kinds / types | 11. Using | 12. managed / tried |
| 13. and | 14. weighed | 15. nearly / about |
- B.**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

- C.
1. provides → providing

2. informations → information

3. which → it

4. nineteen → nineteenth

5. it → there

6. dreaming → dreams

7. next → previous

8. at → until

9. has → have

10. on → during

11. by → to

12. produces → produce

13. the → a

14. clue → clues

15. such → so

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2004

PART ONE

- A.
1. B

2. A

3. A

4. D

5. C

6. C

7. C

8. A

9. D

10. D

B.

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable	3 rd syllable	4 th syllable
ordinarily	geologist	ingenuity	tuberculosis
competent	contributory	understand	
necessary	naive	guarantee	

PART TWO

A.

1. A

2. A

3. A

4. B

5. B
6. A

7. B

8. B

9. B

10. D

B.

1. electrification

2. beautician
3. uncharacteristic

4. differentiate
5. immaterial

6. unconvincing
7. invariably

8. inexplicable
9. by-pass

10. dissatisfaction

PART THREE

A.

1. was once believed

2. was

3. subscribe

4. are fighting

5. to reduce
6. concerning

7. is controlled

8. to deal

9. (being) asked

10. is not

B.

1. couldn't have taken / can't have taken
2. had they moved / did they move
3. are being laid
4. sought
5. will have ended
6. have been expecting
7. invited
8. be acquitted / should be acquitted
9. couldn't watch / wouldn't watch
10. had listened

C.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1. like | 2. like | 3. into |
| 4. by | 5. by | 6. on |
| 7. in, of | 8. on | 9. in |

D.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ran into / across | 6. getting through |
| 2. set up | 7. put on |
| 3. to come forward | 8. bring about |
| 4. make out | 9. was put off |
| 5. has gone off | 10. carried put |

E.

1. Not until they told me about it did I realize what I had missed.
2. I was allowed / permitted to go abroad for the first time by my parents.
3. Had it not been for your inattention / lack of attention, you wouldn't be asking questions.
4. Sad as it is, unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.
5. So as not to be disturbed, she asked us to leave quietly.

F.

1. I think you should try and look on the bright side (of things).
2. Local residents expressed / showed / voiced their disapproval of the new traffic scheme.
3. Fish for breakfast is not to everyone's taste.
4. We agreed to take (it in) turns to do the washing up.
5. Jack and Rose never see eye to eye on how to bring up their children.

PART FOUR

A.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. on | 6. low / small |
| 2. life | 7. poor |
| 3. of / for | 8. up |
| 4. single | 9. out |
| 5. were | 10. dried |

B.

1. G 2. B 3. D 4. E 5. A

C.

1. D 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B

D.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. on → under | 6. turns → turned |
| 2. live → living | 7. nor → and |
| 3. remain → remains | 8. In → With |
| 4. layer → layered | 9. face → surface |
| 5. A → The | 10. below → on |

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2007

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. 1. A. massage

2. C. confusion

3. A. increase

4. A. apology

5. C. ploughed

B. 1. B. notorious

2. C. diagonal

3. D. minority

4. A. obsolete

5. B. obstinacy

PART TWO: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

A. Choose the best answer. (10 points)

1. D. cows

2. C. draught

3. B. girders

4. A. stirred up

5. B. censure

6. B. stone

7. D. when

8. C. in spite of

9. C. determined

10. D. needn't have

B. Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets in each sentence. (5 points)

1. His busy schedule made him completely **inaccessible** to his students.

2. He works for UNESCO in a purely **advisory** role.

3. The sun and the moon are often **personified** in poetry.
4. I've never known such a **quarrelsome** person.
5. I don't care if you had had too much to drink. Your behaviour last night was **indefensible**.

C. Choose the right verbs provided in the box, then use the most suitable forms of the verbs to fill in the numbered blanks. (5 points)

1. The red car has just **drawn** up in front of our house. Are we expecting anyone?
2. His condition is worse than before. I think we should **call** in a doctor.
3. I've won a million pound! I don't believe it! I simply can't **take** it in!
4. Could you **slow** down, please. I don't like driving so fast on country roads.
5. I'm sorry. I'm late. The car has **broken** down again. I've left it about a mile down the street.

D. From the four underlined words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), identify the one that is not correct. (10 points)

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. C

E. Supply the correct tense of the verb in brackets. (8 points)

1. You must tell me the truth. I insist on **being told** the truth.
2. **Had Thompson caught** the ball, we would have won the game.
3. Don't worry. We **shall/will have finished** the report by 11 o'clock.
4. Fred was pleased to **be admitted** to the college.
5. There were some people **rowing** on the river.
6. Alex has a test tomorrow that he needs to study for. He **should not be watching** TV right now.
7. **Were I to know** the answer, I would tell you right away.
8. By the end of last year he **had read** four Shakespeare plays and by next year he **will have read** two more.

PART THREE: READING

A. Read the passage and then decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. (10 points)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. D. subsistence | 2. B. societies | 3. A. demand | 4. D. increasingly |
| 5. A. invented | 6. C. enabled | 7. D. fleets | 8. A. virtually |
| 9. B. set | 10. C. ignored | | |

B. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. (10 points)

Although the rise in the global temperature by 4 per cent predicted by many

scientists may not sound like much, it is the difference between now and the last Ice Age, when huge glaciers covered Europe and most of Britain. Nobody knows (1). **exactly / precisely** what would happen in a warmer world, but we (2). **do** know some things. Heat a kettle and the (3). **water** inside it expands. The (4). **temperature** of the world has climbed more than half a degree this century, and the oceans have (5). **risen** by at least 10 cm.

But (6). **just** as it takes several minutes for a kettle to begin warming, (7). **So** it may have taken the ocean thirty years to swell. This (8). **means** that the global warming we are now experiencing is a result only of the carbon dioxide we have dumped into the atmosphere (9). **up** to the 1960s. Since then, the (10). **use** of fossil fuels has increased rapidly.

Scientists (11). **working** for the United Nations and European governments have been warning that (12). **what** the Dutch and the people of East Anglia will need to do will (13). **be** to build more extensive sea defenses. Many of the world's great cities are (14). **at** risk, because they are (15). **located / situated** at sea level. Miami, (16). **almost** entirely built on a sandbank, could be (17). **swept** away. But the effect of rising sea levels will be much (18). **worse** for the developing countries. With a meter rise in sea levels, 200 million could become homeless.

There are other fears too, (19). **according** to a recent United Nations report. The plight of the hungry in northern Africa could (20). **worsen**, as rainfall in the Sahara and beyond is reduced by 20 per cent.

C. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for the following questions (5 points)

1. D. They had changed in subtle ways.
2. B. stopped dreaming.
3. C. uninformative.
4. A. He wanted some money from the writer.
5. A. monotonous

D.

1. F 2. C 3. A 4. H 5. E 6. B 7. D

PART FOUR: WRITING

A. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (10 points)

1. Tim insisted on being told the complete story.

Nothing but the complete / whole story would satisfy Tim.

2. She never seems to succeed, even though she works hard.

However hard she works she never seems to succeed.

3. Andrew is the most generous person I have ever met
I've yet to meet anyone who is more generous than Andrew.
4. She never seems to succeed even though she studies much.
Much as she studies, she never seems to succeed.
5. I never thought that I would win a prize
It had never crossed my mind that I'd win a prize.

B. Write a new sentence using the word given. (10 points)

1. I don't think the television's likely to blow up at any minute.
There is little likelihood that the television will blow up at any minute.
2. This car only cost me five hundred pounds.
I picked this car up for only five hundred pounds.
3. Someone paid five thousands pounds for the painting.
The painting went for five thousands pounds.
4. We have made neither a profit nor a loss this year.
We have broken even this year.
5. In 1967 programs began to be transmitted in color.
1967 saw the advent of the transmission of programs in color.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2008

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 001

Part 1. PHONOLOGY (5 marks)

Choose the word whose underlined part is different from the other three of the group.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pizza</u> | 2. A. <u>devotion</u> | 3. C. <u>apprehension</u> |
| 4. B. <u>massage</u> | 5. D. <u>movement</u> | |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of the group.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 6. A. superstition | 7. C. respondent |
| 8. A. Aborigine | 9. B. refugee |
| | 10. A. academic |

Part 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (5 marks)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. B | 12. B | 13. A | 14. C | 15. C |
| 16. B | 17. D | 18. D | 19. B | 20. C |

Part 3. VOCABULARY (5 marks)

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 21. B. congestion | 22. C. span | 23. D. prime |
| 24. A. By and large | 25. B. the charge of | 26. D. out of question |
| 27. B. coverage | 28. C. green | 29. D. day |
| 30. D. high | | |

Part 4. STRUCTURES (5 marks)

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 31. C. at all | 32. A. in case |
| 33. A. is there | 34. A. were she to come next month |
| 35. C. should have arrived | 36. C. lay the tanks |
| 37. D. as do most people | 38. C. who ever lived |
| 39. C. Ugly looking as it is | 40. B. a / a |

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 002

Part 1. PREPOSITIONS (5 marks)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. out of | 2. C. about | 3. D. down |
| 4. B. at | 5. A. on the | 6. C. come round |
| 7. D. handed down | 8. C. feel | 9. B. between |
| 10. D. face up to | | |

Part 2. READING COMPREHENSION (10 marks)

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 11. B. The formation and power of a supernova. | 12. A. shock wave. |
| 13. B. It was brighter than the sun. | 14. C. perceptible |
| 15. D. remainder | 16. D. an astronomer |
| 17. C. lots | 18. B. bright |
| 19. A. They sometimes result in a black hole. | |
| 20. A. A massive star uses up its main nuclear fuel. | |

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

- | |
|--|
| 21. B. she was not allowed to perform in the United States |
| 22. C. approval |
| 23. D. interfered |
| 24. D. she was a black performer |
| 25. B. shattered obstacles |
| 26. A. in line 7 after the word "... Memorial" |
| 27. C. elegance |
| 28. A. Moral perseverance |
| 29. C. respectful |
| 30. B. racist attitudes toward her |

Part 3. CLOZE TEST (5 marks)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 31. A. as soon as | 32. C. hardly | 33. D. forms | 34. B. attention |
| 35. B. capture | 36. A. pastime | 37. D. plot | 38. C. what |
| 39. B. right | 40. C. biggest | | |

WRITTEN TEST

Part 1. CLOZE TEST (20 marks)

Fill in each blank with *ONE* word to make a complete passage.

CLOZE TEST 1

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. to | 2. whether | 3. degree | 4. moment |
| 5. far / much | 6. without | 7. collected | 8. such |
| 9. Only | 10. to | | |

CLOZE TEST 2

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11. even | 12. mammals | 13. emerge | 14. opening |
| 15. spray | 16. lungs | 17. whalers | 18. bends |
| 19. extinct | 20. under | | |

Part 2. WORD FORMS (20 marks)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. 1. Infuriating | 2. Commemorate | 3. Dethroned |
| 4. Theoretically | 5. Amphibious | 6. Unattended |
| 7. Laundromat / launderette | | 8. Inaccessible |
| 9. Non-payment | | 10. Disarmament |
| B. 11. Specialists | 12. Operations | 13. Analysis |
| 14. Qualitatively | 15. Geological | 16. Automation |
| 17. Fully | 18. Computing | 19. Application |
| 20. Flights | | |

Part 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks)

1. I'll keep my fingers crossed (for you) on the day of your interview.
2. He stood / kept / held his ground against his adversary.
3. **Rather** than disturbing the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.
4. Doris tiptoed up the stairs lest she (should) wake the baby up.
5. **Such** was the strength of public opinion that the Prime Minister had to resign.
6. The mistake in the accounts only came to light when / after / once the figures were re-checked.
7. Andrew makes no pretence of having a lot of musical talent.
8. **The books** give an interesting account of the life of Marx as a young man.
9. The local council have put the blame on mass tourism for the environmental problems.
10. Don't come to the conclusion that learning English is easy.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2009

A.

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C
 II. 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. C
 21. A 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. A 26. D 27. A 28. B 29. C 30. A
 III. 31. B 32. A 33. D 34. D 35. B 36. D 37. C 38. A 39. C 40. D

B.

- I. 1. hadn't been dismissed 2. was giving 3. realized
 4. to switch off 5. are 6. to be awarded
 7. was being watched 8. (should) be broadcast
 9. was to have delivered / was to deliver 10. changed
 11. deserving 12. to be given / giving 13. is being
 14. have been circulating 15. to have seen 16. extended
 17. sealing 18. is done 19. to can 20. sealed
- II. 1. in 2. out 3. to 4. off 5. up 6. in 7. under
 8. out 9. down 10. out 11. to 12. off 13. up 14. of
 15. out 16. by 17. in 18. from 19. to 20. in
- III. 1. mouth-watering 2. irretrievably 3. single-minded 4. panoramic
 5. theatricals 6. westernized 7. mammalian 8. ladylike
 9. forgiveness 10. defame 11. antiquity 12. solid
 13. burial 14. largest 15. worshipers 16. based
 17. detailed 18. timeline 19. coincide 20. supernatural

IV.

	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
1	In US	In the US
2	As cheap as	As cheaply as
3	hiring	Hired
4	To save	Is to save
5	So this is ...	Because this is...
6	customer	Customers
7	Was done	Is done
8	Number of waste	Amount / volume of waste
9	From Denmark	In Denmark
10	In the front end	At the front end

- V. 1. for 2. look 3. thinking 4. including 5. aside
 6. excel 7. to 8. then 9. binds 10. own

VI.

1. Few students paid attention to / took notice of / listened to what the teacher was saying.
2. Only when he had done a lot of research did he start/begin writing the book.
3. No formal announcement of the decision will be made.
4. I'd be grateful if you could cast an/your eye over these figures.
5. You have hit the nail on the head.
6. It is open to doubt whether/if/that Jones will get the job.
7. Such was her fury that she threw the book across the room.
8. A relaxing break would do you good. / It would do you good to have a relaxing break.
9. I didn't realize the extent to which she was influenced by her mother.
10. He was indebted to a passer-by for his rescue.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2010

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. D | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. D | 9. C | 10. C |

II. READING COMPREHENSION

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. B | 12. B | 13. A | 14. C | 15. B | 16. D | 17. A |
| 18. B | 19. D | 20. C | 21. C | 22. B | 23. B | 24. A |
| 25. C | 26. A | 27. C | 28. A | 29. A | 30. A | |

III. GUIDED CLOZE

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 31. A. marine | 32. B. foremost | 33. D. number | 34. C. ever |
| 35. C. Clothed | 36. A. to | 37. B. On | 38. B. roamed |
| 39. A. specimens | 40. D. submersibles | | |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I.

1. He (go) **should have gone** to the last meeting, but he didn't.
2. By the time you come here again, this palace (build) **will have been built.**
3. The yesterday accident is thought (cause) **to have been caused** by human error.
4. We (cook) **had been cooking** all day for the party that evening and by 8 o'clock we still weren't ready.

5. It is highly desirable that every effort (make) **should be made** to reduce expenditure.
6. (There, be) **should there be** any errors, let me know.
7. His (take) **being taken ill** was quite unexpected.
8. In 20 hours' time, I (relax) **will be relaxing** on my yacht.
9. It was a boring show! I would rather (not go) **not have gone** there.
10. It was a close call. We (kill) **would / could have been killed**.
11. to restrict
12. can easily be abused
13. Acting
14. can even overthrow
15. acquired
16. were expecting
17. were faced
18. would have continued
19. bringing
20. had become

II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

- Part 1:**
1. I wish you wouldn't fly **at** me like that every time I make a mistake.
 2. The piece of equipment is very well made and stands **up to** the roughest treatment. You won't have any trouble with it.
 3. The new office staff are shaking **down** well.
 4. I think a sip of wine can bring him **round**.
 5. We are **under** no obligation to change goods which were not purchased here.
 6. I am not friends with Peter any more. We have fallen **out**.
 7. I knew I was **over** the hill when I started needing glasses to read.
 8. Tom's family pulled him **through** the difficult period following his wife's death.
 9. The police came **in for** a great deal of criticism.
 10. I have gone **off** computer games. They are not as interesting as before.

- Part 2:**
- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| 11. at | 12. with | 13. to | 14. at | 15. in |
| 16. about | 17. for | 18. at | 19. for | 20. in |

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Passage 1:

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. defined | 2. experienced | 3. <u>slightly</u> | 4. hearing | 5. as |
| 6. which | 7. to | 8. In | 9. brought | 10. after |

Passage 2:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| 11. as | 12. large | 13. down | 14. that | 15. But |
| 16. likelihood | 17. terms | 18. report | 19. doubt | 20. to |

IV. WORD FORMS

Part 1: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

1. His ...**outspokenness**.....annoys some members of the committee because he is always expressing his ideas frankly. (speak)
2. George is very disorganized and not very**businesslike**.. (business)
3. She was fully aware of her own ...**shortcoming(s)**. (short)
4. Low income and little administrative support make teachers ...**disheartened**.. with their profession. (heart)
5. A film about the..**reptilian**..ancestors is available in the library. (reptile)
6. There are people whose ...**immortality**..begins from the moment of their death. (mortal)
7. It's undeniable that the **misdiagnosis** of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death. (diagnose)
8. As the sole **beneficiary** of his uncle's will, he inherited a huge fortune. (benefit)
9. This **irreparably** faulty washing machine should be returned to the manufacturer. (repair)
10. The first time I tried out my new bike I **overbalanced** and fell off. (balance)

Part 2: Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words.

11. quartet 12. Originally 13. stardom 14. invasion 15. acquired
16. Loneliness 17. professional 18. popularized 19. disbanded 20. outsold

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. The only reason the party was a success was that a famous film star attended.
Had it ...(not been for the attendance of the famous film star, the party wouldn't have been a success)
2. Government guidelines really do emphasize the importance of starting education early.
A lot of emphasis ...(is put/laid/placed on/upon government guidelines on the importance of starting education early)
3. The trip was so amazing that we will never forget it.
It's too ...(amazing a trip for us to forget).
4. Your silly questions distracted me.
You drove ...(me to distraction with your silly questions).
5. She was so disgusted at the way her friend behaved that she refused to speak to him.

Such(was her disgust at the way her friend behaved that she refused to speak to him.)

6. Mike is never reluctant to make tough decisions as a manager. (**SHRINKS**)

→ Mike never shrinks from making tough questions as a manager.

7. The film is similar to Shakespeare's Hamlet in a number of ways.

(**RESEMBLANCE**)

The film **bears/have** some resemblance to Shakespeare's Hamlet.

8. He is determined to become a doctor. (**HEART**)

→ His heart is **set on** becoming a doctor.

→ He has **set his heart on** becoming a doctor.

9. Alison bought the big house because she wanted to open a hotel. (**VIEW**)

→ Alison bought ... (the big house **with a view to opening** a hotel)

10. We feel uncomfortable in the house. (**FISH**)

→ We feel **like fish out of water** in the house.

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Between 1977 and 1981, three groups of American women, (1) **numbering** 27 in all, between the (2) **ages** of 35 and 65, were given month-long tests to determine how they would (3) **respond** to conditions resembling those on the space shuttle. Carefully selected from among many applicants, the women were volunteers and pay was barely above the minimum wage. They weren't allowed to smoke or drink alcohol during the tests, and they were expected to tolerate each other's company at (4) **close** quarters for the entire period. Among other things, they had to stand pressure three times (5) (**of**) the force of gravity and carry out both physical and mental tasks while exhausted from strenuous physical (6) **exercise**. At the end of ten days, they had to spend a further twenty days absolutely confined to bed, during (7) **which** time they suffered backaches and discomforts, and when they were finally allowed up, the more physically active women were especially subject to pains due to a (8) **slight** calcium loss. Results of the tests suggest that women have significant advantages (9) **over** men in space. They need less food and less oxygen and they stand up to radiation (10) **better**. Men's advantages in terms of strength and stamina, meanwhile, are virtually wiped out by the zero-gravity condition in space.

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2011

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. B |

II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. D | 8. B | 9. C | 10. A |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. B | 14. C | 15. A |
| 16. C | 17. A | 18. C | 19. D | 20. B |

III. READING COMPREHENSION

✎ Passage 1: (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |

✎ Passage 2: (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. C | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. D | 9. B | 10. B |

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. A | 9. D | 10. B |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets (10pts)

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. has conquered | 2. is not | 3. has decreased |
| 4. known | 5. is being studied | 6. to deal |
| 7. Judging | 8. will be issued | 9. have been developed |
| 10. have been | | |

II. Prepositions and phrasal verbs (10pts)

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. up | 2. after | 3. through | 4. out of | 5. by/ aside |
| 6. up to | 7. down with | 8. Over | 9. down on | 10. up with |

III. Word form (10pts)

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. eaten | 2. underpaid | 3. misbehaved | 4. additives |
| 5. resignation | 6. widespread | 7. imprisonment | 8. underestimated |
| 9. justify | 10. single-minded | | |

IV. Error identification (10pts)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Line 2: says → said | 2. Line 4: in → by |
| 3. Line 5: realize → realizing | 4. Line 6: live → enliven |
| 5. Line 8: altogether → together | 6. Line 9: writes → wrote |
| 7. Line 10: undoubtful → doubtful | 8. Line 11: that → whether |
| 9. Line 13: simple → simply | 10. Line 14: on → in |

V. Open cloze test (10pts)

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. miracle | 2. Allow | 3. True | 4. bordering |
| 5. integrated | 6. packaging | 7. colonization | 8. value |
| 9. trans-Pacific | 10. shipments | | |

VI. Sentence transformation (20pts)

1. This state of affairs shouldn't be allowed to get worse by the government.
2. The work was to have been completed by the end of last week.
3. Had she not received so much support from social workers, she wouldn't be leading such a normal life now.
4. The very thought of his face at that moment makes me laugh.
5. He let it be known that he disapproved of the behavior of his supporters.
6. Pauline is in great demand as an after-dinner speaker.
7. I don't think you are in earnest about helping me.
8. At first I was a bit in awe of the new computer.
9. William decided that he was not cut out to be an actor.
10. I felt at the back of my mind that something was wrong, but what was it?

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2012

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY (10 marks)

1. d. 2. a. 3. a. 4. b. 5. c. 6. c. 7. b. 8. c. 9. c 10. d

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 marks)

11. c 12. b 13. b 14. c 15. a 16. c 17. a 18. b 19. c 20. a
21. d 22. c 23. c 24. a 25. c 26. b 27. a 28. b 29. c 30. d

III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

31. c 32. d 33. a 34. b 35. a 36. d 37. c 38. c 39. b 40. d

IV. READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

41. F 42. J 43. D 44. B 45. H 46. I 47. E 48. A 49. G 50. C
51. c 52. d 53. b 54. a 55. b 56. c 57. d 58. c 59. c 60. a

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (20 marks)

Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. will have been waiting | 2. am thinking / have been thinking |
| 3. should there be | 4. will be rising |
| 5. will have been | 6. can't have been |
| 7. should be withdrawn | 8. to have been painted |
| 9. are always making | 10. should have visited |

Complete the following passage with the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 11. Utterly exhausted | 12. nailed | 13. having | 14. has since made |
| 15. is contemplating | 16. aims | 17. has been | 18. arguing |
| 19. helped | 20. has encouraged | | |

II. WORD FORMS (20 marks)

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 21. misdiagnosis | 22. liven | 23. invariably | 24. guidelines |
| 25. crystalline | 26. inexhaustible | 27. deforestation | 28. breathlessly |
| 29. downsized | 30. belies | | |

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 31. increasingly | 32. townspeople | 33. enlarged | 34. discontinued |
| 35. handmade | 36. governmental | 37. differentiated | 38. specialty |
| 39. prospered | 40. undergoing | | |

III. GAP-FILLING (10 marks)

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 41. as | 42. that | 43. acquiring | 44. so-called | 45. contact |
| 46. corners | 47. it | 48. mean | 49. may | 50. very |

IV. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10 marks)

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|----------|---------|
| 51. up | 52. against | 53. around | 54. away | 55. off |
| 56. out | 57. through | 58. up | 59. on | 60. out |

V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (10 marks)

61. Bruce likened the situation at work to a family argument.
62. When she sold the jewelry at such a low price, she was taken for a ride.
63. What if we make no changes at all for the time being?
64. Rumor has it that we will have a new manager.
65. They arrived at their destination safe and sound.
66. At this moment, I am preoccupied with my university thesis.
67. Can you cast/shed/throw any light on how Jack made enough money to buy his new house?

68. If I had taken/accepted the job I was offered in January, I would be on twice the salary I am now/I would be earning twice as much as I am now.
69. Our boss is intent on not giving (us) the pay rise.
70. There has been a considerable fall in the value of sterling in the past week.

VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 marks)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Line 1: limited → limiting | Line 5: with → to |
| Line 6: development → developing | Line 9: pure → purely |
| Line 11: leafed → leaf | Line 15: Other → Another |
| Line 18: from → loss of | Line 24: is → is |
| Line 25: increasing → increase | Line 26: so → such |

ĐỀ THI NĂM 2013

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. C | 4. D | 5. D | 6. B | 7. D | 8. C | 9. C |
| 10. B | 11. D | 12. C | 13. D | 14. A | 15. C | 16. C | 17. B | 18. B |
| 19. B | 20. D | 21. A | 22. D | 23. B | 24. C | 25. A | 26. C | 27. D |
| 28. B | 29. A | 30. B | 31. C | 32. A | 33. C | 34. A | 35. A | 36. A |
| 37. D | 38. C | 39. B | 40. C | 41. A | 42. C | 43. C | 44. B | 45. D |
| 46. A | 47. D | 48. B | 49. A | 50. A | 51. A | 52. C | 53. B | 54. B |
| 55. C | 56. D | 57. A | 58. C | 59. C | 60. A | 61. D | 62. C | 63. B |
| 64. A | 65. B | 66. D | 67. A | 68. B | 69. D | 70. A | 71. B | 72. A |
| 73. B | 74. B | 75. A | 76. A | 77. B | 78. D | 79. C | 80. B | |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. CLOZE TEST

Open cloze 1

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. name | 2. little | 3. that | 4. open/deep | 5.that |
| 6. height | 7. heavy | 8. well | 9. occurs | 10. warning |

Open cloze 2

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11. Natural | 12. species | 13. speed | 14. way | 15. make |
| 16. prey | 17. presence | 18. slower | 19. immobile | 20. particular |

II. WORD FORMATION

Part 1:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. underhand/underhanded | 2. multicolored | 3.miniature |
| 4. allegations | 5. dehumanizing | 6.intermarriage |
| 7. bloodshot | 8. paranormal | |
| 9. Nationalism | 10. dethroned | |

Part 2 :

11. countless
12. misadventures
13. sidekick
14. left
15. unattended
16. Remarkably
17. unlikely
18. Related
19. ecstatically
20. nutritious

III. ERROR CORRECTION

Line	Error	Correction	Line	Error	Correction
3	for	to	9	color-code	color – coded
4	other	others/ another	12	of	by (triggering)
4	pollination	pollinator	16	response	responsiveness
7	(picked) out	(picked) up	11	it’s	it was
8	remaining	maintaining	19	with	to

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. This liver condition is common among those who drink a lot.
→ This liver condition *is common among heavy* drinkers.
2. “I think the whole idea is ridiculous,” he said.
→ He dismissed *the whole idea as being ridiculous*.
3. He threatened the officers with violence.
→ He made *threats of violence against the officers*.
4. It shouldn’t have surprised me that my children didn’t like the new, cheaper ice-cream.
→ I might *have known my children would not like the new, cheaper ice-cream*.
5. Her lateness made the boss angry. (BANANAS)
→ It was because she *was late that the boss went bananas*.
6. She wore headphones in order not to disturb anyone.
→ She wore headphones lest *she (should) disturb anyone*.
7. She is not very good at arranging flowers. (FLAIR)
→ *She doesn’t have much (of a) flair for arranging flowers*.
8. Bill changed his ways when he came out of prison. (LEAF)
→ *Bill has turned over a new leaf since he came out of prison*.
9. You must not, I repeat not, open this box until Christmas Day. (TO)
→ Under *no circumstances is this box to be opened until Christmas Day*.
10. Her early success has made her very conceited. (HEAD)
→ *Her early success has gone to her head*.

Phần II

CÁC BÀI LUYỆN TẬP TUYỂN CHỌN TỪ CÁC ĐỀ THI ĐỀ NGHỊ

A. ĐỀ

PRACTICE 1

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. cl u sive | B. de c isive | C. pr er erequisite | D. con du cive |
| 2. A. do w dy | B. do u se | C. do u gh | D. do u ghty |
| 3. A. ga ll ant | B. go a l | C. ga o l | D. go r ge |
| 4. A. ca m phor | B. ca m bric | C. Ca m bridge | D. ca m p |
| 5. A. su bt lety | B. in de btedness | C. bo m bard | D. co m bing |
| 6. A. pi r ates | B. ho o ks | C. co u ghs | D. pl a nts |
| 7. A. po s session | B. de s se | C. ca m pus | D. as s emble |
| 8. A. co i ncide | B. pr e cise | C. so c iety | D. co i ncidence |

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best answer that fits each blank.

- I'm not at all interested in politics and _____ affairs.
A. actual B. recent C. modern D. current
- Conservationists are worried that many potentially valuable _____ of plants and animals are threatened with extinction.
A. examples B. variations C. species D. brands
- It was a _____ day in July, hot and sticky.
A. normal B. typical C. dense D. popular
- I could tell that Matt was coming because I knew his _____ of tobacco.
A. blend B. vapor C. data D. probe
- The evidence that carbon dioxide levels are rising is _____.
A. inevitable B. unavoidable C. indelible D. undeniable
- You really shouldn't buy that car. I know the engine is fine, but most of the bodywork has been _____ away by rust.
A. eaten B. dissolved C. erased D. crumbled

7. Please realize that if you try to climb the icy mountain _____ awaits you.
A. tradition B. peril C. frigid D. vapor
8. The mechanic _____ an oil leak in the engine.
A. defected B. affected C. detected D. deleted
9. I've given up trying to make my sister see sense, and now I'm _____ to the fact that she is going to marry Jason.
A. adapted B. resigned C. adjusted D. accepted
10. Unfortunately, the clerk _____ to tell me that the ticket I bought was not valid before 9 am.
A. ignored B. disregarded C. omitted D. missed

B. Supply the correct forms of the words given in parentheses.

1. This is one of the collections _____ of clothes that _____ the 1930s. (TYPE)
2. She won the first prize in the contest due to her _____. (PERSUADE)
3. These _____ clothes cannot catch fire easily. (FLAME)
4. The _____ listed for the pills meant that she could not take them. (INDICATE)
5. Nobody wants to make friends with _____ a/an person. (HEART)
6. He is too _____ to want to borrow from anyone. (RELY)
7. The manager was sacked after he tried to _____ his accounts. (FALSE)
8. Somebody from the audience shouted out, and the speaker was forced to stop in _____. (SENTENCE)
9. The bride was _____ dressed in white. (STYLE)
10. The firm has an annual _____ of \$10,000. (TURN)

C. Use the word in the box to fill in each of the blanks to make a meaningful passage. You have to change the forms of these words, too.

average	explorer	forbid	shore	actual
research	total	access	extract	detail

The ocean bottom, a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth, is a vast frontier that even today is largely (1) _____ and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep-ocean floor was completely (2) _____, hidden beneath water (3) _____ over 3,600 meters deep. (4) _____ without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as (5) _____ and remote as the void of outer space.

Although (6) _____ have taken samples of deep-ocean rocks and

sediments for over a century, the first (7) _____ global investigation of the ocean bottom did not (8) _____ start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the (9) _____ oil and gas industry, the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep water, (10) _____ samples of sediments and rocks from the ocean floor.

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Pick out the verbs and particles from the list below to make phrasal verbs to fill in the blanks. Do not forget to use the correct form of the verbs.

tell, take, turn, set, blow, take, break, add, go, break

back, on, over, up, up, off, down, off, through

1. Let's _____ the grammar one more time before the test.
2. There is just too much work to be done. We'll have to _____ some new employees.
3. When the father saw what had happened he _____ and shouted at his son.
4. I had to _____ her request for a loan. Her credit was just not good enough.
5. We _____ at six in the morning on our drive to the Grand Canyon.
6. Jack and Linda _____ last week. They just weren't happy together.
7. You should _____ your shyness if you want to improve your speaking skill.
8. I want you to _____ every bad word you've said about my brother.
9. Unfortunately, I had to _____ Bod because of his poor performance recently.
10. I'm afraid your story is not believable. It just doesn't _____.

B. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. If you work hard, you will be able to succeed.
Work hard _____
2. In all probability we will finish the project on Thursday.
The project shouldn't _____
3. He's partially deaf so he finds it difficult to communicate on the phone.
Were it _____
4. They think a lot about their future job.
They give _____

5. I am not willing to discuss this matter at the moment.
This matter _____
6. He didn't try to conceal his dislike for me.
He made _____
7. They gave me a place to stay and they didn't want any money in return.
Not only _____
8. Jack loses his temper easily.
It doesn't _____
9. I really enjoy getting thoroughly absorbed in this good book.
I am losing _____
10. According to the headmaster, only two hundred pupils will be admitted to the school next term.
On the _____

C. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in parentheses. Do not alter the words given.

1. Similar interests brought Mary and Bob together initially. (COMMON)

2. The new terminal they are building will be finished next year (CONSTRUCTION)

3. Corporal Green was killed just before the armistice. (EVE)

4. Tourists often go to the British Museum but most Londoners only go very rarely. (MOON)

5. One night Jack arrived at my flat right unexpectedly. What a surprise ! (BLUE)

6. She looks great with that new hair style. (WONDERS)

7. If he hadn't followed you home, he wouldn't know where you live. (MUST)

8. The cost of the repairs to the house was about \$50. (REGION)

9. I should have picked Jane up from the station but I completely forgot about it. (SUPPOSED)

10. You should not make fun of him. He seems not to like improper behavior. (PRIM)

D. Supply the correct tenses and forms of the verbs given in parentheses.

Part 1

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It (1) _____ (fuel) by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun (2) _____ (exist) in its present state for about 4 billion 600 million years and it's thousands of times larger than the Earth.

Once the Sun (3) _____ (use) up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it (4) _____ (begin) to shrink. After (5) _____ (shrink) to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun (6) _____ (use) all its fuel and (7) _____ (lose) its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun (8) _____ (become) a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere (9) _____ (remain) there, it (10) _____ (freeze) onto the Earth surface.

Part 2

1. Tom together with Peter _____ (just vote) as group leaders.
2. He can't stand _____ (tell) what to do; therefore, he never stops _____ (make) effort to be the best.
3. _____ (take) a good look. That part of dyke _____ (collapse) a few days ago. The currents _____ (be) very strong since then. Something (do) _____ about it.
4. That was a lucky escape. We _____ (kill).
5. It is imperative that the assignments _____ (hand) in tomorrow.
6. His demand was that he _____ (be) the first to speak.

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the following passage and then choose the best answer.

The word "laser" was coined as an acronym for Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Ordinary light, from the Sun or a light bulb, is emitted spontaneously, when atoms or molecules get rid of excess energy by themselves, without any outside intervention. Stimulated emission is different because it occurs when an atom or molecule holding onto excess energy has been stimulated to emit it as light.

Albert Einstein was the first to suggest the existence of stimulated emission in a paper published in 1917. However, for many years, physicists thought that atoms and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously

and that stimulated emission thus always would be much weaker. It was not until after the Second World War that physicists began trying to make stimulated emission dominate. They sought ways by which one atom or molecule could stimulate many others to emit light, amplifying it to much higher powers.

The first to succeed was Charles H. Townes, then at Columbia University in New York. Instead of working with light, however, he worked with microwaves, which have a much longer wavelength, and built a device he called a “maser” for Microwave Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Although he thought of the key idea in 1951, the first maser was not completed until a couple of years later. Before long, many other physicists were building masers and trying to discover how to produce stimulated emission at even shorter wavelengths.

The key concepts emerged about 1957. Townes and Arthur Schawlow, then at Bell Telephone Laboratories, wrote a long paper outlining the conditions needed to amplify stimulated emission of visible light waves. At about the same time, similar ideas crystallized in the mind of Gordon Gould, then a 37-year-old graduate student at Columbia, who wrote them down in a series of notebooks. Townes and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, *Physical Review Letter*, but Gould filed a patent application. Three decades later, people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser.

1. The word "coined" could be replaced by _____.
A. created B. mentioned C. understood D. discovered
2. The word "intervention" can best be replaced by _____.
A. need B. device C. influence D. source
3. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
A. light bulb B. energy C. molecule D. atom
4. Which of the following statements best describes a laser?
A. A device for stimulating atoms and molecules to emit light
B. An atom in a high-energy state
C. A technique for destroying atoms or molecules
D. An instrument for measuring light waves
5. Why was Townes' early work with stimulated emission done with microwaves?
A. He was not concerned with light amplification.
B. It was easier to work with longer wavelengths.
C. His partner Schawlow had already begun work on the laser.
D. The laser had already been developed.
6. In his research at Columbia University, Charles Townes worked with all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. stimulated emission B. microwaves
C. light amplification D. a maser

B. Cloze test.

CROCODILES

Crocodiles see well, their eyes are fitted with three eyelids, (1) _____ having a different function. Their eyeballs slide back out of harm's way during an attack. Should they lose one of their eight-centimeter-long teeth, a replacement is always ready. A crocodile may go through several thousand (2) _____ a lifetime of over seventy years. Crocodiles cannot chew as their teeth are (3) _____ only to penetrate and hold. These animals can attack at any (4) _____ of the year, but they are more active in the warmer months and when in (5) _____ of mates. Underwater, crocodiles choose their victims at the water's edge by sensing any movement in the water. Once they have a hold on their (6) _____, they drag it deep (7) _____ the water to drown it. Then they crush and swallow it.

Many battles occur over mates. About six weeks after mating, the female (8) _____ a nest, often on a river bank, and (9) _____ about fifty eggs. She then seals the nest (10) _____ protection and also as a (11) _____ of controlling the temperature. After ten to twelve weeks the baby crocodiles (12) _____ out of the eggs: only about one percent of these makes it to adulthood, as thousands (13) _____ in flooding or are eaten by fish or bigger crocodiles. In an (14) _____ to ensure a source of healthy animals, crocodile farms have been (15) _____ up, and a vast industry now exists in crocodile skin and meat.

PRACTICE 2

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. honorable | B. h erbage | C. bron ch itis | D. h eiress |
| 2. A. model | B. m odem | C. m oderate | D. m odern |
| 3. A. tooth br ush | B. r egion | C. sa u cepan | D. p urpose |
| 4. A. s pecies | B. s pecial | C. s pecialist | D. s pectacle |
| 5. A. p lumber | B. s ubtle | C. d oubt | D. d ebt |
| 6. A. c ourage | B. n ourish | C. f lourish | D. m ourning |
| 7. A. p restige | B. c arriage | C. a dvant a ge | D. e ncourage |
| 8. A. sub-stand a rd | B. mal a ria | C. satur a te | D. parad i se |
| 9. A. d a nger | B. a ncient | C. ch a ngeable | D. r a n s om |
| 10. A. t o ugh | B. sur g eon | C. th o rough | D. qu e stion |

B. Underline the main stressed syllable of the following words.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. personify | 2. requisition | 3. refrigeration | 4. antibiotics |
| 5. hemisphere | 6. insincerity | 7. viticulture | 8. recommend |
| 9. occupant | 10. hydrometer | | |

PART TWO: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Use the correct tenses and forms of the verbs in parentheses.

1. The government has decreed that traffic regulations _____ (introduce) to schools.
2. It was your fault to keep Tim _____ (wait) for you so long. You _____ (not, come) so late.
3. He used to be the boss, but now he is _____ (reduce) to _____ (work) for his one-time employee.
4. On the second of next month, he _____ (work) in this laboratory for two years.
5. I'd sooner you _____ (not, injure) those poor animals to evaluate the effects of pain-killing drugs because most of them died after the experiments.
6. They were pleased _____ (admit) to university.
7. I cannot bear the thought of someone _____ (allow) their pets _____ (foul) the children's playgrounds.
8. He resented _____ (be) unjustly accused and implored the judge _____ (reconsider) the trial.
9. You _____ (work) non-stop on your favorite experiments for the last three weeks. It's time you _____ (stop) for a break.
10. Tuan Quynh came very close to _____ (choose) to take part in the Olympics Athens.
11. There _____ (seem) _____ (be) a fight here. Everything is smashed to bits.
12. My sister disliked her maths teacher because he _____ (always, pick) on her.
13. Since the new services (introduce), more people _____ (take) to _____ (travel) by bus instead of on their private motorcycles.

B. Fill in each gap with a suitable preposition.

1. They keep the dog chained _____ so that it will not bite any body.
2. We cannot judge by looks alone because beauty is _____ skin deep.
3. He was punctual _____ the minute.
4. My friend, John has just phoned, telling us he cannot come tonight because he has come _____ with a bad cold.

5. These oranges are sold _____ the dozen.
6. He was able to rise _____ his fears and enter the competition.
7. I bought it without thinking about it first, just _____ the spur _____ the moment.
8. I said nothing _____ fear _____ offending her.
9. She seems to have taken offence _____ something I said.
10. The invitations to their get-together were just extended _____ word _____ mouth.

C. Complete the following sentences using the verbs given in the box. You have to use the correct tenses of the verbs and the appropriate particles.

make	get	put	buy	stand
fall	tell	look	take	talk

1. We are determined to _____ you though you may be in disgrace now.
2. I couldn't _____ what he was saying. I think he was drunk.
3. He said he'd been robbed and needed some money for a taxi, but I _____ wasn't _____ by his story.
4. At the moment, people are _____ stocks of food in case storms hit the area.
5. The police are _____ the causes of accident.
6. Are you in trouble with the police again? What have you been _____ this time?
7. At the last minute their plans _____, so they had to stay home.
8. The twins look so much alike that almost no one can _____ them _____.
9. Having heard the news, she _____ the magazine _____, intending to read it later.
10. I'm not sure if this is a suitable topic for research paper. I need to _____ it _____ with my teacher before I start writing.

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Sarah wore glasses so that no one would recognize her.
Sarah wore glasses to _____.
2. Installation of a new computer system is currently taking place at our head office.
A new computer system _____.

3. The amount of rainfall is similar in My Tho and in Ho Chi Minh City in April.
About the same _____.
4. The letter reached me even though it was wrongly addressed.
The letter found _____.
5. I got bored with the match halfway through.
I lost _____.
6. She doesn't feel like doing anything energetic.
She is not _____.
7. The latest sales figures are better than the previous ones.
The latest sales figures show _____.
8. Payment will be made when the order is received.
Payment will be made on _____.
9. Don't run away with the idea that you have discovered a new chemical.
Don't come _____.
10. There is a very little chance of them winning the game.
They are highly _____.

E. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in parentheses. Do not alter the words given.

1. I was surprised to discover that the hotel was a long way from the city centre.
(TURNED)

2. Because I believed his lies, I gave him \$1000. (TRICKED)

3. His arrogance irritates me. (NOSE)

4. After years of hard work he could convert his ambitions into reality.
(REALIZE)

5. Peter was in trouble with his boss because he didn't finish an important project by the deadline. (HOT)

6. His wife keeps telling him that he should give up smoking. (PUSHING)

7. He offered them more money to encourage them to do the job more effectively. (INCENTIVE)

8. I prefer not to get too involved with him. (DISTANCE)

9. The man in that large hat bears a strong resemblance to my grandfather. (REMINDS)

10. Recent research has changed theories about the causes of bird flu. (LIGHT)

PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test.

The purpose of the United States Naval Observatory is to discover the exact (1) _____ and motion of the Earth, sun, moon, planets, stars and other (2) _____ objects. In addition, the observatory establishes exact time, measures the (3) _____ of the Earth, and (4) _____ the Master Clock for the United States. These astronomical and timing records are very important for the American Navy and Department of Defense. The Navy uses the information to help boats find their direction through (5) _____. People who visit the Naval Observatory can see some surprising things. For example, there are more than 80,000 books (6) _____ to time and space in the Observatory library. This is one of the most complete collections of historic and (7) _____ scientific publications. The library also (8) _____ as a storage area for many rare books and publications dating back (9) _____ the fifteenth century. They include works by British mathematician Sir Isaac Newton, who developed the (10) _____ of gravitation, (11) _____ says gravity pulls all objects in the Earth's atmosphere (12) _____ the center of the Earth. Works written by the Italian scientist Galileo are also (13) _____ in the Observatory library. Galileo discovered the (14) _____ large moons of Jupiter in the early 1600s. The moons are named Ganymede, Io, Europa and Callisto. The library mostly serves the needs of scientists who work at the observatory. However, private researchers are also (15) _____ to use the books.

B. Read the passage carefully, choose the paragraphs from (A - H) the one that fits each gap (1 - 7). There is one extra paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps.

- A. This kind of anthrax is easily treated. People can get intestinal anthrax from eating the meat of infected animals
- B. Discoveries of even small amounts of anthrax have led to the closing of postal centers, government mailrooms and congressional office buildings

- C. At least three letters containing anthrax bacteria were mailed from there. Two went to news organizations in New York
- D. In the past month, doctors have confirmed at least sixteen cases of people on the East Coast with lung or skin infections from anthrax bacteria. Most have been postal handlers or connected to the media
- E. Some people are now taking antibiotics to prevent any possible anthrax infection
- F. Washington's main post office reacted to the situation by starting to treat some mail with germ-killing radiation
- G. They began going back over her movements and speaking to people she knew, hoping to learn how she became infected
- H. Investigators, however, say they have yet to prove a connection. This week, a sixty one-year-old hospital worker in New York City died of inhalation anthrax

ANTHRAX

United States officials called on the public Friday for more help in finding whoever is responsible for sending anthrax in the mail system. They said they had hoped a government offer of one million dollars would have produced more information by now. (1) _____. Four of the people have died: two in Washington, D.C, one in New York and one in Florida.

The investigation has centered on Trenton, New Jersey. (2) _____, the third to the office of the Senate majority leader in Washington. That letter passed through Washington's main post office. Two workers there later died of anthrax.

(3) _____. On Friday, the Supreme Court returned to its own building after meeting in another courthouse this week. The Postal Service has reacted to the situation by starting to treat some mail with germ-killing radiation.

The anthrax cases began to appear not long after the September eleventh terrorist attacks in New York and Washington. (4) _____. Health officials say the anthrax that killed Kathy Nguyen matches the bacteria found in the three letters sent from Trenton.

Her case, though, was a mystery. Investigators said they had found no evidence linking her death to infected mail. (5) _____. For a long time, there have been fears of anthrax being turned into a biological weapon.

Anthrax can be found anywhere in the world, especially in agricultural areas, where animals become infected. The most common form of infection in people is cutaneous anthrax. The bacteria can enter through a cut in the skin. (6) _____. Inhalation anthrax, the most severe form of the disease, happens when a person breathes the bacteria spores into the lungs.

Experts say anthrax cannot spread from one person to another. Doctors treat anthrax with antibiotics. These medicines can be highly effective if begun early. (7) _____. However, experts warn against taking antibiotics unless there is a real need. Some people suffer bad effects, and overuse can make antibiotics less effective against the extremely small organisms they are designed to kill.

PART FOUR: VOCABULARY

A. Use the correct forms of the words in parentheses.

1. Gold is _____ (compare) more precious than iron. In fact, there is really no comparison.
2. Until the situation has settled down, it is _____ (advise) to travel to the area hardly hit by bird flu epidemic.
3. If looks could kill, I'd be dead because she just gave me a _____ (murder) glare.
4. Every Christmas, they donate some food and clothes to the _____ (need).
5. He lost his temper and used disgusting _____ (repeat) language.
6. Politeness is one thing. Real kindness is another. You must learn to _____ (different) between the two.
7. This machinery has been coated with a certain chemical to make it _____ (rust).
8. "This minor mistake is _____ (pardon). Be more careful the next time," said the teacher.
9. Film directors usually ask actors to _____ (visual) the scene in their mind.
10. The ship was _____ (ship) off the coast of Sumatra.
11. To his great loss his wife died in _____ (child) when he was only 25 years old.

B. Choose the most suitable word to fill in each blank.

1. The goods were stored in a _____ cinema.
A. misused B. unused C. reused D. disused
2. It's very _____ of you to offer me your seat, but really I'm quite happy to stand.
A. sympathetic B. grateful C. considerate D. appreciative
3. The _____ thought of exams makes her feel ill.
A. sole B. only C. mere D. just
4. The student's hard work was _____ with success in his degree examinations.
A. rewarded B. thanked C. awarded D. presented

5. The thought of another world war is a _____ prospect.
A. scaring B. dreading C. frightened D. terrifying
6. Many students find it difficult to make _____ meet on their small grants.
A. ends B. points C. circles D. edges
7. This emerald bracelet is _____ ; it is the only one of its kind in the world.
A. only B. original C. peerless D. genuine
8. That window needs a new _____ of glass.
A. pane B. slice C. mirror D. portion
9. I am _____ to Mr. Morrison because of the kindness and concern that he showed me when I was at the airport.
A. indebted B. gratified C. beholden D. liable
10. How could you just abandon me in the middle of London with no money and leave me _____ and dry?
A. could B. out C. high D. low

PRACTICE 3

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. exert | B. succeed | C. parks | D. execute |
| 2. A. anchor | B. anything | C. thankful | D. jungle |
| 3. A. conscience | B. bronchitis | C. shuttle | D. chauffeur |
| 4. A. addition | B. average | C. accuracy | D. apple |
| 5. A. force | B. pour | C. sour | D. resource |
| 6. A. biological | B. cigarette | C. revolution | D. pollen |
| 7. A. movement | B. cruise | C. absolute | D. disguise |
| 8. A. vessel | B. accessible | C. oxygen | D. exhibition |
| 9. A. mechanize | B. scheme | C. attach | D. canyon |
| 10. A. benevolent | B. content | C. molecules | D. technique |

B. Underline the main stressed syllable of the following words.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. universal | 2. straightforward | 3. necessary | 4. manufacture |
| 5. hypothesis | 6. horizontal | 7. molecular | 8. advantageous |
| 9. temperature | 10. differentiate | | |

PART TWO: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Use the correct tenses and forms of the verbs in parentheses.

I (1) _____ (be) tired. It (2) _____ (be) one-thirty in the morning, and I just (3) _____ (have) my farewell party. The last guest (4) _____ (leave) a few minutes ago. A lot of my friends (5) _____ (go) away, too. Pat and Robert (6) _____ (go) to London University, so I (7) _____ (see) them there. The others (8) _____ (go) all over the place - to colleges, jobs and medical training.

We (9) _____ (have) a marvelous party. Dad (10) _____ (make) some punch. Someone (11) _____ (start) Scottish dancing, so we all (12) _____ (join) in. I (13) _____ (hate) (14) _____ (learn) Scottish dancing at school, but it (15) _____ (be) hilarious tonight.

Chris (16) _____ (bring) me a record of the American folk singer, Bob Dylan, whose concert we once (17) _____ (attend) together. Chris always (18) _____ (be) nice to me. He (19) _____ (stay) in Nottingham (20) _____ (work) in his father's office.

B. Use the correct prepositions to fill in the blanks.

- 1. I've got plenty of sandwiches. Would you like to share them _____ me?
- 2. On behalf of the students and staff, I'd like to welcome you _____ our school.
- 3. You can only succeed _____ an exam if you revise carefully _____ it.
- 4. Eric quarreled _____ Louise _____ the preparations _____ the party.
- 5. Sarah reminds me _____ Julia Roberts, but they aren't related _____ each other!
- 6. You can never rely _____ Jim to provide you _____ useful information. And I'm tired _____ waiting _____ him to make up his mind when he has to make a decision.
- 7. The store detective suspected the man _____ stealing the goods _____ the shop, but the receipt proved that they had been paid _____.
- 8. Helen worked _____ ACME pic, where she was responsible _____ dealing with complaints _____ customers. But the work was so unrewarding that she has just resigned _____ the job.

C. Complete the following dialogues using the correct forms of the phrasal verbs in the box. There are more phrasal verbs than you need.

count on	get on	go on	hold on	leave on
let down	put on	put through	set up	take on
take up	try on	turn on		

1. A: I'm pleased to tell you we have decided to _____ you _____ as a sales manager.
B: Thanks, I hope I don't _____ you _____.
A: I'm sure you won't. We'd like you to _____ your duties immediately, if possible.
2. A: If you want to _____ in this company, you have to work hard.
B: I do, Don't worry, I won't let you down. You can _____ me.
A: I'm sure now, let's _____ with the letters. I don't think we've finished yet.
3. A: Do you think this pullover suits me?
B: Why don't you _____ it _____?
4. A: The program's finished. Shall I switch the TV off?
B: No, _____ it _____. I want to hear the news.
5. A: They're _____ an exhibition of photographs at the Arts Centre.
B: Yes, the whole thing was _____ by the local Arts Council.

D. Use a verb in A, a noun in B, and a preposition to form an appropriate idiomatic expression that fits the blanks in each sentence. The first one has been done as an example.

A. catch, keep, make, set, take

B. ~~advantage~~, account, care, charge, fire, mind, pace, pride, room, sight, touch, track, use

0. Many schools don't take full advantage of the Internet.

1. Don't worry about your flight reservation, it's all been _____

2. She works so fast I can't _____ her.

3. He _____ good _____ his time there by learning the language.

4. I _____ my old friend in town the other day.

5. The pile of papers couldn't start to burn by itself; someone must have _____ it deliberately.

6. We had to move the radio to _____ the new CD player.

7. They _____ great _____ their daughter, who is now a famous scientist.

8. Bank statements help you _____ where your money is going.

9. You have to _____ the fact that he is less experienced when judging his performance.
10. Once Anna's _____ her _____ getting something, there's no stopping her.

E. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. You're asking these questions because you didn't listen to what I told you earlier.
If _____.
2. The house looks better since the repainting was done.
The house looks better now _____.
3. We must think about ways of improving the transport system.
Thought must _____.
4. Although I didn't want to pay such a high price, I had no choice.
Reluctant _____.
5. Those terrapins which survive their first year may live to be twenty.
Should _____.
6. John and his ex-wife are still good friends.
John remains on _____.
7. Popular opinion has it that this is a dangerous city, but that's not true.
Contrary _____.
8. As far as I know, there's no reason for James to be so unhappy.
To the _____.
9. Experts say that the fall in the birth rate between 1964 and 1977 caused the drop in the number of school leavers.
The drop _____.
10. Such a ridiculous proposal isn't worth serious consideration.
There is _____.

F. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in parentheses. Do not alter the words given.

1. Are you suggesting that I'm dishonest? (QUESTIONING)

2. She is in danger of losing her job because of her attitude. (RISK)

3. He stood no chance of passing his exams. (BOUND)
-
4. I think you should be tolerant of other people's weaknesses. (ALLOWANCES)
-
5. The film is similar to Shakespeare's Hamlet in a number of ways. (COMMON)
-
6. She must have been offended by something I said. (EXCEPTION)
-
7. I couldn't lend him any money because I didn't have enough myself. (POSITION)
-
8. She is determined to become a doctor. (HEART)
-
9. The fact that he will never race again is something he cannot accept. (TERMS)
-
10. I just didn't know what to say. (LOST)
-

PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test.

On the last Friday of every month, there is an "organized coincidence" of cyclists in London. (1) _____ assembled, these cyclists begin a slow, good-natured excursion around their city, reclaiming it; (2) _____ only temporarily, from the traffic.

These events are organized by a group known as CHARM, which (3) _____ for Cyclists Have a Right to Move. One of its founders explains the thinking (4) _____ it. "The point is not to annoy motorists (5) _____ to show everyone that there is a better way to get (6) _____. Once people see how much fun cycling can be, and how much safer and more pleasant it (7) _____ their streets - well, it just (8) _____ them thinking."

More than 1,000 riders attended the last ride, and CHARM (9) _____ the numbers to grow, at (10) _____ until October, when darkness will (11) _____ some off. The result is that the cyclists create a vacuum in front of them in (12) _____ people walk safely and hand out leaflets.

But (13) _____ some motorists do get annoyed (14) _____ faced with this slow-moving swarm of cyclists. "We make a (15) _____ of explaining to them what we're doing and the vast (16) _____ are sympathetic. First and (17) _____, we're not trying to cause trouble. A couple of hours a month of slowing the traffic is just our (18) _____ of pointing out to people (19) _____ a hideous mess the roads are in all the (20) _____ of the time."

B. Read the following passage, then choose the best answer.

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as a waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television, and the telephone are only a few.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Signs and Signal

C. Communication

B. Gestures

D. Speech

2. What does the author say about speech?

A. It is the only true form of communication.

B. It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.

C. It is necessary for communication to occur.

D. It is the most advanced form of communication.

3. According to the passage, what is a signal?

A. The most difficult form of communication to describe.

B. A form of communication which may be used across long distances.

C. A form of communication that interrupts the environment.

D. The form of communication most related to cultural perceptions.

4. The phrase “impinge upon” is closest in meaning to _____.
A. intrude B. improve C. vary D. prohibit
5. The word “it” in bold refers to _____.
A. function B. signal C. environment D. way
6. The word “potential” could best be replaced by _____.
A. range B. advantage C. organization D. possibility
7. The word “intricate” could best be replaced by _____.
A. inefficient B. complicated C. historical D. uncertain
8. Applauding was cited as an example of _____.
A. a signal B. a sign C. a symbol D. a gesture
9. Why were the telephone, radio, and TV invented?
A. People were unable to understand signs, symbols, and signals.
B. People wanted to communicate across long distances.
C. People believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete.
D. People wanted new forms of entertainment.
10. It may be concluded from this passage that
A. signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are forms of communication.
B. symbols are very easy to define and interpret.
C. only some cultures have signals, signs, and symbols.
D. waving and handshaking are not related to culture.

C. Choose the most appropriate heading from the list A - H for each part (1 - 6) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. The first one has been done as example.

- A. Stay calm
- B. Be organized
- C. Vary the way you revise
- D. Don't waste any time
- E. Remember the difficult bits
- F. Get some sleep
- G. Write down the main points
- H. Reward yourself
- I. Set yourself targets

HOT TIPS FOR STAYING COOL AT EXAM TIME

0.I.....

It's always good to know what you're aiming for, so that you know if and when you get there. By having an aim for each week, or even each day, it will help you check your progress and show you if you need to change your plans.

1.

Rather than have to work through masses of notes every time you revise something, try noting down things you want to remember on a piece of paper. It doesn't seem as much to learn that way, but it makes sure you don't miss out anything important. Once you've learnt the main points, rewrite them on another piece of paper without looking at your notes.

2.

"If you don't know it by now, you'll never learn it for tomorrow." Everybody says it, but it's probably true. Don't stay up all night studying. You'd be better going to bed at a reasonable time, so that you can wake up fresh and alert on exam day.

3.

There's nothing worse than being disorganized. If you have a plan and stick to it, you won't end up cramming all your revision into the last few hours! Make a list of your exams and what you need to learn beforehand, and then draw up a timetable covering all the topics. You can then work out what you need to do on a weekly basis and when you are going to do it.

4.

When you reach each of your targets, give yourself a treat - you deserve it! It could be a drink, a short break to watch your favorite TV program, a phone call to a friend - anything you enjoy. Test yourself, from time to time, on a topic and if you do well, give yourself a special treat based on how well you have done.

5.

By now you will probably have discovered the method of revision which suits you best. But every now and then it might be helpful to try a different method. You could try working with a group of friends, or using a different book which covers things from a new angle. Whatever it is, just try something different occasionally.

6.

Some things are almost impossible to remember, so you may need to do something unusual to help you remember. Try writing them down in large letters and bright colors and sticking them on the fridge, on a mirror or on the bathroom door. Try recording them onto a cassette and keep playing it back to yourself - on a personal stereo if you've got one!

7.

Not too many people like exams and most of us get nervous. But if you've followed your plan and put the effort into revising, then there is no need to worry or panic. Hopefully these tips will have helped you. Give it your best shot - that's all that anyone can expect of you.

PART FOUR: VOCABULARY

A. Use the correct forms of the words in parentheses.

1. Intensive cultivation has _____ (poverty) the soil.
2. _____ (weigh) baggage is subject to extra charges.
3. We were overwhelmed by the sheer _____ (immense) of the task.
4. The money he brings home isn't enough to _____ (food) a family of five.
5. They made their way _____ (labor) up the mountainside.
6. They suspected that he had been _____ (false) the accounts.
7. If you are _____ (satisfaction) with our service, please write to the manager.
8. The pop stars ran from the theatre to their car, with dozens of fans in hot _____ (pursue).
9. It was _____ (responsible) of her to leave the children by themselves in the swimming pool.
10. He had changed so much that he was _____ (recognition) even without his beard.

B. Choose the most suitable word to fill in each blank.

1. As the fire blazed, fire-fighters pleaded with _____ to keep out of the way.
A. audiences B. crowds C. onlookers D. groups
2. Ken _____ his doctor's advice and continued to overwork.
A. disassociated B. disregarded
C. disowned D. disappointed
3. The council will remove any vehicles parked _____.
A. unavoidably B. illegally C. prohibitively D. unreasonably
4. Tracy said she had been very lonely since _____ up with her boyfriend.
A. finishing B. ending C. stopping D. splitting
5. Social workers admitted feeling utterly _____ when faced with the problem of drugs and violence.
A. aimless B. helpless C. pointless D. clueless
6. After a difficult childhood, Jeannie bounced _____ when she was adopted by a caring family.
A. back B. up C. off D. over
7. Most babies seem to _____ on cow's milk but a few are allergic to it.
A. exist B. live C. thrive D. benefit
8. Both children exhibited severe _____ problems after their father was sent to prison.
A. behave B. behaved C. behaving D. behavioral

9. Some people believe that _____ is preferable to punishing offenders.
A. therapy B. commitment C. change D. sustenance
10. Shopkeepers have blamed vandals for a _____ of broken windows in the city centre.
A. spate B. run C. collection D. sequence

PART FIVE: MISTAKE CORRECTION

Find and correct the ten errors left in the following passage.

I have a briefcase full of papers which describes cases Sherlock Holmes has investigated. Some are failures since there were some final explanations for the mysteries in question. A problem without a solution may interest the specialist, but will offer little to the general reader. Among these unfinished stories is that of the yatch *Alicia*, which one morning sailed into the mist and disappeared forever; the vessel along the crew were never seen again. Then there was the case of the well-known journalist Luigi Persano, who found completely mad with a jar in front of him. A jar contained a remarkable worm, unknown by science up to that point. Apart from these mysterious cases to which Holmes did not find solutions, there are those which various influence people would rather not see on print and those which might affect the reputation of Holmes himself, for whom I have more respectness than for any man alive.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ → _____ | 2. _____ → _____ |
| 3. _____ → _____ | 4. _____ → _____ |
| 5. _____ → _____ | 6. _____ → _____ |
| 7. _____ → _____ | 8. _____ → _____ |
| 9. _____ → _____ | 10. _____ → _____ |

PRACTICE 4

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. heifer | B. eight | C. sleigh | D. feign |
| 2. A. slaughter | B. draught | C. naughty | D. plaudit |
| 3. A. platter | B. platoon | C. plasma | D. planet |
| 4. A. myth | B. mystify | C. plywood | D. dynasty |
| 5. A. use | B. dual | C. bugle | D. duvet |

B. Underline the main stressed syllable of the following words.

epidemic, profound, symphony, vegetable, European, photography, terrific, comrade, canal, anatomy

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. His personal problems seem to have been _____ him from his work lately.
A. disrupting B. disturbing C. distracting D. dispersing
2. She said that she _____ the opportunity to show that she could play a serious film role.
A. greeted B. rejoiced C. welcomed D. cheered
3. Nobody would _____ any tears if these terrible schemes were abandoned.
A. pour B. leak C. spill D. shed
4. She is so _____ on getting to the top of her profession that she never lets anything get in her way.
A. willing B. desperate C. eager D. intent
5. What are the main _____ of this illness?
A. traces B. symptoms C. emblems D. tokens

B. Supply the correct forms of the words given in the parentheses.

1. He was _____ (decide) thinner than he had been the year before.
2. She has great powers of _____ (persuade).
3. A doctor needs to be _____ (perceive) when she questions a patient.
4. _____ (incident), did you know there was a fire in my neighborhood, too?
5. People who are very _____ (argue) rarely have many friends.

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

1. I think that people _____ (become) tired of the poor quality of television programs, though they _____ (improve) lately.
2. I _____ (consider) buying a house but now I (change) my mind.
3. They admitted to _____ (be) members of the gang.
4. We regret _____ (inform) you that your application (turn) _____ down.
5. It is essential that he _____ (arrive) before six.
6. I'd rather _____ (live) in Ancient Greece than Ancient Rome.
7. It's bound _____ (rain) tomorrow.

B. Fill in each blank with suitable prepositions.

1. This year's conference coincided _____ two other major conventions.
2. Is it possible to insure my bike _____ theft?
3. The problem stems _____ the government's lack of action.
4. Being rich doesn't count _____ much on a desert island.
5. I pleaded _____ John to change his mind, but he wouldn't listen.
6. Peter has fallen _____ his boss.
7. The play quite lived _____ my expectations.
8. The thief made _____ a valuable necklace.
9. Let's push _____ and try to reach the coast by tonight.
10. Apparently, a number of army officers were implicated _____ the plot.

C. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the given sentence.

1. Just after solving one problem, I was faced with another.
Hardly _____.
2. It is my impression that she's enjoying her new job a great deal.
She seems _____.
3. Jack loses his temper easily.
It doesn't _____.
4. As she hadn't been there before, America was a whole new experience for her.
Not _____.
5. Such a ridiculous proposal isn't worth serious consideration.
There is _____.

D. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given in the parentheses. Please do not alter these words.

1. I was reluctant to make a promise to buy more goods from the same company.
(COMMIT)

2. Everyone who comes to this city notices the beauty of its architecture.
(FAILS)

3. Tina has a habit of upsetting people unintentionally. (INCLINED)

4. I think you should be tolerant of other people's weaknesses.
(ALLOWANCES)

-
5. The meeting was rearranged shortly before it had been due to take place.
(NOTICE)
-

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Choose the most suitable word for each space.

Keeping fit and staying healthy have, not surprisingly, become a growth industry. (1) _____ apart from the amount of money spent each year on doctors' (2) _____ and approved medical treatment, huge sums are now spent on health foods and (3) _____ of various kinds, from vitamin pills to mineral water, not to (4) _____ health clubs and keep-fit (5) _____ and videos. We are more concerned than ever, it seems, (6) _____ the water we drink and the air we breathe, and are smoking less, though not yet drinking less alcohol. This does not appear to mean that (7) _____ and sneezes have been banished, or that we can all expect to live to a hundred. To give a personal example, one of my friends, who is a keep-fit (8) _____ a non-smoker and a teetotaler, and who is very (9) _____ about what he eats, is at present languishing in bed with a wrist in (10) _____ and a badly sprained ankle.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Poles | B. Far | C. Quite | D. So |
| 2. A. prescriptions | B. surgeries | C. hospitals | D. payments |
| 3. A. medications | B. cures | C. drugs | D. remedies |
| 4. A. notice | B. mention | C. know | D. include |
| 5. A. books | B. television | C. advice | D. enthusiasts |
| 6. A. than | B. about | C. for | D. hence |
| 7. A. colds | B. coughs | C. flu | D. fevers |
| 8. A. fanatic | B. follower | C. fad | D. person |
| 9. A. interested | B. varied | C. detailed | D. particular |
| 10. A. crutches | B. plaster | C. treatment | D. danger |

B. Read the following passage and choose the correct answers.

The video wave has swept too far. It bears a large responsibility for the declining interest in reading among the young. If we don't do something to stem the tide, the reading impulse will soon be drowned.

The time-honored way of improving reading is by reading fiction. Everyone, psychologists tell us, needs stories. Cavemen told them round their fires. Mythologies and folk stories have been passed between generations for centuries.

Most of us are literate and in theory our fictional needs could be satisfied by reading.

But it's not so. Today's generation of average and below average school children rely on video, television and film. While many of these offerings may be harmless in themselves, they do nothing to build up reading skills. They are replacing the consolidating work which turns halting mechanical reading into the real thing. If some of the hours children spend watching television were devoted to reading, the population would be better educated.

Watching a story is a totally passive pastime. Someone else has made all the decisions about casting, set, clothing, facial expressions, tone and so on. Reading a story is an active partnership between writer and reader. Ideas are sketched and the mind of the reader creates the rest.

Why is dramatized fiction usurping the written kind? It is because children whose reading is hesitant cannot readily identify and enjoy the plot. Watching something is easier. This is leading to a generation whose mental processes are too stultified. The problem is that many children read very slowly. I worry, for instance, about children who carry the same 100-word book about with them for a fortnight. I meet them daily. They conscientiously decode a passage or two in a class and about the same again for homework. It is hardly surprising that such children then declare that they find reading boring and prefer to watch television. Their difficulty is not reading the words - it is interpreting them. They need to be able to read fast enough to feed the mind's hunger for a story.

That means practice. Only by reading daily will a child become a strong and independent reader. Parents need to be convinced of the importance of preventing their children from wasting their hours on inert viewing. Without the television the child is likely to turn to books for entertainment.

I used to think that filmed version of enjoyable books were a spur to reading. I have changed my mind. Visual images drown the imagination. A dramatization, seen once, can spoil your reading for ever. Dramatized fiction is the literary equivalent of empty calories. It replaces the appetite for real food. Children must have a nutritionally balanced reading diet.

1. What is the writer's main objection to the "video wave"?

A. It prevents children from learning how to read properly.

B. It fails to provide children with enough good stories.

C. It has replaced the reading of traditional stories.

D. It exposes children to stories that they shouldn't see.

2. According to the writer, dramatized fiction is different from written fiction because
 - A. it consists mainly of simpler stories.
 - B. it concentrates more on action than on character.
 - C. it does not contain as much detail.
 - D. it does not require use of the imagination.
3. What tends to put the children off reading fiction, in the writer's opinion?
 - A. There are frequently words in it that they can't read.
 - B. They lose interest because of their reading deficiencies.
 - C. They are often required to do it for homework.
 - D. The stories they are given take too long to develop.
4. What has the writer changed her opinion about?
 - A. The importance for children of reading.
 - B. The influence of parents on children's reading.
 - C. The effect of filmed stories on children.
 - D. The power of children's imaginations.
5. What is the purpose of the article?
 - A. To analyze the differences between dramatized fiction and written fiction.
 - B. To criticize parents for failing to encourage their children to read.
 - C. To urge greater concentration on developing children's reading skills.
 - D. To encourage children to do more reading than watching television.

PRACTICE 5

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. of | B. cafe | C. knife | D. leaf |
| 2. A. wolf | B. woman | C. wood | D. woo |
| 3. A. heroic | B. heroin | C. heroine | D. heroism |
| 4. A. launch | B. digestion | C. Greenwich | D. suggestion |
| 5. A. simony | B. simian | C. sieve | D. singer |

B. Put an accent mark over the main stressed syllable of the words.

physician, psychiatric, auxiliary, fertile, courageous,
 mathematician, personify, communism, magnificent, piano

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best answer.

1. He was a generous friend but as a businessman he drove a hard _____.
A. bargain B. affair C. contract D. deal
2. The unpleasant smell in the restaurant _____ me off my dinner.
A. set B. put C. sent D. took
3. I know William has been disobedient, but don't be too _____ on him.
A. heavy B. strong C. hard D. strict
4. This course _____ no previous knowledge of the subject.
A. assumes B. assigns C. assures D. assembles
5. The stolen jewels were a lot of money.
A. valued B. cost C. priced D. worth
6. I wish wouldn't call him _____ that insulting name.
A. with B. by C. in D. under
7. This cloth _____ very thin.
A. feels B. touches C. holds D. handles
8. I can't possibly lend you any money; it is quite out of the _____.
A. order B. practice C. question D. place
9. To _____ to obey orders is a serious offence in the army.
A. disagree B. deny C. ignore D. refuse
10. I always put my best _____ in a safe-deposit box.
A. jewelries B. jewelry' pieces
C. pieces of jewelry D. piece of jewelries

B. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition or adverbial particle.

1. She always gets _____ her work at 5 p.m. and comes home at about 5:15 p.m.
2. Don't count _____ Frank to lend you any money because he has none.
3. Have you heard _____ Mary recently?
4. How long did it take you to figure _____ the cost of that machine?
5. I was just _____ to leave when you telephoned.
6. The police are looking _____ the past record of the suspect.
7. I have tried many times to give _____ smoking.
8. I promise to call _____ her at home at seven thirty.
9. Try _____ this brown suit next.
10. The teacher told him to shut _____ and not to say anything about it.

C. Fill in each gap with the correct form of the word given in parentheses.

1. Age is _____. I'm no longer young. (vary)
2. Surveyors carried out a _____ on our house. (value)
3. I'm afraid I was very _____ with the travel arrangements. (satisfy)
4. The old lady hid all her _____ under the floor. (save)
5. He was born blind, but despite this _____ he still managed to become one of the top Pop singers of his generation. (able)
6. It is usually forbidden to destroy _____ buildings. (history)
7. If she can make up such stories, she is certainly a very _____ girl. (imagine)
8. Even the most _____ person ought to appreciate the beauty of this music. (sense)
9. The thing I hate about John is his _____. (rely)
10. The sun and the moon are often _____ in poetry. (person)

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I can't bear the thought of you (go) _____ home without someone (accompany) _____ you.
2. It is essential that your wife (take) _____ care of the child better.
3. He (die) _____ of cancer last year. He (smoke) _____ a lot.
4. The news about the earthquake in the Philippines (already broadcast) _____ on radio several times so far.
5. He looked frightened as if he (see) _____ a ghost.
6. (Convince) _____ that they (try) _____; to poison him, he refused to eat anything.
7. You (not go) _____ there as he was not expecting you.

B. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. She thought she had paid the bill but she hadn't.
She was _____.
2. The hurricane blew the roof off the house.
The house _____.
3. Under no circumstances should you phone the police.
The last _____.

4. This affair doesn't concern you.
This affair is no _____.
5. That dress has only the slightest mark on it.
I can barely _____.
6. No one stands a chance of beating Mansell in this year's championship.
It's a foregone _____.
7. The man continued to feel unsafe until they crossed the border.
Not _____.
8. The only thing that makes this job worthwhile is the money.
Were _____.
9. I don't really want to go out tonight.
I'd rather _____.
10. Her success went beyond her expectation.
Never _____.

C. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it, using the word in parentheses. Do not alter the word given.

1. I know it inside out. (FINGERS)

2. How likely is it she will pass the exam? (CHANCES)

3. He did the puzzle in two minutes. (SOLUTION)

4. My brother is not feeling terribly well. (UNDER)

5. It will be necessary to pay the full amount when you book. (HAVE)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the following passage carefully, then choose the best answer to each question.

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is a distraction to others. Examination of factors related to the historical development of silent reading reveals that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy, and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, so the number of potential listeners declined, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shares literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialized readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them which were inappropriate, if impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term “reading” implied.

1. Why was reading aloud common before the nineteenth century?
 - A. Silent reading had not been discovered.
 - B. There were few places available for private reading.
 - C. Few people could read for themselves.
 - D. People relied on reading for entertainment.
2. The development of silent reading during the nineteenth century indicated
 - A. a change in the status of literate people.
 - B. a change in the nature of reading.
 - C. an increase in the number of books.
 - D. an increase in the average age of readers.
3. Educationalists are still arguing about
 - A. the importance of silent reading.

- B. the amount of information yielded by books and newspapers.
 - C. the effects of reading on health.
 - D. the value of different types of reading material.
4. The emergence of the mass media and of specialized periodicals showed that
- A. reader's interests had diversified.
 - B. printing techniques had improved.
 - C. educationalists' attitudes had changed.
5. What is the writer of this passage attempting to do?
- A. Explain how present-day reading habits developed.
 - B. Change people's attitudes to reading.
 - C. Show how reading methods have improved.
 - D. Encourage the growth of reading.

B. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only ONE word in each space.

Dicky was born in Shoreditch, London in 1890. His family were poor and Dicky rarely had enough to eat. (1) _____ many other boys in this area, he became a skilful thief. He took the things he pinched to Mr. Welch, who bought them and then re-sold them. Dicky brought something to Mr. Welch nearly (2) _____ day and (3) _____ the money he received to his mother.

In Shoreditch there was a priest, Father Sturt, who did (4) _____ best to help poor people. When Dicky (5) _____ thirteen, Father Sturt had a long talk with him and persuaded him to lead an honest life. He (6) _____ him a job with Mr. Grinder, a local shopkeeper, and Dicky began to serve customers, deliver goods and collect money. Dicky was (7) _____ happier leading an honest life and dreamed of the day when he would have his (8) _____ shop. His mother was also pleased about his new job.

(9) _____ person, however, was not happy, and that was Mr. Welch. He was sorry to lose the business Dicky (10) _____ brought (11) _____. He went to see Mr. Grinder and told him (12) _____ Dicky's dishonest past and said, quite untruthfully, that Dicky intended to deceive him. Mr. Grinder believed these stories and told Dicky never to come near the shop again. In this way Dicky lost his chance of an honest life and (13) _____ to a life of (14) _____. A year later he was arrested (15) _____ thief and sent to prison.

PRACTICE 6

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. *Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.*

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. sword | B. swear | C. sweat | D. swung |
| 2. A. subtle | B. climb | C. rib | D. lamb |
| 3. A. model | B. modem | C. moderate | D. modern |
| 4. A. thumb | B. thrust | C. thermal | D. thine |
| 5. A. venue | B. veracious | C. venerable | D. ventilate |

B. *Choose the word whose stressed syllable is different.*

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. rhetoric | B. rheumatic | C. revertible | D. religious |
| 2. A. origin | B. interest | C. prejudice | D. endurance |
| 3. A. cancel | B. surprise | C. propose | D. although |
| 4. A. insufficient | B. analysis | C. situation | D. tranquillizer |
| 5. A. intensify | B. combat | C. column | D. consequence |

PART TWO: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. *Supply the correct forms of the words in parentheses.*

1. _____ (content) people are often critical and sarcastic.
2. Tests have shown that people's blood _____ (press) goes up when they are in red colored _____ (surround).
3. Insecure people often do things just to avoid other people's _____ (approve).
4. Most of us think we have a rational and well-balanced _____ (look) on life.
5. Faulty electrical _____ (apply) are a relatively common cause of fires in offices, factories and hotels.
6. Without color dyes people would find a lot of processed food rather _____ (appetite).
7. Low _____ (consume) of animal fats generally means a low risk of heart disease.
8. Eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly increases your life _____ (expect).
9. A certain degree of stress seems to be _____ (avoid) in modern life.
10. The steak was really _____ (do) so I sent it back with _____ (instruct) to cook it for another five minutes.

11. It's important to _____ (solid) new information by going over it in your mind.
12. Have you read about that ingenious new _____ (surgery) instrument for carrying out _____ (operate) through a small opening in the skin?

B. Verb forms.

1. He admitted to _____ (buy) the gun from that shop.
2. I _____ (put) the five pound note into one of my books; but next day it _____ (take) me ages _____ (find) it because I _____ (forget) which book I _____ (put) it into.
3. It's high time you _____ (do) the gardening. You are better off _____ (cut) the grass first.
4. She is accustomed to _____ (train) for long hours.
5. _____ (not worry) about meals tomorrow. Everything _____ (arrange). We _____ (have) breakfast on the train, we _____ (lunch) with the manager and by the time we _____ (finish) the show, dinner _____ (be) ready at the Smiths'.

C. Sentence transformation.

1. If I have plenty of warning, I'll baby-sit for you.
Provided you _____.
2. There's a chance that my secretary took the order book away.
My secretary may _____.
3. I went down with flu as soon as I recovered from bronchitis.
No sooner _____.
4. Although he seems friendly, he's not to be trusted.
Friendly _____.
5. I felt that it had been a mistake to write the letter.
I regretted _____.
6. Not until the body was found did the police believe her.
It was only _____.
7. According to the literature, rich pickings awaited the settlers.
The settlers were led _____.
8. Don't press the alarm button unless there's a real emergency.
The alarm button _____.
9. "Whatever you do, don't give up hope," they said.
They urged me _____.
10. Entertainment must be sympathetic to the needs of its audience if it is to be popular.
Without _____.

PART THREE: VOCABULARY

A. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

1. It's no use translating idioms _____. They hardly ever make sense.
A. in a word B. word perfect
C. word for word D. by word of mouth
2. Charles says the young artist's paintings are _____.
A. out of this world B. worlds apart
C. on top of the world D. for the world
3. There's been nothing good on TV for weeks. Good programs are _____.
A. safe and sound B. a stone's throw
C. for good D. few and far between
4. Does Sheila work full time at the supermarket?
No, only _____ when they need extra staff.
A. in and out B. on and off
C. by and by D. up and around
5. Mick has been in trouble with the police a few times, but now he has promised his parents that he will turn over _____.
A. a new page B. a new leaf
C. a corner D. the towel
6. "Do you remember John Williams?" "No, I don't. But the name _____.
A. holds water B. cleans the air
C. calls the shots D. rings the bell
7. Jim didn't tell his wife that he had sold the car. He did it _____.
A. behind her B. behind her back
C. out of her knowledge D. of his own
8. I haven't got time to come with you. You can see that I'm _____.
A. all ears B. out on my ears
C. up to my ears D. by ears
9. I can't afford to buy a new coat this winter. I'll have to _____ the one I have.
A. make amends B. make myself at home with
C. make light with D. make do with
10. "Why did you go to Rome?" "Oh, just to _____."
A. see the sights B. see life
C. see reason D. see the bright side

B. Use the following verbs and particles to complete the following sentences.

cut	look	take	do	see	get	go	drop	bring
with	on	after	off	into	down	through		round

- 1. I'm hot and tired. I could _____ a cold shower.
- 2. I watched a film on TV last night, but I can't remember how it ended. I must have _____ before the end.
- 3. How do you _____ Mrs. Brook ? Is she as unfriendly as people say?
- 4. She plays piano beautifully. She _____ her father who used to be a concert pianist.
- 5. Kathy says that she would like to _____ nursing. I think she would make a very good nurse.
- 6. I'm trying to lose weight by _____ bread and sweet things.
- 7. If I were Prime Minister, I would _____ taxation and put up old age pensions.
- 8. Maria lied to me. She thinks that I don't know what she's planning. But I _____ her _____.
- 9. At first Jane refused to lend me her car, but I managed to _____ her.
- 10. Come and help me to carry the boxes! Don't just stand there _____ !

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test.

Many rivers and lakes around the world are polluted. The discharge of (1) _____ materials by factories and households (2) _____ pollution to rivers and lakes.

The Rhine River in Europe and the Great Lakes in North America (3) _____ good examples of a river and lakes that are polluted. Their (4) _____ cannot be drunk.

The (5) _____ thing is happening to the sea. In (6) _____ instance, certain factories in Japan dumped industrial waste (7) _____ the sea. Many people suffered (8) _____ lead or mercury poisoning after eating fish (9) _____ in such polluted waters. Pollution in certain areas of the sea (10) _____ now reaching dangerous levels. Many ships discharge their waste materials (11) _____ unwanted engine oil into the sea. These wastes (12) _____ lead and mercury which are poisonous. Sometimes, accidents (13) _____ oil tankers can cause oil to be discharge into the sea and (14) _____ the beach.

In (15) _____ to discharge from factories and sewers, pollution can also come about as a (16) _____ of politics. Individuals (17) _____ want power deliberately place the living things in the sea (18) _____ risk. In a recent example, many barrels of oil were deliberately (19) _____ into the Gulf to (20) _____ ships and soldiers from attacking the annexed shores of Kuwait.

B. Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each question.

A team of Russian scientists has challenged the theory that the woolly mammoths became extinct 10,000 years ago at the end of the Ice Age. The scientists have reported that the beasts may have survived until 2000 BC on an island off the coast of Siberia, where researchers uncovered 29 fossilized woolly mammoth teeth ranging in age from 4,000 to 7,000 years. The question to be asked now is, how did these prehistoric pachyderms survive in their island environment? One possibility is that they adapted to the confined surroundings by decreasing their bulk. This theory is based on their smaller tooth size, which has led scientists to believe that they were only 6 feet tall at the shoulder compared with the 10 feet of their full-sized counterpart. But would this be enough to enable them to survive thousands of years beyond that of other mammoths? Researchers are still working to uncover the reasons for this isolated group's belated disappearance.

1. With which topic is this passage mainly concerned?

A. Some scientists have challenged a theory.

B. Some small teeth have been discovered.

C. Some mammoths lived longer than others.

D. Some pachyderms survived on an island.

2. According to the passage, some researchers suggest that mammoths became extinct about _____.

A. 2,000 years ago

B. 4,000 years ago

C. 7,000 years ago

D. 10,000 years ago

3. The word "woolly" as used in this passage refers to the animal's _____.

A. body size

B. feet size

C. hair

D. teeth

4. The word "uncovered" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. unearthed

B. unburdened

C. undistributed

D. unfolded

5. The word "counterpart" refers to _____.

A. mammoths with more feet

B. mammoths in an earlier time

- C. mammoths with smaller teeth
D. larger mammoths on the island
6. The word "enable" could be best replaced by _____.
A. authorize B. enjoin C. undertake D. allow
7. The word "belated" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. delayed B. early C. sudden D. gradual
8. According to the scientists, the woolly mammoths may have managed to survive because they _____.
A. shed their hair B. grew smaller teeth
C. became herbivores D. decreased in size
9. The reason for the disappearance of the mammoths on the island is _____.
A. that the temperature changed
B. not yet known
C. that they were isolated
D. that larger mammoths killed them
10. Which of the following terms is NOT used to refer to mammoths?
A. beast B. pachyderms C. bulk D. group

PRACTICE 7

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. companion | B. company | C. comparison | D. compartment |
| 2. A. naked | B. wicked | C. beloved | D. confused |
| 3. A. suitable | B. biscuit | C. guilty | D. building |
| 4. A. puzzle | B. security | C. skull | D. productive |
| 5. A. genuine | B. geneticist | C. guarantee | D. generate |
| 6. A. liquor | B. laugh | C. chord | D. chore |
| 7. A. evasion | B. evasive | C. desuetude | D. desultory |
| 8. A. architecture | B. superstructure | C. mature | D. manufacture |
| 9. A. canal | B. magnificent | C. achieve | D. ascent |
| 10. A. foot | B. pool | C. moon | D. food |

B. List the words given in separate column according to their stress patterns.

emphatically, recommend, technique, prerequisite, television, ingenuity, architecture, cinematographer, erratum, pharmaceutical, leprosy, advantageous, marketing, tuberculosis, literature, champagne, prejudice, although, fertile, typhoid

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Choose the best answer.

1. What are the main _____ of this illness?
A. traces B. emblems C. tokens D. symptoms
2. The sponge _____ most of the water.
A. ate B. absorbed C. digested D. exhausted
3. Her answer was so confusing that I could hardly make any _____ of it at all.
A. meaning B. intelligibility C. sense D. interpretation
4. The accusation left him quite _____ with rage.
A. silent B. speechless C. dumb D. mute
5. Gravity pulls on everything with one G, and things there have their _____ weight.
A. extraordinary B. simple C. normal D. usually
6. Before the group of doctors would give their opinion, _____ they wanted to with each other.
A. confess B. confer C. confirm D. confide
7. The project was rejected because of _____ funds.
A. unavailable B. inconsiderable
C. incomplete D. insufficient
8. There was no _____ in continuing for him the race was over.
A. vain B. point C. worth D. profit
9. You must be careful when you wash this _____ silk blouse.
A. weak B. sensitive C. delicate D. feeble
10. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. confers B. entitles C. grants D. credits

B. Fill each gap with a suitable preposition or adverbial particle.

1. His wife was courteous _____ me.
2. The police are looking _____ the past record of the suspect.
3. He's old enough to be independent _____ his parents.

4. Alice is going in _____ the exam next week.
5. We always make a point _____ trying to make our guests _____ feel comfortable.
6. You should have confidence _____ what you do.
7. She leaned far out _____ the window _____ an effort to see the leaving car.
8. The torch doesn't work. The batteries must have been used _____.
9. We were wrong _____ the election results.
10. She always sides _____ her son _____ her husband.
11. Some people are indifferent _____ their surroundings.
12. Can you lend me ten pounds? I'll pay you _____ on Friday.
13. His new book will come _____ next year.
14. It isn't that woman's turn. It's yours. Don't let her push _____.
15. We're all anxious _____ an end to his misunderstanding.
16. I proposed to her but she turned me _____.
17. The waiter who waited _____ me was very pleasant.
18. She resembles her brother _____ looks.

C. Fill in each gap with the correct form of the word given in parentheses.

1. Our class team has won five _____ (succeed) football matches.
2. Bacteria are _____ (vision) to the naked eyes.
3. The _____ (genetics) have discovered the laws of inheritance.
4. He was not considered the best worker because of his _____ (profession) behavior.
5. _____ (doubt), that is the best method to adopt.
6. A holiday in Thailand can be _____ (surprise) cheap.
7. We shouldn't carry out this plan. It is _____ (practice).
8. Although some societies are _____ (technology) undeveloped, their languages are quite complex.
9. After listening to his sad story, the old woman shook her head _____ (sympathy)
10. If you are _____ (sense), you might hurt someone's feeling.

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs in parentheses.

1. It's essential that he _____ (arrive) before seven.
2. He resented _____ (ask) _____ (wait). He expected the minister to see him at once.

3. My boss is angry with me. I didn't do all the work that I _____ (do) last week.
4. We _____ (wait) for Nancy for over three hours before she finally arrived yesterday.
5. This building _____ (finish) by the end of 2010.
6. It's very cold, Mr. Taylor, who has been ill recently, is walking along the road without a coat. He _____ (wear) a warm coat.
7. He _____ (play) the part now if he _____ (not offend) the producer at the last rehearsal.
8. Too big and too heavy _____ (pull) behind passenger cars, these mobile homes _____ (move) by tow trucks.
9. She insisted that the new child _____ (name) after his grandfather.
10. It looks as if this light _____ (burn) all night. I must _____ (forget) to switch it off before I went to bed last night.
11. There _____ (be) no further business, I declare the meeting _____ (close).
12. We had better wait till the end of the month. He _____ (have) his exams by then and he _____ (be) able to enjoy himself.
13. I really don't know why she _____ (not enter) the contest. She _____ (win) the first prize easily.

B. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. He neglected doing morning exercises, he is in bad shape now.
If _____.
2. Far more people live to retirement age in Britain than in the Philippines.
Not _____.
3. My wife regretted that she had missed my mother's funeral.
My wife regretted not _____.
4. Unless she's really hungry, she never eats snacks between meals.
Only _____.
5. I think you should buy a new pair of shoes and get rid of those trainers.
It's high time _____.
6. We only dispatch goods after receiving the money.
Only after the _____.
7. We have no seats left for the concert on December 12th.
All the seats _____.

8. The only thing they didn't steal was the old television.
They stole _____.
9. I can't believe that she was the winner.
I find _____.
10. Everyone was surprised that the singer had very little money when he died.
The singer _____.

C. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it, using the word in parentheses. Do not alter the word given.

1. The foreigner declared his innocence. (DENIED)

2. He made an unsuccessful attempt to buy the company. (WITHOUT)

3. I daren't turn up television because the baby might wake up. (FEAR)

4. All the hostages were released yesterday by the kidnappers. (LET)

5. Everyone but Jane failed to produce the correct answer. (SUCCEEDED)

6. An open fire can't be compared to central heating. (COMPARISON)

7. There is no way that young man can achieve success in this test.
(BOUND)

8. I was scared to tell him what I really thought. (COURAGE)

9. As soon as Linda bought a new radio, Sandra bought a better one.
(SOONER)

10. The Greens consider Henry a good friend. (LOOK)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in each blank with a suitable word.

Radio waves are a mystery. (1) _____ scientists assume that they are a form of electrical energy, no one as yet has been able to prove it. But even

though scientists are not quite sure (2) _____ radio waves are, they are constantly learning (3) _____ to make use of them.

One of the first scientists to (4) _____ with their use was an Italian named Marconi. In 1897, he formed a wireless company to install wireless sets in ships at sea, in lightships, and in light houses along the coast of England. With (5) _____ experiment, he believed a ship in danger of (6) _____ could radio for help. Two years later, he was (7) _____ right. A lightship, pounded and damaged by heavy seas, (8) _____ a nearby station and got help in time to (9) _____ loss of life.

After Marconi's success, other scientists in Europe and America started experimenting with radio waves, but it was not until 1920, that regular (10) _____ began.

B. Read the following passage carefully, then choose the best phrase to complete each sentence.

Many of the latest scientific accomplishments fall in the realm of "pure" science. This is research for the sake of increasing man's knowledge without concern about how the knowledge is going to be used. In contrast with pure science is "applied" science. The production of synthetic diamonds is an example of applied science. In applied science the facts and principles of pure science are used in the solution of a problem which has or will have immediate economic and social importance.

Often in the past, applied science has gone far ahead of pure science. Its practical applications have been used for man's good even before the basic facts and principles were understood. For example, the telegraph, telephone, and electric motor, which could not work without electrons, were invented before man discovered the electron. People were vaccinated long before viruses were investigated. Chemicals like sulfuric acid and soda were manufactured long before man began to understand the nature of the atom. Today, however, if applied science is to grow, it must depend more and more on increased knowledge of pure sciences.

1. The aim of pure science is _____.

- A. to promote the production of pure chemicals
- B. to solve practical problems of everyday life
- C. to develop human knowledge of general principles of science
- D. to apply scientific facts to the invention of electronic devices

2. Applied science has _____.

- A. made our lives more comfortable with the understanding of basic scientific theories

- B. made our lives more enjoyable with the production of everything we need
 C. given us the basic facts and principles of science
 D. helped us research for the sake of increasing man's knowledge
3. In the past, applied science went far ahead of pure science because _____.
- A. pure science has been discovered only in recent years
 B. men understood the basic facts and principles of pure science before they discovered and invented things
 C. pure science had been considered less important than applied science
 D. many inventions and discoveries had been made before men knew the basic scientific theories
4. The fact that vaccination had been practiced long before the investigation of viruses means _____.
- A. people devoted a lot of time to the study of pure science
 B. applied science went far ahead of pure science
 C. pure science went far ahead of applied science
 D. the study of pure science was delayed for a long time
5. If applied science is to develop more efficiently _____.
- A. its practical applications must be used for man's good
 B. people must devote more time to the study of the neutron and atomic energy
 C. it must rely on the increasing knowledge of pure science
 D. people must solve problems of immediate economic and social importance

PRACTICE 8

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Choose the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. deal | B. heal | C. stealth | D. steal |
| 2. A. measure | B. decision | C. pleasure | D. permission |
| 3. A. few | B. sew | C. blew | D. new |
| 4. A. bury | B. friendly | C. pretty | D. pleasant |
| 5. A. monk | B. son | C. gone | D. done |

B. Underline the main stressed syllable of the following words.

advertisement, ambiguous, architecture, beneficial, Catholicism, celebrate, ceremony, contributory, courageous, domesticity

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate form of the word in parentheses.

1. I'm surprised at what you've done. I hope my confidence in you has not been _____ (place).
2. Fresh vegetables certainly have a better taste than _____ (freeze) ones.
3. All _____ (apply) should go to Room 12.
4. That painting is not just extremely valuable, it is _____ (price).
5. To avoid _____ (break) on the journey we'd better pack these glasses in either cotton wool or soft paper.
6. The cat looked at the new type of food on its plate _____ (suspect).
7. No, Shirley, that sort of dress is quite _____ (suit) for a wedding.
8. Poor Quentin put his head too far out of the train window and was _____ (head) by a passing train.
9. This is no longer a quiet _____ (reside) neighborhood.
10. How awful! What an _____ (outrage) thing for anyone to do!

B. Choose the best answer.

1. Be careful! Here's a wasps' nest. Don't _____ it.
A. interfere B. disturb C. blast D. thrill
2. No, it's no good. I've _____ my time in trying to make it work.
A. spent B. spoiled C. consumed D. wasted
3. Our car is a much older _____ than yours.
A. model B. pattern C. manufacture D. form
4. Because of the poor harvest, wheat prices have _____ in the last six months.
A. grown up B. gone up C. jumped up D. sprung up
5. We'd better hurry. There's a _____ to Uncle Timothy's patience.
A. top B. bottom C. border D. limit
6. You thought I did wrong but the results _____ my action.
A. agree B. prove C. approve D. justify

7. I was very _____ of myself for forgetting my mother's birthday.
A. disgraced B. ashamed C. shy D. shocked
8. It usually takes a little while to _____ in a new flat.
A. settle up B. settle on
C. settle down D. settle through
9. Didn't it ever _____ to them that they would be punished?
A. occur B. happen C. enter D. strike
10. You're very quiet today. What have you got on your _____?
A. attention B. mind C. spirit D. mood
11. It's most unwise to _____ in a quarrel between a man and his wife.
A. involve B. poke C. mix D. interfere
12. To make a good omelette, you must _____ the eggs very well.
A. beat B. knock C. thrash D. bang
13. I can't see any easy _____ to this rather complicated problem.
A. result B. solution C. reason D. release
14. The civil servant _____ his post because he disagreed with the minister.
A. gave in B. gave out C. gave off D. gave up
15. Madeleine struggled for a long time before she finally _____ to free herself.
A. managed B. succeeded C. achieved D. enabled
16. I'll let you have it back next Monday without _____.
A. doubt B. fail C. miss D. neglect
17. I don't _____ to get married because I like being a bachelor.
A. risk B. persist C. intend D. insist
18. Everybody is very anxious about the _____ of the negotiations.
A. outbreak B. outcome C. output D. outlook
19. Do you really believe in the _____ of the evil eye?
A. being B. occurrence C. existence D. realism
20. That fellow has a dishonest _____ in his character.
A. stripe B. streak C. stroke

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Give the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses.

On October 30, 1938, perhaps the most famous broadcast in the entire history of radio (1) _____ (take) place. (2) _____ (hear) all over the United States, the broadcast (3) _____ (report) that a spacecraft from Mars (4) _____ (land) in

a small town in New Jersey. It was said that the Martians (5) _____ (attack) the surrounding area with a "death ray." Radio reporters also (6) _____ (claim) that three huge war machines (7) _____ (emerge) from the spacecraft. After much destruction, it (8) _____ (report) that the Martians (9) _____ (die). Specialists (10) _____ (suggest) that the Martians (11) _____ (have) no resistance to Earth's infectious disease.

Of course, this story (12) _____ (be) just a radio play, (13) _____ (write), and (14) _____ (produce) by a famous actor, Orson Welles, but many people (15) _____ (believe) it. It (16) _____ (report) that there (17) _____ (be) widespread panic throughout the country, especially in New Jersey. It (18) _____ (suggest) that Welles's broadcast (19) _____ (offer) many lessons about how the mass media (20) _____ (affect) people.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrasal verbs made of the words in the two boxes. Some of them are not suitable.

get, make, put, run, stand, talk	Up, over, by, along, with, into
----------------------------------	---------------------------------

1. He did agree with me, but he was afraid of what the boss would say.

I can't believe that he didn't _____ me!

2. What do you think of Amelia?

I _____ her very well. Maybe I would ask her to go to the cinema with me sometimes.

3. Sam isn't serious about anything. How can you _____ him?

4. I _____ Cynthia when I was downtown today.

5. Is it true that you and Roger got into a big argument?

Yes, but he called to apologize, and we _____.

C. Supply one correct preposition for each blank.

1. I've lost a lot of weight recently. I'll have to have my clothes taken _____.

2. If Will doesn't mend his ways, he'll end _____ prison.

3. We don't often go to restaurants these days. It has become very expensive to eat _____.

4. Our chairwoman has just owned _____ that it was she who stole the jewel.

5. Children, go _____ the garden and work _____ some of your energy there, not here in the house!

6. We're making _____ the village of Hayslope. Are we on the right road?

D. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Oil was slowly covering the sand of the beach.

The sand _____.

2. In spite of all our efforts, we failed.

Although _____.

3. We'd prefer you not to wear those slippers in the office, Miss Blake.

We'd rather _____.

4. The storm blew the roof off the house.

The house _____.

5. This is the quickest way to get into the town centre.

There _____.

6. Only one person knew what had caused the fire.

The cause _____.

7. I don't think this punch-bowl has enough brandy in it.

There is too _____.

8. I'll take a mackintosh because it may rain this afternoon.

In _____.

9. There are a lot of people dependent on him.

He _____.

10. What I admire most about him is his absolute frankness.

His absolute frankness, more _____.

E. Rewrite each of the following sentences, using the word in parentheses. Do not alter this word in any way.

1. I'm not going to retire unless I myself want to. (FEEL)

_____.

2. I'm afraid that hotel is a bit too expensive for us. (REACH)

_____.

3. I don't personally care if they come or not. (MATTER)

_____.

4. After two hours the bride had still not arrived. (SIGN)

_____.

5. We didn't go there that stormy weekend in case we couldn't get back. (FEAR)

_____.

6. Rosa found the heat quite intolerable. (BEAR)

7. It's going to pour. I think you should take a mackintosh. (HAD)

8. Many of us hadn't been in a helicopter before. (TIME)

9. It's a great pity my father was so absent-minded last night. (WISH)

10. I don't think George will be able to do that job. (CAPABLE)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

A light rain was (1) _____ over the city of Salzburg. The lights of the shops twinkled in the gathering dusk. A church clock (2) _____ the hour of six.

A young man walked slowly (3) _____ the wet pavement. His raincoat collar was turned up (4) _____ his ears. His hands were (5) _____ deep into his pockets. He came to a stop for a (6) _____ moments in (7) _____ of each shop window and (8) _____ its contents with a wholly false interest.

Two plain-clothes policemen, a hundred yards behind him strolled along the street (9) _____ making any pretence (10) _____ studying the shop windows. There was no need for pretence because they knew that the young man knew he was (11) _____ followed. When he stopped at a shop window, they simply slowed (12) _____ their walk or came to a relaxed halt until he moved on.

The young man stopped a little longer outside the bookshop. The policemen came to a halt (13) _____. One of them took a packet of cigarettes from his pocket and offered it to his (14) _____. The young man watched them out of the (15) _____ of his eye. He saw their heads (16) _____ as they lit their cigarettes under the rain. He turned and walked quickly into the Zipfer Bierhaus next door.

The policemen saw him (17) _____ as they straightened their heads. They threw down their cigarettes and began to run. They ran lightly, swiftly, (18) _____ athletes. In almost no (19) _____ at all they reached the entrance of the Bierhaus. "It's all right," said the senior, stopping and looking up at the sign over the door. "What (20) _____ in has to come out. We'll just wait for him."

B. Read the passage and check true (T) or false (F) for each sentence below. Then rewrite the false sentences to make them true.

THE SOYBEAN

Once a wild ground-crawling plant, today's soybean plant has been bred by Chinese farmers for more than three thousand years to grow upright. The typical plant now stands about three feet high and measures three feet wide.

For Asians who do not drink animal milk, the soybean quickly became indispensable. The beans were known as the "cow of China" because they were soaked in water to yield a white liquid now called soy milk. In 206 B.C., soybeans were first fermented to make douchi, the predecessor of soy sauce.

Around the seventh century, miso emerged in Japan, evolving in part from a soybean paste that Buddhist monks brought from China. Miso was made almost exclusively by monks, and remained a delicacy of the privileged upper classes until the tenth century.

The earliest references of Western visitors to China and Japan rarely mentioned the soybean. Instead, travelers wrote of "gravy" (soy sauce), "great cakes like cheeses" (tofu), and "milk out of the kidney beans" (soy milk). Samuel Bowen, an American adventurer, is credited with having introduced the soybean to the United States in the mid-1700s. Over the next two hundred years, soy products went from relative obscurity to the basis of a burgeoning industry.

The oil embargoes and resulting shortages of the 1970s created a need for an alternative oil for making printers' inks. Today, nearly one third of American newspapers use soy-based inks. Researchers have also found applications for soybean oil as a clean-burning substitute for diesel fuel in city buses and as a machine lubricant.

In the 1990s, researchers began experimenting with genetically modified soybean plants. Some of the benefits of these "designer" plants are larger crop yields, higher-quality edible oil, greater protein content, and resistance to disease.

From its practical origins in ancient China, the soybean has journeyed far - a journey that may, in fact, have only just begun.

	T	F
1. The soybean is a relatively new food crop. _____	☐	☐
2. Today's soy sauce has its origin in China. _____	☐	☐
3. Only monks enjoyed miso in Japan until the tenth century. _____	☐	☐

4. Soybeans are a major crop in the United States. ☐ ☐

5. The soybean is the focus of a great deal of experimentation and development. ☐ ☐

PRACTICE 9

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. *Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.*

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. switch | B. stomach | C. match | D. catch |
| 2. A. stop | B. pocket | C. on | D. won |
| 3. A. influenced | B. accompanied | C. terrified | D. averaged |
| 4. A. drank | B. ankle | C. any | D. tracking |
| 5. A. loose | B. raise | C. rising | D. advise |
| 6. A. singer | B. finger | C. tongue | D. hanging |
| 7. A. though | B. breathing | C. cloth | D. clothes |
| 8. A. baths | B. oaths | C. truths | D. moths |
| 9. A. what | B. watch | C. cot | D. cord |
| 10. A. generation | B. garage | C. margarine | D. gibbet |

B. *List the words given in separate columns according to their stress patterns.*

chimera, predictability, preferential, columnist, impressionistic, cinnamon, apparatus, margarine, mausoleum, conquer, circumstance, upon, combatant, environmentalist, caress, prevalence, petroleum, mathematician, non-interference, Caribbean

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. *Use the correct forms of the words given in parentheses.*

1. The man has displayed considerable _____ (expert) in doing the job.
2. The enforcement of this law can be very _____ (problem).
3. Pluto is said to be the _____ (out) planet of the solar system. It is the farthest-away planet of all.
4. This was a _____ (praising) attempt to run a campaign for justice in the region.

5. His bad behavior in several study sessions resulted in his _____ (expel) from school.
6. The very first step to industrialization is to upgrade the _____ (structural) of the country.
7. I am afraid he is more of a _____ (hinder) than a help.
8. My suspicions proved to be _____ (foundation), he was the murderer.
9. Financially, no one can deny the fact that we are now _____ (good) than we were five or six years ago.
10. People admire his _____ (selfless) in his devotion to the cause of building socialism in the country.

B. Choose the most suitable word to fill in the blank.

1. Camel drivers have to _____ the extreme heat of the desert.
A. endure B. cope C. put up D. attain
2. You can be made eligible by _____ the entry form.
A. filling B. writing C. completing D. answering
3. Since they started campaigning for their cause, many people have come out in _____.
A. return B. sympathy C. condolence D. consent
4. The damage from the explosion _____ to over \$50 million.
A. amounted B. cost C. estimated D. added
5. She was so _____ in her work that she forgot all about her appointment with James.
A. sucked B. distracted C. concentrated D. engrossed
6. The drought _____ considerable problems for farmers.
A. instigated B. posed C. flexed D. pressed
7. The party was so good that it continued on into the _____ hours.
A. tardy B. little C. tiny D. early
8. He's at the _____ of his career at twenty-five.
A. summit B. peak C. tip D. sky
9. While their mother is away at work, the children have to _____ for themselves.
A. look B. charge C. rely D. fend
10. The police didn't use violence because there wasn't any _____ for it.
A. notice B. call C. order D. use

C. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition or particle to make meaningful sentences.

1. You are all _____ fault in not keeping to the right.
2. Beards were _____ vogue in the 19th century.
3. Will you please excuse me? I'm feeling a little _____ color.
4. The leader of the strike is _____ arrest.
5. Can't you hear you're singing _____ key?
6. Drinking _____ excess is stupid.
7. He showed great ingenuity _____ solving the problem.
8. Don't let him lure you _____ agreeing.
9. You're silly not to avail yourself _____ this good opportunity.
10. All of them tried to guess _____ the truth _____ vain.
11. I really can't understand why you always find fault _____ me. Stop digging _____ me.
12. It's childish. I won't fall _____ that trick.
13. She's made _____ her mind to finish _____ him.
14. She didn't do anything wrong. We shouldn't jump _____ her for that.
15. I think he's not serious _____ becoming a teacher. He just plays _____ the idea.
16. When they heard the news, they couldn't help putting money _____ the relief fund.

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. She doesn't talk to him because he is so moody.
Because of _____.
2. Although he is 8 years older than her, they were good friends.
Despite _____.
3. Unless she is really hungry, she never eats snacks between meals.
Only _____.
4. He prefers playing basketball to watching it on TV.
He'd sooner _____.
5. It's neither team's fault that the football match was cancelled.
Neither team _____.
6. We can start at either 1 P.M or 2 P.M.
It makes _____.

7. Cars are responsible for air pollution, and they cause more serious accidents.

In _____.

8. I couldn't do my work because my younger brother disturbed me continually.

Because of my _____.

9. As Elton became more famous, it was more difficult for him to avoid newspaper reporters.

The more _____.

10. Unless they try harder, they will all fail the next exam.

They should make _____.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in parentheses. Do not alter the words given.

1. I can't agree to your proposal at all. (DEGREE)

2. Lucas is just working here temporarily. (BEING)

3. We have to settle this matter in a definitive manner. (ALL)

4. Watch the bike while I'm in the supermarket. (EYE)

5. In the area, Thailand is much better than all other countries in football. (SHOULDERS)

6. Everyone is sure that he will win the election. (BOUND)

7. If you give in to their demands, they'll become worse. (STAND)

8. We could just see him in the crowd. (MAKE)

9. Communications broke down at the peace summit.

(DETERIORATION)

10. He was put off stealing the car when he heard a police siren. (DETERRED)

C. Put the verbs given in parentheses into their appropriate tenses or forms.

1. He's intelligent and he _____ (work) hard so far. He _____ (pass) the exam, I think.
2. He became addicted to _____ (smoke). He really regretted _____ (not, take) his father's advice.
3. It is crucial that Dido _____ (stop) using Ha.
4. Yòu ever _____ (be) to Hue?
Yes, I _____ (be) there twice.
5. She _____ (not, allow) anybody _____ (read) her diary, but yesterday she _____ (find) her Mum _____ (read) it; she couldn't but _____ (ignore) the incident.
6. The kids are interested _____ (go) on a picnic, but they say they dread _____ (travel) by motorbike because of the weather.
7. Why not _____ (try) _____ (put) an ad in the local paper if you want to sell your car?
8. We should prevent children from _____ (watch) those bad stuff of motion pictures.
9. I _____ (consider) _____ (take) part in the next contest although I am now busy _____ (work) _____ with a new group of students.

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test.

The need for money originates (1) _____ the fact that different people in society produce different things. This (2) _____ that people (3) _____ on each other for goods and (4) _____. Let us take the (5) _____ of a farmer who produces more food than he requires and a carpenter who earns a (6) _____ by selling the tables and chairs that he has made. It will be obvious that (7) _____ some means of exchange is found: the farmer will (8) _____ be able to get rid of his (9) _____ food and the carpenter will starve! Clearly, the (10) _____ means of exchange for them to use will be barter - in other words, to exchange a certain amount of one kind of goods ((11) _____ say flour) for a certain amount of another (tables or chairs, in this case).

Obviously, barter can (12) _____ only in a very simple society. In an advanced society one cannot go around carrying things in the (13) _____ that he can exchange them for the right things he needs.

So, we need something that will (14) _____ for the goods and services that we want to exchange. (15) _____ the origin of money.

B. Use the words given in the box to fill in each of the blanks to make a meaningful paragraph. You also have to change the form of each word to fit each blank.

cartoonist	edit	sense	advertisement	circulate
columnist	censor	entertaining	agent	head
correspond	politics	privacy	principle	probable

A newspaper makes its money from the price people pay for it and also from the (1) _____ it carries. A popular newspaper with a (2) _____ of over five million daily makes a lot of money. Less serious newspaper are (3) _____ read just for (4) _____. They have big (5) _____ above the news stories, funny (6) _____ to look at and (7) _____ photos of violence. The gossip (8) _____ are full of stories of (9) _____ lives of famous people. No one takes the (10) _____ views of such papers seriously. On the other hand, in a free country where there is no (11) _____, serious papers are read (12) _____ for their news, sent to them by their (13) _____ round the world and by the big news (14) _____. People also read these papers for their reviews of new books, films and plays and for their (15) _____, which represent the opinion of the newspaper itself about the important events and issues of the moment.

PART FIVE: MISTAKE CORRECTION

Find and correct the eleven errors left in the following passage. The first one has been done for you.

THE MEANING OF YOUR DREAM

Death suggests that the dreamer has mixture feelings of love and hostility for the person who dies, particularly that the person is closed. If dreamers see them die, this may represent a desire to escape from pressure.

Anxiety dreams are very common when something is worrying us. We are been put to the test. The mind remembers times in the past which we were nervous, and a common image is what of a test in which we were badly prepared.

Fire is naturally associated with love and passion, and, not surprising, the dangers that go with them. In almost cases it shows that the dreamer is both attracted to passion and afraid of being burned.

1. mixture → mixed
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____
4. _____ → _____
5. _____ → _____
6. _____ → _____
7. _____ → _____
8. _____ → _____
9. _____ → _____
10. _____ → _____

PRACTICE 10

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. *Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from hose of the other words.*

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. paradise | B. saturate | C. malaria | D. standard |
| 2. A. lose | B. loosen | C. louse | D. goose |
| 3. A. ch ancellor | B. ch aracter | C. ch allenger | D. ch apter |
| 4. A. dilute | B. diffuse | C. gigantic | D. mileage |
| 5. A. g enuine | B. g eneticist | C. g uarantee | D. g enerate |
| 6. A. superstructure | B. apartheid | C. virtually | D. statue |
| 7. A. creature | B. creative | C. creamy | D. crease |
| 8. A. within | B. anthem | C. feather | D. fathom |
| 9. A. concern | B. concert | C. concerto | D. concertina |
| 10. A. cushion | B. pudding | C. puncture | D. put |

B. *Underline the stressed syllables of the following words.*

communism illustrate volunteer antibiotic adolescence
handicapped Portuguese forgive prejudice endurance

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. *Supply the correct forms of the words in parentheses.*

1. If you want to _____ (society), you must not be shy.
2. There is no _____ (likely) of that happening.
3. I don't care if you had had too much to drink. Your behavior last night was quite _____ (defend).
4. Tell me some _____ (similar) between these two pictures.
5. Although some societies are _____ (technology) undeveloped, their languages are quite complex.
6. Our education must put an end to _____ (literate).
7. The King sent a huge army to curb the _____ (rebel) in the south.
8. He likes watching mainly _____ (document), news and technical programs.
9. _____ (doubt) that is the best method to adopt.
10. Barter, however, was a very _____ (satisfy) system.

B. Choose the best answer to finish each of the following sentences.

1. I was completely _____ by most of the exam questions, so I must have failed.
A. stupefied B. baffled C. stultified D. harassed
2. That ancient car of his is a _____ joke among his friends.
A. steady B. standing C. settled D. stable
3. What are the main _____ of this illness?
A. traces B. emblems C. tokens D. symptoms
4. Several houses were pulled down to make a(n) _____ for a new bypass.
A. road B. way C. area D. hole
5. Christine's face _____ up when she heard the good news.
A. showed B. cleared C. warmed D. lit
6. When the police examined the house, they found that the lock had been _____ with.
A. touched B. tampered C. broken D. hindered
7. The police have _____ my stolen car. They found it in a back street, and it is now at the police station.
A. recovered B. noticed C. utilized D. preserved
8. The sponge _____ most of the water.
A. ate B. absorbed C. digested D. exhausted
9. She expressed her _____ for certain kinds of cheaply produced movies.
A. disapproval B. dissatisfaction C. distaste D. disloyalty
10. Robinson's _____ as Sales Manager is now Export Manager of our main competitors.
A. ancestor B. predecessor C. pioneer D. precedent

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Supply the missing prepositions or particles.

1. I left the heating for too long and it all boiled _____.
2. The boss didn't punish Kevin for coming late. He must be _____ his good books.
3. _____ gum. You're right!
4. We're all very obliged _____ you.
5. Without a fridge, fresh food will go _____ very quickly.
6. He stuck _____ his story which did not change after many repetitions.

7. I regret to say his help did not amount _____ much.
8. I have no formal clothes for the occasion. Perhaps I can get _____ in a dark suit.
9. Alice is going in _____ the exam next week.
10. She has a staff of 19 working _____ her.

B. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

1. I think his book will become a best seller when it _____ (publish).
2. It looks as if this light _____ (burn) all night. I must _____ (forget) to switch it off before I went to bed last night.
3. It is vitally important that the order _____ (cancel) immediately.
4. We'll be in the same firm but we _____ (not work) together because we'll be in different departments.
5. I'd rather _____ (live) in ancient Greece.
6. She insisted that the new child _____ (name) after his grandfather.
7. Jack was pleased _____ (admit) to the university.
8. It was our fault to keep you _____ (wait) so long. We _____ (inform) you in advance.

C. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. Please don't give me an injection.
I'd rather _____.
2. We will put out to sea if the weather is good.
Provided _____.
3. It seems that no one predicted the correct result.
No one _____.
4. The only thing that makes this job worthwhile is the money.
Were _____.
5. I think you should buy a new pair of shoes and get rid of those trainers.
It's high time _____.
6. They will not announce the decision formally.
No formal _____.
7. He did not pass his driving test until he was nearly 40.
It _____.

8. It was his lack of confidence that surprised me.

What _____.

9. The Pacific Ocean is on average deeper than the Atlantic.

The average _____.

10. Is it really necessary for me to type the application?

Does _____?

D. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in parentheses. Do not alter the words given.

1. Teaching doesn't suit her. (CUT)

2. I'm afraid our problems are only just beginning. (ICEBERG)

3. The new ambassador is well-informed about current affairs. (WIDE)

4. The cause of explosion is still unknown. (CAUSED)

5. He is very likely to come. (PROBABILITY)

6. I'm sure that wasn't Tony we saw. He's in London. (CAN'T)

7. Turning down that job was very foolish of you. (FOOL)

8. The Greens consider Henry a good friend. (LOOK)

9. If you weren't born in this country, you can't vote in the election.
(UNLESS)

10. I tiptoed to the door so as not to wake up the baby. (RATHER)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test.

After leaving school, Xiaoming tried to find a job. He wrote to all the (1) _____ in the newspaper but he still could not find a job. When he went for the (2) _____ some of the (3) _____ officers told him that he did not have the right qualifications.

Xiaoming was actually a confident and cheerful young man. However, after being unemployed for about six months, he became very depressed. He soon lost all (4) _____ in himself.

To pass his time, Xiaoming would hang around the children in the void deck. He often helped them repair their bicycles. He would also (5) _____ up punctures, tighten bolts and screws and do many other little tasks. This gave him a (6) _____ of satisfaction. When one of his uncles learned of his plight, he advised Xiaoming to set up a bicycle repair (7) _____. Xiaoming thought that his uncle's advice was very good. He borrowed a thousand dollars from his uncle to begin his business. He worked very hard and after a few months, he managed to save enough money to repay his uncle and buy more (8) _____ for his business.

Xiaoming managed to get many (9) _____ because he was friendly and honest. Soon he found himself with so much work that he had to employ an (10) _____.

B. Read the following passage and choose the best answers.

According to the census of 1800, the United States of America contained 5,308,483 persons. In the same year the British Islands contained upwards of fifteen million, the French Republic, more than twenty-seven million. Nearly one-fifth of American people were black slaves; the true political population consisted of four and a half million free whites, or less than one million able-bodied males, on whose shoulders fell the burden of a continent. Even after two centuries of struggle the land was still untamed; forest covered every portion, except here and there a strip of cultivated soil; the minerals lay undisturbed in their rocky beds, and more than two-thirds of the people clung to the seaboard within fifty miles of tidewater, where alone the wants of civilized life could be supplied.

1. In the United States of America in 1800

- A. one out of every twenty-five Americans was a black slave.
- B. one out of every four Americans was a black slave.
- C. two out of every three Americans were black slaves.
- D. one out of every five Americans was a black slave.

2. Free white men in America numbered

- A. about four-fifths of the population.
- B. about four and a half million.
- C. 5,308,483.
- D. less than one million.

3. More than two-thirds of the American people
 - A. lived where the wants of civilized life could not be supplied.
 - B. lived in Washington.
 - C. live on the seaboard.
 - D. lived within fifteen miles of tidewater.
4. The struggle to tame the American continent had been going on
 - A. about two hundred years.
 - B. about fifty years.
 - C. a little more than a century.
 - D. since 1750.
5. This description of the United States in 1800 suggests that
 - A. most of the new nation was undeveloped.
 - B. the people of the new nation had succeeded in taming the continent.
 - C. strips of cultivated land were everywhere.
 - D. settlers were beginning to mine the valuable minerals of the new continent.

PRACTICE 11

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. inadequate | B. navigate | C. necessitate | D. debate |
| 2. A. default | B. decimal | C. decay | D. decent |
| 3. A. launch | B. fault | C. lawyer | D. laughter |
| 4. A. pizza | B. lizard | C. puzzle | D. muzzle |
| 5. A. prescription | B. preparation | C. preliminary | D. presumption |
| 6. A. migrate | B. mileage | C. minatory | D. mica |
| 7. A. copper | B. copy | C. dolphin | D. colonel |
| 8. A. thorn | B. themselves | C. thunder | D. through |
| 9. A. orchestra | B. chasm | C. chemical | D. orchard |
| 10. A. devotion | B. congestion | C. suggestion | D. question |

B. Underline the main stressed syllable of the following words.

fertile	heroic	obstinate	incomprehensible	Nepal
nuclear	nevertheless	parade	protein	transact

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Use the correct forms of the words given in parentheses.

Until World War II there were very distinct (1) _____ (society) groups in British society. There was an upper class that included the (2) _____ (aristocrat) and many people who lived on inherited wealth, a middle class that could be (3) _____ (divide) into upper middle class, middle class and _____ (low) middle class, and a working class that included both skilled craftsmen and unskilled (5) _____ (industry) workers and (6) _____ (agriculture) laborers. The (7) _____ (divide) between the classes were reflected in many aspects of life. Working-class children usually left school and went out to work at the age of 14. Upper class children were educated in private schools and formed the (8) _____ (major) of students at university. Pubs were divided into public bars and saloon bars which were more (9) _____ (expense) and more comfortable. Trains had first, second and third class (10) _____ (carry). Theatres had a dress circle where theatre goers wore evening dress, and a gallery where the seats were cheaper and evening dress was not worn.

B. Fill in each blank with one suitable word.

INTUITION

Sometimes you just know things about people the first time you see them - for example that you want to be friends with them (1) _____ that you don't trust them. But perhaps this kind of intuition isn't as hard to explain as it (2) _____ seem. For instance, everybody gives out body language signals (3) _____ the time. The (4) _____ you hold your body, head and arms tells people about your mood. If you hold your arms tightly at your sides (5) _____ fold them across your chest, people will generally feel that you (6) _____ being defensive. Holding your head on one (7) _____ shows interest in the (8) _____ person, while (9) _____ relaxed, "open" posture indicates that you are self-confident. All this affects (10) _____ we feel about someone.

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. It is a pity that the TV packed up. We can't watch the football now.

If the TV _____.

2. I didn't see her again for five years.

Five years _____.

3. A local mechanic repaired our car.
We _____.
4. Experts say that the fall in the birth rate between 1964 and 1977 caused the drop in the number of school leavers.
The drop _____.
5. She didn't shed a tear when the story ended in tragedy.
Not _____.
6. Mr. Watson managed to repair the garage roof only because his neighbor helped him.
Without _____.
7. As I get older, I want to travel less.
The older _____.
8. I'm certainly not going to give you any more money.
I have no _____.
9. The gas explosion blew out all the shop windows.
All the shops _____.
10. Happiness is elusive to rich and poor alike.
Whether _____.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in parentheses. Do not alter the words given.

1. I will not be able to go to the art exhibit with you tonight because I'm not feeling well. (WEATHER)

2. I may not have my problem solved but at least I know I'm doing correctly. (TRACK)

3. Julie has to work very hard to earn just enough money to pay her bills. (ENDS)

4. We should be going home now. (WENT)

5. The exam was very easy and I made no mistake. (CAKE)

6. You aren't allowed to smoke on the tube. (BAN)

7. The fact that he will never race again is something he cannot accept.
(TERMS)

8. I think cycling is preferable to walking. (RATHER)

9. The cafe was in a mess and we had to redecorate it. (DO)

10. The last day of the holiday was disastrous. (ENDED)

PART FOUR: PREPOSITIONS

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of phrasal verbs made from the two lists below.

go/ make/ break/ be/ take/ put/ come/ get/ turn/ have/ run off/ out/
down/ for/ with/ through/ by/ on/ into/ to/ over/ up

1. I had to throw the milk away because it _____.
2. They had the dog _____ because it suddenly _____ a child for no reason.
3. I couldn't _____ the news Jack told me about his settlement in Africa.
4. The children _____ their teacher the first time they saw her.
5. It _____ that we were not exempted from the English test as we had expected.
6. You _____ a lot of excuses so far. We never believe your single word.
7. On her way to work Jane _____ her old boss whom she had never wished to meet again.
8. I think you should _____ early tonight. You look very tired.
9. In the middle of his speech, the chairman _____ to blow his nose.

PART FIVE: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

For centuries, sky watchers have reported seeing mysterious flashes of light on the surface of the Moon. Modern astronomers have observed the same phenomenon, but no one has been able to satisfactorily explain how or why the Moon sporadically sparks. However, researchers now believe they have found the cause.

Researchers have examined the chemical content of Moon rocks retrieved by astronauts during the Apollo missions and have found that they contain volatile

gases such as helium, hydrogen and argon. The researchers suggest that stray *electrons, freed when the rock cracks, may ignite these gases.* Indeed, lunar rock samples, when fractured in the lab, throw off sparks.

What causes these rocks to crack on the lunar surface? The flashes are most often seen at the borders between sunlight and shade on the Moon, where the surface is being either intensely heated or cooled. A sudden change in temperature may cause thermal cracking. Another possibility is that meteors may strike the rocks and cause them to crack. Finally, lunar rocks may be fractured by seismic events - in other words, by tiny moonquakes.

1. Which of the following statements describes the organization of the passage?
 - A. popular notion is refuted.
 - B. A generalization is made, and examples of it are given.
 - C. The significance of an experiment is explained.
 - D. A phenomenon is described, and a possible explanation is proposed.
2. According to the passage, how long have people been aware of the mysterious lights on the moon?
 - A. For the last ten years.
 - B. Since the Apollo moon missions.
 - C. For hundreds of years.
 - D. For thousands of years.
3. The word *sporadically* is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. reputedly
 - B. occasionally
 - C. mysteriously
 - D. constantly
4. According to the passage, the theory that Moon rocks give off sparks when they crack is supported by
 - A. a telescopic study of the Moon.
 - B. experiments conducted by astronauts.
 - C. observations many centuries ago.
 - D. an analysis of rocks from the Moon.
5. The word *them* in the second paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. helium, hydrogen and argon
 - B. researchers
 - C. Apollo spacecraft
 - D. lunar rocks

PRACTICE 12

PART ONE: PHONOLOGY

A. Pick out the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. pleasure | B. sound | C. same | D. best |
| 2. A. foot | B. pool | C. moon | D. food |
| 3. A. birth | B. with | C. myth | D. fifth |
| 4. A. trays | B. says | C. bays | D. days |
| 5. A. companion | B. company | C. comparison | D. compartment |
| 6. A. one | B. box | C. got | D. colleague |
| 7. A. whistle | B. little | C. gentle | D. battle |
| 8. A. rather | B. sacrifice | C. hard | D. farther |
| 9. A. rumor | B. tutor | C. fuse | D. superb |
| 10. A. decided | B. hatred | C. sacred | D. warned |

B. Put an accent mark over the main stressed syllable.

humane, antibiotic, personify, tattoo, deformity, contributor,
preferential, prerequisite, wholesaler, cinematographer

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

A. Supply the correct forms of the words in parentheses.

1. Peter's _____ (eye) got worse as he returned to wear glasses.
2. I'm not used to smoking. A few puffs on a cigarette make me feel quite _____ (light).
3. Apparently, eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly increases your life _____ (expect).
4. The main _____ (draw) of working freelance is the lack of paid holidays.
5. The local TV company was stopping _____ (pass) to ask their opinion about the new shopping centre.
6. Low _____ (consume) of animal fats generally means a low risk of heart disease.
7. A lot of people keep up their English by listening to radio _____ (broad).
8. You'd better read the government _____ (guide) on setting up a business abroad.
9. Global _____ (warm), or "the greenhouse effect", is due to a build up of gasses in the atmosphere.
10. I was born at home but most babies are born in hospitals _____ (now).

B. Choose the most suitable words to fill in the blanks.

1. At her trial in 1431, Joan of Arc was accused of being in _____ with the devil.
A. cooperation B. association C. league D. conjunction
2. During the First World War, an _____ 5 million people lost their lives.
A. assumed B. estimated C. envisaged D. approximated
3. The aim of the council's latest campaign is to _____ the use of the new recycling facilities.
A. project B. prosecute C. promote D. provide
4. There was a great scandal when it turned out that the Bishop, who was meant to be _____, had a son.
A. celibate B. singular C. immaculate D. separated
5. According to psychiatrists, many violent criminals harbor feelings of _____ and insecurity.
A. insufficiently B. shortage C. inadequacy D. scarcity
6. Many students find the concept of a fourth dimension difficult to _____.
A. hold B. clutch C. grab D. grasp
7. If you want to be successful at writing complex computer programs, you need to adopt a more _____ approach to your work.
A. systemic B. systematic C. synthetic D. symptomatic
8. The doctor told Harold that he had a mild chest infection and that there was no cause for _____.
A. anxiousness B. worry C. nervousness D. concern
9. The acrobats at the circus performed some very impressive _____.
A. deeds B. exploits C. actions D. feats
10. I'm not sure my brother will ever get married because he hates the feeling of being _____.
A. tied up B. tied in C. tied in with D. tied down

PART THREE: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Supply the missing prepositions or particles.

1. I turned _____ at the meeting but the others didn't come.
2. My shoes have been worn _____ very quickly since I started walking to the office.
3. The ship was bound _____ Japan when it ran into a typhoon.
4. The gun went _____ in his hand while he was cleaning it.
5. It always pays to buy high-quality goods. _____ the long run it's cheaper.

6. There is no cure _____ baldness except a wig.
7. You will be deprived _____ all privileges.
8. Plants give _____ oxygen.
9. I can't make _____ his writing.
10. She can always tell artificial pearls _____ real ones.

B. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

1. I suggest her _____ (stop) smoking.
2. This time next week, we _____ (walk) about in London.
3. By the age of twenty, he _____ (achieve) his ambition of becoming a pianist.
4. I don't think it is worth _____ (spend) money on it. It _____ (be) there in the shop for ages.
5. When I was there two years ago, the building _____ (build), but now it _____ (not, finish) yet.
6. If only I _____ (see) you earlier!
7. It is vital that no one else _____ (know) about the secret government operation.
8. I'd rather my house _____ (paint) yellow.

C. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

1. It wasn't clear to us all the time how serious the problem was.
Little _____.
2. Do you consider Michael one of your best friends?
Do you count _____?
3. We were all shocked by his reaction.
His reaction came _____.
4. If you were in the situation I'm in, you'd feel the same.
If you put _____.
5. To pass the time, I looked through some magazines.
I whiled _____.
6. The collision didn't damage my car much.
Not a great _____.

7. What has this experience taught you?
What conclusions _____?
8. He declared his disapproval of the behavior of some of his supporters.
He let it _____.
9. I only recognized him when he came into the light.
Not until _____.
10. A child cannot sit still for 15 minutes.
It's _____.

D. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in parentheses. Do not alter the words given.

1. I am constantly amused by Lisa's ridiculous ideas. (SOURCE)

2. Nobody helped me at all. (FINGER)

3. I was there when he admitted the truth. (PRESENCE)

4. He is unlikely to carry out the plan. (PRACTICE)

5. Not only didn't she come to the party, she didn't reply to the invitation either. (NOR)

6. An argument between the management and the staff resulted in the postponement of the Annual General Meeting. (PUT)

7. The Prime Minister doesn't make a good impression on TV. (ACROSS)

8. The candidate I interviewed appeared to lack ambition. (SEEM)

9. Pamela seemed to me to be rather insincere. (GAVE)

10. I felt that the last candidate seemed rather inexperienced. (STRUCK)

PART FOUR: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test.

We advertised the (1) _____ of Sales Manager last week in the national newspapers. So far we've had more than fifty (2) _____ for the job. As you know, we're offering a (3) _____ of £19,000. We would prefer to appoint someone with a few years' (4) _____ in the field. Remember that we stated in the advertisement that high academic (5) _____ are not so necessary for a job like this; we need to stress that in this company all (6) _____ are treated in the same way. All staff are entitled to an annual share in the (7) _____ of the company, and we believe that good working relations between (8) _____ and (9) _____ are essential. We've selected ten (10) _____ to be interviewed next week. The successful candidate will take up his/her job from next month.

B. Read the text and choose the best answers.

"Oh, you're so lucky living in Bath, it's such a wonderful, lovely, historical place," people say enthusiastically, and all you can think of is the awful parking, the crowds of tourists, the expensive shops, the narrowminded council, and the terrible traffic...

Luckily I don't live in Bath but nearly ten miles away in a village called Limpley Stoke in the Avon valley. It seems to be normal in the countryside these days for professional people who work in the town prefer to live in the villages; this makes the housing so expensive that the villagers and agricultural workers have to live in the cheaper accommodation in town, with the result that the farmers commute out to the farm and everyone else commutes in. Certainly, there's nobody in the village could be called an old-style villager. The people nearest to me include a pilot, an accountant, a British Rail manager, a retired teacher... not a farm worker among them. But I don't think there is anything wrong with that. It's just that the nature of villages is changing and there is still quite a strong sense of community here. A lot of this sense of community comes from the Post Office, which is a centre for all the gossip and information. I find out what is going on while I am there, pretending to control my two-year-old son. He enjoys anything he can touch at the lowest level of the shop, which consists mainly of an enormous rack of cards saying "Congratulations on your 9th birthday" and a collecting tin for the "Save The Children" charity, which he always picks up and tries to run away with. My feeling is that if my son took the

money collected for the children, it would go directly where it was needed but they don't see it like that.

Working at home, I tend to wander round the village at times when other people are at the office, which has given me a reputation for being incredibly lazy or unbelievably rich, but I still don't get enough time to look after the garden we bought. My wife had a good idea for the first year. "Let's just leave it and see what comes up." There were some nice plants among the weeds. She had a good idea for the second year as well. "Why don't we leave it and see if it all comes up again?" We did, and that is why we need to hire a full-time gardener this year.

1. What is the author's attitude to Bath?
 - A. It is a wonderful place to live in.
 - B. It has far too many disadvantages.
 - C. He feels fortunate to live there.
 - D. It has many good shops.
2. The people who live in the village
 - A. tend to work on the farms.
 - B. are mostly professionals who work in the town.
 - C. are unable to afford houses in the town.
 - D. don't like the old-style villagers.
3. It would appear from the text that the Post Office
 - A. sells a wide range of cards.
 - B. is where most of the charity work is organized.
 - C. is a place where villagers can talk to each other.
 - D. sells a range of tinned food as well as stamps.
4. The garden is not in good condition because
 - A. the author is too lazy to look after it.
 - B. the author cannot afford to pay a gardener.
 - C. the author's no interest in it.
 - D. nobody has worked on it for over two years.
5. The author feels that living in the village
 - A. is better than living in Bath.
 - B. has a number of disadvantages.
 - C. tends to be rather dull.
 - D. is something that everyone would enjoy.

PRACTICE 13

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: PHONOLOGY (10ms)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A <u>o</u> bstacle | B. <u>o</u> bscure | C. <u>o</u> bsession | D. <u>o</u> blivious |
| 2. A app <u>e</u> ciate | B. nego <u>t</u> iate | C. <u>s</u> ensory | D. <u>s</u> ugary |
| 3. A v <u>u</u> lture | B. f <u>u</u> ndamental | C. intro <u>u</u> ctory | D. b <u>u</u> ry |
| 4. A m <u>e</u> rch <u>a</u> nt | B. comm <u>e</u> rch <u>a</u> l | C. s <u>e</u> rg <u>e</u> ant | D. noct <u>u</u> rnal |
| 5. A im <u>a</u> g <u>i</u> n <u>e</u> | B. Val <u>e</u> nt <u>i</u> n <u>e</u> | C. discipl <u>i</u> n <u>e</u> | D. determ <u>i</u> n <u>e</u> |

B. Choose the word whose stress is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. dilapidation | B. complimentary | C. sanatorium | D. preferential |
| 2. A. vanilla | B. zoology | C. utility | D. prevalent |
| 3. A. differential | B. precautions | C. catastrophe | D. extravagant |
| 4. A. pneumonia | B. suffragette | C. tornado | D. misfortune |
| 5. A. excavation | B. atmospheric | C. communism | D. technological |

QUESTION 2: VOCABULARY (10ms)

Choose the word that best complete each sentence.

1. He told us the usual things about how everything had gone wrong - it was a typical _____ - luck story.
A. solid B. hard C. stiff D. black
2. On the news there was some dramatic _____ of the earthquake that had been captured by an amateur cameraman.
A. shooting B. scenery C. clipping D. footage
3. The president was eventually _____ in a military coup.
A. disposed B. despised C. deposed D. dispersed
4. The collapse of the silver market left him financially _____.
A. desolate B. destitute C. dejected D. derelict
5. I don't want to be rude, so I'll just say he is a bit _____.
A. overweight B. plump C. flabby D. obese
6. Union leaders called for _____ between themselves and the government.
A. speeches B. elections C. debates D. consultations
7. It was clear from the beginning of the meeting that Jack was _____ on causing trouble.
A. inclined B. predisposed C. bent D. obsessed
8. Even the other convicts considered it a _____ crime.
A. guilty B. hard-bitten C. heinous D. hell-bent
9. The Internet has led to the faster and more effective _____ of information.
A. dissemination B. coverage C. spread D. expansion
10. For many young people, driving cars at high speed seems to _____ a rather fatal fascination.
A. contain B. comprise C. weave D. hold

QUESTION 3: STRUCTURES & GRAMMAR (10ms)

Choose the word or phrase that best complete each sentence.

1. A: The reservations weren't made on time.
B: Sorry, the computers were down. It _____.
A. couldn't be helped B. didn't help
C. couldn't help D. wasn't help
2. Sometimes very young children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that dragons actually exist.
A. to separate B. separating
C. to be separated D. for separating
3. Whenever he had an important decision to make, he _____ a cigar, supposedly to calm his nerves.
A. had lit up B. would have lit up
C. would light up D. would be lighting up
4. However good he _____ have been, I still find his modern music very difficult to appreciate.
A. could B. may C. should D. would
5. "I saw you studying at the library last night." "You _____. I wasn't there."
A. wouldn't have B. can't have C. might have D. have
6. He prefers to attend Economics university rather than _____.
A. going to Polytechnic. B. to be accepted to Polytechnic.
C. studying Polytechnic. D. to attend Polytechnic.
7. Not until _____ himself seriously ill.
A. he had completed the task did he find
B. had he completed the task did he find
C. had he completed the task he found
D. did he complete the task he had found
8. On no account _____ in the office be used for personal materials.
A. the photocopy machines B. the photocopy machines should
C. should the photocopy machines D. does the photocopy machines
9. Extensive forests, _____, abundant wildlife, and beautiful waterfalls are among the attractions of Glacier National Park.
A. it has spectacular mountain scenery
B. the mountain scenery is spectacular
C. spectacular mountain scenery
D. and the spectacular scenery of the mountains
10. In the 1950s, many people believed that the more they produced and consumed _____.
A. they were the more affluent B. the more affluent they were
C. were they affluent D. they were affluent

QUESTION 4: PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

1. We _____ up a friendship the very first time we met.
A. struck B. launched C. cropped D. settled
2. The police _____ a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.
A. came in for B. brought about C. went down with D. opened up
3. Despite all the interruptions, he _____ with his work.
A. stuck at B. held on C. hung out D. pressed on
4. When the funds finally _____, they had to abandon the scheme.
A. faded away B. clamped down C. petered out D. fobbed off
5. We put his manner _____ ignorance of our British customs.
A. off at B. up with C. up to D. down to
6. This is an exception _____ the general rule.
A. with B. on C. for D. to
7. The play quite lived _____ to my expectations.
A. up B. for C. out D. in
8. He took it _____ granted that they were happy.
A. for B. to C. with D. off
9. It never occurred _____ me to ask him for proof of his identity.
A. by B. to C. towards D. against
10. You should comply _____ the school rules.
A. at B. between C. amongst D. with

QUESTION 5: READING COMPREHENSION (20ms).

READING 1

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Federal Policies for Native Peoples

Federal policy toward the Native Americans has a long history of inconsistency, reversal, and failure. In the late 1970s, the United States government owned and operated factories, exchanging manufactured goods for furs and horses with the hope that mutual satisfaction with trade would result in peace between Native Americans and the rush of settlers who were moving west. At the same time, the government supported missionary groups in their efforts to build churches, schools, and model farms for those tribes that permitted **them** to live in their midst.

By the 1980s, federal negotiators were trying to convince many tribes to sell their land and move out of the line of frontier expansion, a policy that **culminated** in the forced expulsion of the major Southeastern tribes to the west. Over protests by Congress and the Supreme Court, President Andrew Jackson ordered the Native Americans to be removed to what is now Oklahoma. On the forced march, which the Cherokee Nations refers to as the "Trail of Tears," many Native Americans died of disease, exposure, and hunger.

By the end of the 1800s, the government had discovered that some of the land allocated as permanent reservations for the Native Americans contained valuable

resources. Congress passed the Dawes Severalty Act, and for the next forty years Indian agents and missionaries attempted to destroy the tribal system by separating the members. It was during this time that the government boarding schools were established to educate Native American youth outside of the home environment.

Under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, scattered tribes were encouraged to reorganize their tribal governments. Anti-Indian sentiment resurfaced only ten years later, and by the 1950s relocation centers to move Native Americans from the reservations to urban areas were established.

Today, government policies are unclear. Many officials want to remove the federal government completely from Native American governance. Others believe that the government should support Native American efforts to maintain their culture. Not surprisingly, the Native Americans themselves are **ambivalent** about the role of the federal government in their affairs.

Question 1: What is the author's main point?

- A. The federal government has been inconsistent and unclear in its policies for Native Americans.
- B. Government policies for Native Americans have not changed many times during the past 3 hundred years.
- C. Today government officials are in agreement about their role in Native-American affairs.
- D. The Indian Reorganization Act was a failure.

Question 2: What was involved in the "Trail of Tears"?

- A. Native-American children were separated from their families and sent to boarding schools.
- B. Native-American families living in the Southeast were forced to move to Oklahoma.
- C. Native-American families were resettled on reservations.
- D. Native Americans were moved from reservations to cities.

Question 3: The word "**ambivalent**" in paragraph 5 refers to

- A. expressing concern
- B. exhibiting suspicion
- C. experiencing contradictory feelings
- D. demonstrating opposition

Question 4: The word "**culminated**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A. ended
- B. failed
- C. belonged
- D. caused

Question 5: The word "**them**" in paragraph 1 refers to

- A. tribes
- B. efforts
- C. model farms
- D. missionary groups

Question 6: Where in the passage does the author refer to the congressional act that allowed Native-American students to be sent to boarding schools?

- A. Paragraph 4
- B. Paragraph 1
- C. Paragraph 2
- D. Paragraph 3

Question 7: What does the author mean by the statement: "Over protests by Congress and the Supreme Court, President Andrew Jackson ordered the Native Americans to be removed to what is now Oklahoma?"

- A. Oklahoma objected to the president's order to move Native Americans to their state.

- B. Despite objections by Congress and the Supreme Court, Native Americans were forced to move to Oklahoma by the president.
- C. The Native Americans had to move to Oklahoma because Congress and the Supreme Court objected to the president's order.
- D. The president ordered the Native Americans in Oklahoma to move despite opposition by Congress and the Supreme Court.

Question 8: Why did Congress pass the Dawes Severalty Act?

- A. Because missionaries wanted to convert the Native Americans to Christianity
- B. Because the government agencies wanted to exploit the resources on reservations
- C. Because teachers wanted to set up schools for Native Americans in urban areas
- D. Because officials on the reservations wanted to preserve Native-American culture

Question 9: Native American policies are described as all of the following EXCEPT

- A. destructive
- B. inconsistent
- C. permanent
- D. unclear

Question 10: The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses

- A. the efforts by Native Americans to maintain their culture
- B. the results of the reservations system
- C. the intertribal councils that Native Americans have established
- D. the Native-American point of view regarding government policies today

READING 2

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

In 1626, Peter Minuit, governor of the Dutch settlements in North America known as New Amsterdam, negotiated with Canarsee Indian chiefs for the purchase of Manhattan Island for merchandise valued at sixty guilders or about \$24.12. He purchased the Island for the Dutch West India Company.

The next year, Fort Amsterdam was built by the company at the extreme southern tip of the island. Because attempts to encourage Dutch immigration were not immediately successful, offers, generous by the standards of the era, were extended throughout Europe. Consequently, the settlement became the most **heterogeneous** of the North American colonies. By 1637, the fort had expanded into the village of New Amsterdam, and other small communities had grown up around it, including New Haarlem and Stuyvesant's Bouwery, and New Amsterdam began to prosper, developing characteristics of religious and linguistic tolerance unusual for the times. By 1643, it was reported that eighteen different languages were heard in New Amsterdam alone.

Among the multilingual settlers was a large group of English colonists from Connecticut and Massachusetts who supported the English King's claim to all of New Netherlands set out in the charter that gave the territory to his brother James, the Duke of York. In 1664, when the English sent a **formidable** fleet of warships into the New Amsterdam harbor, Dutch governor Peter Stuyvesant surrendered without resistance.

When the English acquired the island, the village of New Amsterdam was renamed New York in honor of the Duke. By the onset of the Revolution, New

York City was already a bustling commercial center. After the war, it was selected as the first capital of the United States. Although the government was eventually moved, first to Philadelphia and then to Washington, D.C, New York City has remained the unofficial commercial capital. During the 1690s, New York became a haven for pirates who conspired with leading merchants to exchange supplies for their ships in return for a share in the plunder. As a colony, New York exchanged many agricultural products for English manufactured goods. In addition, trade with the West Indies prospered. Three centuries after his initial trade with the Indians, Minuit's tiny investment was worth more than seven billion dollars.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
 - A. A History of New York City
 - B. An Account of the Dutch Colonies
 - C. A Biography of Peter Minuit
 - D. The First Capital of the United States
2. What did the Indians receive in exchange for their island?
 - A. Sixty Dutch guilders
 - B. \$24.12 U.S.
 - C. Goods and supplies
 - D. Land in New Amsterdam
3. Where was New Amsterdam located?
 - A. In Holland
 - B. In North America
 - C. On the island of Manhattan
 - D. In India
4. The word "**heterogeneous**" in line 6 could best be replaced by
 - A. liberal
 - B. renowned
 - C. diverse
 - D. prosperous
5. Why were so many languages spoken in New Amsterdam?
 - A. The Dutch West India Company was owned by England.
 - B. The Dutch West India Company allowed freedom of speech.
 - C. The Dutch West India Company recruited settlers from many different countries in Europe.
 - D. The Indians who lived there before the Dutch West India Company purchase spoke many languages.
6. The word "**formidable**" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 - A. powerful
 - B. modern
 - C. expensive
 - D. unexpected
7. The name of New Amsterdam was changed
 - A. to avoid a war with England
 - B. to honor the Duke of York
 - C. to attract more English colonists from Connecticut and Massachusetts
 - D. to encourage trade during the 1690s
8. The word "**it**" in line 17 refers to
 - A. Revolution
 - B. New York City
 - C. the island
 - D. the first capital
9. Which city was the first capital of the new United States?
 - A. New Amsterdam
 - B. New York
 - C. Philadelphia
 - D. Washington
10. On what date was Manhattan valued at \$7 billion?
 - A. 1626
 - B. 1726
 - C. 1656
 - D. 1926

QUESTION 6 : GUIDED CLOZE TEST

CLOZE TEST 1 (10ms)

Read the passage below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

WORKING MOTHERS

Reliable studies have shown that the children of working mothers have no more problems than children whose mothers stay at home. My (1)_____ is that mothers should work if they wish.

Some women have invested so much in a career that they can't (2)_____ to give it up. Others have to work because of economic (3)_____, and there are also those who are simply not (4)_____ out to be full-time parents.

There appear to be several options when it (5)_____ to choosing childcare. These range from childminders through to granny or the kind lady across the street. (6)_____, however, many parents don't have any choice; they have to accept anything they can get.

No matter how good the available childcare may be, some children protest if their parents are not around. This is a(n) (7)_____ normal stage in a child's development. Babies over the age of six months become dependent on mum and close family members, so make sure that you allow plenty of time to help your child (8)_____.

And don't forget: if you want to (9)_____ the best for your children, it's not the quantity of time you spend with them, it's the (10)_____ that matters.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. idea | B. view | C. thought | D. decision |
| 2. A. bear | B. decide | C. hope | D. expect |
| 3. A. reason | B. duty | C. necessity | D. task |
| 4. A. made | B. cut | C. brought | D. born |
| 5. A. refers | B. concerns | C. turns | D. comes |
| 6. A. In addition | B. In practice | C. In order | D. In contrast |
| 7. A. perfectly | B. extremely | C. probably | D. certainly |
| 8. A. pass by | B. fix up | C. settle in | D. come down |
| 9. A. try | B. make | C. do | D. give |
| 10. A. attitude | B. behaviour | C. manner | D. quality |

CLOZE TEST 2 (10ms)

Read the passage below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

The Misanthropist

The latest production at the Playhouse is a modern version of Molière's great play of 1666, *Le Misanthrope*. As in many of his other comedies, Molière takes an aspect of human nature and (1) _____ it, so creating a rich variety of comic scenes and situations. In the past, many directors have (2) _____ to stress the serious (3) _____ of the play, but here, director Jack Long has kept the one light and (4) _____.

Peter Fowler plays the central character, Alceste. He is a man who has no (5) _____ of people's emotions. He refuses to tell any of the small (6) _____ lies that are necessary in normal society; he doesn't mind (7) _____

_____ people and ends up hurting the feelings of (8)_____ everyone he meets. It would be easy to feel some sympathy for Alceste – after all, this only fault is that he is too honest – but Peter Fowler manages to make him look a rather ridiculous figure.

There are some excellent performances from other (9) _____. The long-suffering Philinte (Sam Kirby) comes across as a very sympathetic character. The romantic interest is provided by Celimente (Amanda Barter), although in the end she (10) _____ to persuade him to change his ways.

The Misanthropist is on every night for the next three weeks except Sundays.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. increases | B. grows | C. expands | D. exaggerates |
| 2. A. used | B. selected | C. tended | D. leaned |
| 3. A. side | B. angle | C. view | D. edge |
| 4. A. fun | B. pleasant | C. comic | D. amused |
| 5. A. knowledge | B. understanding | C. conscience | D. thought |
| 6. A. green | B. red | C. grey | D. white |
| 7. A. upsetting | B. injuring | C. wounding | D. damaging |
| 8. A. hardly | B. nearly | C. most | D. almost |
| 9. A. casts | B. actors | C. players | D. runners |
| 10. A. fails | B. misses | C. mistakes | D. drops |

II. WRITTEN TEST

QUESTION 1 :

OPEN CLOSE TEST 1 (10ms)

Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with a suitable word.

A TRAFFIC WARDEN IN LONDON

As a traffic warden in London I have various __ (1) __. I have a particular area which I am responsible for. I patrol this area on foot. I have to check that cars are legally parked, and that a parking __ (2) __ is displayed in each car window.

Visitors from other countries often __ (3) __ us with policemen, which is an easy error to make as our uniforms are quite similar, but we don't, for example, have the __ (4) __ of arrest. But I can take __ (5) __ on illegally parked cars. Usually this involves giving the owner of the vehicle a fine. For more serious parking offences, I can arrange for the vehicle to be towed __ (6) __. We also have to look out for stolen vehicles __ (7) __ to us by the police and to check to see that parking meters are working properly.

One of the things that all traffic wardens have to __ (8) __ is that we are never going to be well-loved by the public. You can understand why, I suppose. It is because people see us as a nuisance. Sometimes our contact with the public is more positive, however, like giving __ (9) __ on where to park or how to find places. Also, if traffic lights have broken down, we can be called on to direct traffic __ (10) __ arm signals. I particularly enjoy that aspect of my work.

OPEN CLOSE TEST 2 (10ps)

Read the passage and fill in each of the blanks with a suitable word.

LIFE SAVERS ON TWO WHEELS

When emergency service vehicles such as police cars, fire engines or ambulances respond to an emergency __ (1) __, they need to get to the scene of the incident as quickly as possible. At certain times of day, however, __ (2) __ their way through city centre traffic can be a big problem and precious time can be __ (3) __ in trying to get past traffic hold ups. An experiment carried out recently in the city of York, may provide an answer to this problem, at least in the __ (4) __ of ambulances.

The researchers in York discovered that specially-adapted mountain bikes negotiated the city's rush hour traffic much more __ (5) __ than a traditional ambulance could. In the experiment, a paramedic on a mountain bike beat the ambulance every time, and always arrived __ (6) __ the eight-minute "standard response time" laid down by the British government. The bicycles were fitted with sirens, flashing lights and medical equipment and are ridden by paramedics who are able to __ (7) __ patients on the spot. Sometimes this meant giving emergency first-aid until the ambulance arrived, but often the paramedic was able to deal with the situation alone thus allowing the ambulance to be redirected to __ (8) __ emergencies.

Obviously, mountain bikes wouldn't be so __ (9) __ in rural areas, but for small cities, and busy city centers with one-way systems and __ (50) __-only areas they could well prove to be very useful.

QUESTION 2 :

WORD FORM 1 (10ms)

Change the word in the gap in the correct form.

A man takes a single (1) SPOON..... of a substance and puts it in his mouth. Instantly he is transported to another world, a place of surreal visions and swirling colours. He rushes (2) HEAD into this parallel universe. What is this (3) TERRIFY compound with the power to induce such a mind-blowing trip? Is it some kind of drug that makes the user hallucinate? No, it is just a humble cereal ad on TV. The Fruity Wheat ad is the latest in a long line of (4) CONTROVERSY..... ads whose imagery appears to draw on the effects of mind- altering substances. Collin Rees of the " Stop TV Advertising " group said: I find this and other such ads totally (5) ACCEPT..... Take this stuff and you will experience something out of this world- the (6) IMPLY..... of the ad seems clear to me. The companies who make them will say that any relation to drugs is just one (7) INTERPRET..... of the ad, and not one that they (8) INTENTION When I complained about this ad, I was told that it didn't contain any (9) CONSCIOUS messages. I thought that was a bit rich – I think the message in it is (10) BLATANCYobvious! And I don't think we should be giving TV viewers any encouragement in that respect.

WORD FORM 2 (10ms)

Complete the following sentences with a word formed from those in the list.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. come | 2. contribute | 3. draw | 4. present | 5. admit |
| 6. notice | 7. fresh | 8. place | 9. voluntary | 10. recognize |

ROMFORD COLLEGE INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP CLUB

Hello all members!

Welcome to another edition of the club newsletter.

A list of (1) _____ events for the autumn is being prepared. It will be displayed on the club's (2) _____. Sadly our intended celebrity guest, the actor George Wells, has had to (3) _____ from the summer fair. However, we are pleased to announce that we have lined up a (4) _____ in the shape of Bethan Rogers, the folk singer.

Meanwhile, we are looking for (5) _____ to help run both the cloakroom and the (6) _____ stall. If you are interested, please let me know as soon as possible. The cost of (7) _____ to the fair for non-members has been agreed at \$2.50. Members will, of course, be free. As you know, Professor Byatt, who has been associated with the club for 15 years, is retiring at the end of term. In (8) _____ of his support and enthusiasm, we are planning to hold a little (9) _____ for him. Mrs Byatt has suggested we buy him a gold watch. Please send any (10) _____ you would like to make to me by Friday 30th.

QUESTION 3 : ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

Find 10 mistakes in the paragraph below, and correct them.

Britain generally has a mild temperate climate. The weather, however, tends to be changed (though not necessarily unpredictable) as a result of the constant influence of different air mass. The prevailing winds are south-westerly, which bring warm air in from across the Atlantic. There are a few extremes in temperature, which rarely goes about 32⁰C or below -10⁰C. In summer, southern Britain is warmer than northern Britain because of its attitude, but in winter the North Atlantic Drift – a warm sea current - keeps the west mild than the east. Consequently, Wales and the south-west peninsula have the most moderate climate and eastern England the most extremely. These differences are not great however, and local variations arise from factors such as latitude and pollution are often greater. Annual rainfall is fairly evenly distribute, but ranges from more than 1,600 mm in the mountainous areas of the west and north to less than 800 mm over central and eastern parts. This is because depression from the Atlantic bring frontal rainfall first to the west and because western Britain is higher and so gets more relief rain.

QUESTION 4: SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

Finish the sentence or rewrite it so that it has a similar meaning .Use the word given in capital letters and the word mustn't be altered in any way.

1. His excuse for such behavior has little effect on her. (CUTS)
.....
2. What you have been saying is quite irrelevant. (BESIDE)
.....
3. Tourists often go to the British Museum but most Londoners only go very rarely. (MOON)
.....
4. Helen's report is rather unclear in places.
Helen's report seems to be
5. Everybody in the audience stood to applaud the actor's performance.
The actor was given.....
6. I thought you were somebody else.
I mistook.....
7. Money is the only thing that matters, really.
It all comesin the end.
8. I can't work because Joey won't leave me alone.
Joey keeps.....
9. Someone smashed Sue's bag at the concert.
Sue had
10. They believe that Oliver failed his exam because he was nervous.
Oliver's failure in his exam

PRACTICE 14

Câu hỏi 1: PHONOLOGY: (10pts)

A.Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others. (5pts)

1. A. vapour B. lapel C. label D. carnation
2. A. author B. thick C. bathe D. breathh
3. A. rough B. thought C. thorough D. through
4. A. consumption B. production C. industrial D. industriy
5. A. dealt B. dreamt C. heal D. threaten

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in each group. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer. (5 pts)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. analysis | B. emphasis | C. Pharmacist | D. nucleus |
| 7. A. chronological | B. democrat | C. guarantee | D. anthropology |
| 8. A. mischievous | B. misalignment | C. misbegotten | D. miscellaneous |
| 9. A. Contaminate | B. adolescence | C. investigate | D. Convenient |
| 10. A. preparation | B. Lebanese | C. supervisor | D. obsolescent |

Câu hỏi 2: VOCABULARY AND STRUTRURE: (20pts)

- Michael was a terrible _____, he was even afraid to stay at home
A. culprit B. coward C. fiance D. boaster
- After a lengthy debate, the spokesman announced the board had _____ a unanimous conclusion.
A. committed B. solved C. reached D. compromised
- In spite of our big effort, we have not managed to _____ enough money for the renovation of the school buildings.
A. raise B. compose C. rear D. score
- The success of our campaign is _____ on the number of investors we can attract.
A. legible B. relative C. dependent D. obtainable
- George didn't attend school for six weeks as he had to stay in hospital where he was _____ for pneumonia.
A. fixed B. mended C. relieved D. treated
- I don't believe a _____ of what he says.
A. sentence B. word C. phrase D. matter
- We couldn't stand his nasty _____ of spitting on the floor and we moved him from our department.
A. disposition B. character C. guilt D. habit
- Alex was _____ enough on becoming a professional sportsman and he didn't want to listen to anybody else's advice.
A. intent B. eager C. definite D. certain
- You'd better not place a bet on Stalion. In my opinion, the horse doesn't _____ a chance of winning the race.
A. win B. stand C. rise D. play
- Nobody took any _____ of the warning and they went swimming in the contaminated water.
A. information B. attention C. notice D. sight
- It was _____ time we did something about the case, but we had no idea how to react.
A. main B. high C. latest D. fair

12. The loan that we had received from our parents _____ us to buy a flat in Cambridge.
A. enabled B. assisted C. fulfilled D. granted
13. Patrick _____ his joy at winning the prize by inviting his friends to a first-class restaurant for dinner.
A. appeared B. envisioned C. exposed D. displayed
14. I was immensely _____ to hear that none of my relatives was killed in the bus accident.
A. relieved B. improved C. recovered D. healed
15. They say that a friend in _____ a friend indeed.
A. miss B. lack C. wish D. need
16. It is not a great achievement to me if you make money by _____ an illegal business.
A. sorts B. means C. process D. works
17. Mind that the baby shouldn't touch the knife, it's as sharp as a _____.
A. blade B. sword C. cut D. razor
18. The mother was furious when she entered the nursery and saw it in complete _____.
A. pollution B. dirt C. disorder D. junk
19. Your staying in this room longer than seven days will _____ having to pay extra money.
A. mean B. correspond C. prove D. infer
20. Mr Robson's job is to teach the young officers _____ their duty in the right way.
A. operate B. perform C. commit D. proceed

Câu hỏi 3: READING

Passage A

ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER UNAVOIDABLE, SCIENTISTS WARN

The strength and frequency of natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes and floods is already increasing as a result of global warming, according to the Reginald Kray Centre for Climate Research, based in Berea, Durban. According to a report released this week, natural disasters occur almost 25% more often than they did just half a century ago, and this trend is set to continue.

The report, called "Natural Disasters and Global Warming", warns that as temperatures throughout the world increase, polar ice caps are melting and the sea level is rising at an even greater rate than that predicted ten years ago. What is more, there are few places in the world which will be unaffected by droughts, hurricanes, heavy rainstorms or other extreme weather phenomena.

The report is based on research by leading weather scientists who admit a link between global warming, melting ice caps, and the strength and frequency of

natural disasters. "We do not know exactly how the mechanism works," said Dr Ruth King yesterday in an interview for Frost at Night on Earth TV, "but the evidence from statistics and **observations** is very convincing."

Examples range from the disappearance or shrinking of glaciers in many parts of the world to the changing habits of animals: birds which no longer migrate to escape harsh winters or spiders which are found further north than was the case fifty years ago. Recently, moreover, holes have been appearing in the ice close to the North Pole, while vast icebergs have been seen floating in the Southern Ocean, breakaways from the Antarctic ice-cap.

According to the report, not all parts of the world will be affected uniformly. The most extreme variations in climate are likely to occur in the southern hemisphere, though the Northern hemisphere will also have its share of natural disasters. In general the southern part of Europe will get drier, suffering more frequent and prolonged droughts leading to an **accelerated** process of desertification, while northern Europe will become wetter and would be more frequently affected by floods. The climate of the British Isles might even grow cooler as warm ocean currents change direction or disappear.

However, scientists do not concur on the causes of climate change, although they agree that human activity is at least partly responsible for global warming. "We understand the mechanism by which CO₂ emissions contribute to global warming," says Dr King, "and there is no doubt that levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere have increased in the last 25 years since reliable statistics have been kept. What we can't be sure about is how much of the increase in world temperatures is due to human activity and how much is part of a natural cycle involving periodic variations in ocean currents and solar activity."

According to some experts we have to choose between reducing CO₂ emissions and living with the consequences of a series of natural disasters and changes to our *habitat and lifestyles imposed by climate changes*. Others disagree, saying that there is little choice because the only way to arrest global warming lies in large-scale abandonment of the car as a means of transport and closure of much of the world's industry. Says Professor Van Bloeten of Bloemfontein University, "There is no choice. We must learn to adapt to survive. The world of the future will not be the same as the **one** we know, but then nor is the world of the present like the one our ancestors lived in. The fact of the matter is you can raise fuel prices, you can double or treble them, but experience shows that it does not significantly reduce the amount we use our cars. It is simply beyond the ability of governments to reduce CO₂ emissions. Global warming is a fact of life."

1. According to the report natural disasters will happen _____.

A. less often than fifty years ago.

B. more often than now.

C. as often as they do now.

D. less often than now.

2. *The report states that the sea level is rising _____.*
 - A. in the way that was expected.
 - B. unexpectedly fast.
 - C. in an unpredictable way.
 - D. more than ever before.
3. *The scientists who have written the report have based their conclusions on _____.*
 - A. an understanding of how global warming affects the weather.
 - B. the violence of natural disasters nowadays.
 - C. figures they have collected and things they have seen.
 - D. a theoretical model of the world's climate.
4. *Some birds stay in the same place nowadays because _____.*
 - A. the bad weather makes it too dangerous to migrate.
 - B. it is too cold in the places they used to migrate to.
 - C. glaciers are growing smaller.
 - D. the weather in winter is not as cold as it used to be.
5. *The report predicts that _____.*
 - A. temperatures will rise in some parts of the world and not in others.
 - B. temperatures throughout the world will rise.
 - C. all parts of the world will suffer natural disasters.
 - D. all parts of the world will suffer the same sorts of natural disasters.
6. *According to scientists, global temperatures have increased _____.*
 - A. entirely as a result of human activity.
 - B. mainly because of natural phenomena.
 - C. due to a mixture of human and natural causes.
 - D. at least partly as a result of human activity.
7. *According to the text, Professor Van Bloeten thinks that _____.*
 - A. global warming is inevitable.
 - B. we can reduce CO₂ emissions.
 - C. we should stop driving cars.
 - D. we should return to the way of life our ancestors had.
8. *The word "observations" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*
 - A. researches
 - B. proofs
 - C. surveillances
 - D. revelations
9. *The word "accelerated" in the fifth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.*
 - A. retarded
 - B. advanced
 - C. obsessed
 - D. warned
10. *The bold word "one" in the last paragraph refers to _____.*
 - A. present
 - B. future
 - C. past
 - D. the world

Passage B

Before the mid-nineteenth century, people in the United States ate most foods only **in season**. Drying, smoking, and salting could preserve meat for a short time,

but the availability of fresh meat, like that of fresh milk, was very limited; there was no way to prevent spoilage. But in 1810 a French inventor named Nicolas Appert developed the cooking-and-sealing process of canning. And in the 1850's an American named Gail Borden developed a means of condensing and preserving milk. Canned goods and condensed milk became more common during the 1860's, but supplies remained low because cans had to be made by hand. By 1880, however, inventors had fashioned stamping and soldering machines that mass-produced cans from tinplate. Suddenly all kinds of food could be preserved and bought at all times of the year. Other trends and inventions had also helped make it possible for Americans to vary their daily diets. Growing urban populations created demand that encouraged fruit and vegetable farmers to raise more produce. Railroad refrigerator cars enabled growers and meat packers to ship perishables great distances and to preserve **them** for longer periods. Thus, by the 1890's, northern city dwellers could enjoy southern and western strawberries, grapes, and tomatoes, previously available for a month, at most, for up to six months of the year. In addition, increased use of iceboxes enabled families to store perishables. An easy means of producing ice commercially had been invented in the 1870's, and by 1900 the nation had more than two thousand commercial ice plants, most of which made home deliveries. The icebox became a **fixture** in most homes and remained so until the mechanized refrigerator replaced it in the 1920's and 1930's. Almost everyone now had a more diversified diet. Some people continued to eat mainly foods that were heavy in starches or carbohydrates, and not everyone could afford meat. **Nonetheless**, many families could take advantage of previously unavailable fruits, vegetables, and dairy products to achieve more varied fare.

1. *What does the passage mainly discuss?*
 - A. Causes of food spoilage
 - B. Commercial production of ice
 - C. Inventions that led to changes in the American diet
 - D. Population movements in the nineteenth century
2. *The phrase "in season" in bold refers to _____.*
 - A. a kind of weather
 - B. a particular time of year
 - C. an official schedule
 - D. a method of flavoring food
3. *During the 1860's, canned food products were _____.*
 - A. unavailable in rural areas
 - B. shipped in refrigerator cars
 - C. available in limited quantities
 - D. a staple part of the American diet
4. *It can be inferred that railroad refrigerator cars came into use _____.*
 - A. before 1860
 - B. before 1890
 - C. after 1900
 - D. after 1920
5. *The word "them" in bold refers to _____.*
 - A. refrigerator cars
 - B. perishables
 - C. growers
 - D. distances

6. The word "**fixture**" in bold is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. luxury item B. substance
 C. commonplace object D. mechanical device
7. The author implies that in the 1920's and 1930's home deliveries of ice _____.
 A. decreased in number B. were on an irregular schedule
 C. increased in cost D. occurred only in the summer
8. The word "**nonetheless**" in bold is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. therefore B. because C. occasionally D. however
9. Which of the following types of food preservation was NOT mentioned in the passage?
 A. Drying B. Canning
 C. Cold storage D. Chemical additives
10. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
 A. Tin cans and iceboxes helped to make many foods more widely available.
 B. Commercial ice factories were developed by railroad owners.
 C. Most farmers in the United States raised only fruits and vegetables.
 D. People who lived in cities demanded home delivery of foods.

Câu hỏi 4: Read the passage below and decide which answer best fits each space. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D against the number of each item (1–8) for the word or phrase you choose.

AIRPORT PANIC

The last time I traveled by plane I thought I (0) D my passport, and I almost missed the flight. (1) _____ you what happened. When we got to the security check, I (2) _____ find my passport. My friend was calmer than I was, and she said, 'Do you think you (3) _____ it at home?' 'That's impossible, I (4) _____. I checked four times on the (5) _____ to the airport,' I replied. My friend told me to calm down. (6) _____ checking your coat pockets again?' she said. I had already checked several times, but I checked again. Then the security guard spoke. '(7) _____, sir, is that your passport there on the ground?' Yes, it was. I (8) _____ it when I was looking for the tickets.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 0. A was lost | B had been lost | C was losing | D had lost |
| 1. A Let me tell | B Let me tell to | C Let me say | D Let me speak |
| 2. A wasn't able | B couldn't | C can't | D was impossible to |
| 3. A might leave | B can leave | C might have left | D can't have left |
| 4. A must have done | | B might have done | |
| | C shouldn't have done | D can't have done | |
| 5. A travel | B journey | C voyage | D going |

6. A Why not B What about C Let's D If I were you I'd
 7. A How do you do B Pardon C Do you mind D Excuse me
 8. A must have dropped B might have dropped
 C should have dropped D can't have dropped

Câu hỏi 5: VERB TENSES (10 pts)

Put the verbs in brackets into the suitable tenses

I don't normally go to the cinema. Not because I don't like it but because it's just a habit I (1. never GET)_____ into. However, on this occasion I (2. DECIDE)_____ to go because my friends (3. constantly GO)_____ on about this film all week and eventually wore me down. It was starring some ephemeral Hollywood actor whom I had vaguely heard of but couldn't put a face to. We got to the cinema early to find people (4. already WAIT)_____ outside, which suggested that my friends weren't the only ones who thought it was worth seeing although I could still think of several other things I would rather having been doing at that moment. In the end, the film (5. TURN)_____ out to be not half as bad as expected, though I (6. PREFER)_____ something with a bit more action. The plot centred on two men who were planning to carry out some immensely complicated robbery, though what they (7. completely FAIL)_____ to realize was that all the time their plans (8. closely MONITOR)_____ by the police. Somewhat unpredictably, however, they got away with it because they (9. CHANGE)_____ their plans at the last minute. It was okay but I (10. not THINK)_____ of going again.

Câu hỏi 6:

Put each phrasal verb from the box in the appropriate place in the text.

grow on stand up to make do with ~~drew up~~ gone off try ou make for broke off put up with done up come up against

As Mrs Davis was talking on the phone, a white van (0) drew up outside her house. She (1) _____ her phone call. 'Can't talk now, Maggie, the decorators are here... yes, we're having our kitchen (2) _____. ' With that, she put the phone down and showed the workmen in. 'We've (3) _____ a little problem with the paint, Mrs Davis,' said the taller of the two men. The Highland Blue you chose in the catalogue has been discontinued, so we've had to (4) _____ the nearest colour, Royal Blue.'

Mrs Davis looked troubled. 'Don't worry, Mrs D,' said the other workman. 'We can (5) _____ a little bit of the Royal Blue on your walls, and then if you don't like it we can always go over it with something else later.' He opened the tin, and Mrs Davis frowned. 'It's a bit lighter than you wanted, but it'll (6) _____ you, I promise,' said the smaller workman. 'Hmmm, I don't

know,' said Mrs Davis, 'I've rather (7) _____ the idea of blue now. Perhaps we can leave the painting till my husband gets home. He may be able to (8) _____ this colour, but it's not what we imagined.'

'Anyway, you'll love the bench top we've got,' said the little one. This marble base will (9) _____ a much stronger work surface than the conventional materials, and it's much more durable. It'll (10) _____ a lot of banging and cutting. We'll do that today, and leave the painting till later.'

Câu hỏi 7:

WORD FORM (10 pts)

0. Our city has some open spaces but they are not very accessible . ACCESS
- 1 I wouldn't want to be a _____ because I'd have to be away from home so much. SAIL
- 2 He _____ as he came up to the corner, but he was going too fast and went straight over the handlebars. BRAKES
- 3 That soup was very _____. Could I have some more? TASTE
- 4 Katy went on a _____ course last year to learn how to make curries. COOK
- 5 Dan has _____ his shoes already and is complaining that they're too tight. GROW
- 6 Our holiday was quite _____ because we took a tent instead of staying in a hotel and we hired bikes instead of a car. EXPENSE
- 7 A lot of telephone boxes have been _____ recently so you can never find one that works. VANDAL
- 8 Sarah's uncle is a _____ and he's in prison for burglary at the moment. CRIME
- 9 John Irving is my favourite _____ and I've just finished his latest book. NOVEL
- 10 The cruise ship that we were on was fantastic – there were different _____ every evening, including a jazz singer and an amazing magician. ENTERTAIN

Câu hỏi 8:

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.

EXTRACT FROM A BROCHURE

Just imagine what life (0) would be like without a washing machine. Life's just (1) _____ busy nowadays for most of us to contemplate washing clothes in

the bath tub. So what on earth would you do if your machine broke down? Here at Royston's we pride (2) _____ on our washing machine repair service. Our mechanics fix up to 40% of machines on the spot, and for those that are taken back to our warehouse for repairs, a further 50% (3) _____ repaired within a week. But we don't expect our customers to go without. A replacement washing machine is delivered free of charge within 24 hours of your machine (4) _____ removed. It is installed in your home by our mechanics, and is kept by you (5) _____ your old machine is returned.

Should you wish to purchase a new machine our showroom (6) _____ hundreds of models for you to choose from. All new machines (7) _____ with a three-year warranty, covering spare parts and workmanship. Of course, if it (8) _____ transpire that the fault has arisen from customer negligence or from failure to observe basic maintenance procedures – (9) _____ as regularly cleaning the filters – repair costs will (10) _____ be borne by the company.

Câu hỏi 9:

Look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. Tick each correct line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space.

Foreign travel

Nowadays more and more people enjoy	0 ✓
foreign travel, and take up their holidays in	00 up
the distant countries. However, not everyone	1 _____
has had the same reason for travelling. Some	2 _____
of people travel so that they can practise	3 _____
foreign languages, or because they want to	4 _____
visit well-known sights in other countries.	5 _____
Lots of young people just want to have relax	6 _____
and make up new friends. Personally, I would like	7 _____
to travel abroad for the excitement! I have never	8 _____
been visited to a foreign country before, but I have	9 _____
been planning a trip around Europe by the train with	10 _____
some friends of mine. As we are students, and so we can	11 _____
buy cheaper tickets. One of my friends went on	12 _____
having this kind of trip a few years ago. She stayed in	13 _____
youth hostels, and managed to spend a very little money.	14 _____
I think that this would be an exciting holiday.	15 _____

Câu hỏi 10 SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. I'm sure we're not doing it the right way. **be**
This _____ way you're supposed to do it.
2. I think you should try applying again in a few months' time. **were**
If _____ try applying again in a few months' time.
3. Although I tried hard, I couldn't get the hang of using a computer. **might**
Try _____ I couldn't get the hang of using a computer.
4. It seems that Hermann wasn't to be trusted, after all. **appears**
Hermann _____ trustworthy after all.
5. Clearly the previous owners left it when they moved to their new house. **must**
It _____ the previous owners when they moved to their new house.
6. It seems quite likely that there was a sudden surge of power. **happened**
I think what may _____ there was a sudden surge of power.
7. Such was the speed of the ball that the goalkeeper never saw it pass him. **fast**
The ball was _____ that the goalkeeper never saw it pass him.
8. Mark speaks with such clarity that it's a pleasure to listen to him. **clear**
Mark's voice _____ to him is a pleasurable experience.
9. You must not, I repeat not, open this box until Christmas Day. **to**
Under no _____ opened until Christmas Day.
10. My name was the last one they called out. **to**
Mine _____ called out.

PRACTICE 15

Câu hỏi 1: (5 điểm)

PHONOLOGY

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>grew</u> | B. <u>threw</u> | C. <u>knew</u> | D. <u>flew</u> |
| 2. A. <u>hasty</u> | B. <u>nasty</u> | C. <u>tasty</u> | D. <u>wastage</u> |
| 3. A. <u>houses</u> | B. <u>faces</u> | C. <u>horses</u> | D. <u>places</u> |
| 4. A. <u>break</u> | B. <u>weight</u> | C. <u>plane</u> | D. <u>said</u> |
| 5. A. <u>food</u> | B. <u>look</u> | C. <u>took</u> | D. <u>good</u> |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different in each line.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 6. A. exhaust | B. immense | C. mature | D. contour |
| 7. A. disease | B. design | C. aspect | D. moustache |
| 8. A. disappear | B. government | C. hurricane | D. triangle |
| 9. A. bulletin | B. bubonic | C. colorful | D. odorless |
| 10. A. presidency | B. hydropower | C. necessary | D. prosperity |

Câu hỏi 2: (5 điểm)

WORD CHOICE

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. I am not sure, but _____ I know he has decided to accept the new job in London.
A. according B. on the whole C. as far as D. as long as
2. The picture is _____; the thief will be disappointed when he tries to sell it!
A. priceless B. invalid C. unprofitable D. worthless
3. They haven't beaten me yet. I still have one or two _____ up my sleeve.
A. traps B. tricks C. jokes D. defenses
4. That's a nice coat, and the color _____ you well
A. fits B. matches C. shows D. suits
5. The wind blew so hard and so strongly that the windows _____ in their frames.
A. rattled B. slapped C. flapped D. shocked
6. He enjoyed the dessert so much that he accepted a second _____ when it was offered.
A. load B. pile C. helping D. sharing
7. It's an awful _____ your wife couldn't come. I was looking forward to meeting her.
A. harm B. sorrow C. shame D. shock
8. I lost too much money betting at the races last time, so you won't _____ me to go again.
A. convince B. impress C. persuade D. urge
9. The boy fell into the river and was _____ along by the fast current.
A. caught B. swept C. thrown D. swung
10. The old sailing boat was _____ without trace during the fierce storm.
A. lost B. crashed C. disappeared D. vanished

Câu hỏi 3: (5 điểm)

STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answers.

1. The early railroads were _____ the existing arteries of transportation: roads, turnpikes, canals, and other waterways.
A. those short lines connected B. short lines that connected
C. connected by short lines D. short connecting lines

2. When wood, natural gas, oil, or any other fuel burns, _____ with oxygen in the air to produce heat.
 - A. combining substances in the fuel
 - B. substances in the fuel that combine
 - C. substances in the fuel combine
 - D. a combination of substances in the fuel
3. If only the neighbor _____ a pet fish, not a dog which always barks.
 - A. is having
 - B. were having
 - C. had had
 - D. would have
4. Not only _____ in the project, but he also wanted to become the leader.
 - A. did Jack involve
 - B. had Jack been involved
 - C. was Jack involved
 - D. was involved Jack
5. _____, what would you bring back?
 - A. Think of going to Africa
 - B. Imagine to go to Africa
 - C. If you should go to Africa
 - D. Supposing you went to Africa
6. Luisa does a full-time job and _____.
 - A. looks after also the house
 - B. looks after the house either
 - C. also looks after the house
 - D. looks after the house too
7. _____ dangerous the situation is, Jim always indulges himself in it head first.
 - A. In spite of
 - B. No matter what
 - C. However
 - D. Though
8. Not until I received the letter of announcement, _____.
 - A. I could recognize how bad the situation was
 - B. could I recognize how bad was the situation
 - C. how bad the situation was I recognized
 - D. did I recognize how bad the situation was
9. The competition _____; but you failed to enter it.
 - A. must have provided you with opportunities
 - B. could have provided you with opportunities
 - C. should have provided you with opportunities
 - D. may have had provisions for your opportunities
10. _____, we couldn't make out the gist of the passage.
 - A. Carefully as Jack explained
 - B. As Jack carefully explained
 - C. Due to Jack's carefully explanations
 - D. Though carefully explained by Jack

Câu hỏi 4: (5 điểm)

PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Choose the correct answers.

1. I can't _____ what he's doing; it's so dark down here.
 - A. see through
 - B. make out
 - C. look into
 - D. show up

2. I haven't _____ any name for my puppy. What do you think I should call him?
A. got round to B. made up C. come up with D. taken up on
3. The horse is too ill to keep. We have to _____ it _____.
A. call off B. do away C. put down D. bring forward
4. Please _____ your luggage and leave now. I can't stand your presence any more.
A. throw off B. pack up C. fit in D. pile up
5. The burglars will soon _____ in prison.
A. do away B. get round C. end up D. set out
6. She tried _____ several coats before she found one entirely _____ her taste.
A. on, to B. for, with C. out, for D. on, with
7. I'd rather have a suit made _____ measure even if it's more than I can afford just now.
A. for B. to C. up D. of
8. They cleared the road _____ the remains of the broken car so that traffic could move.
A. from B. off C. up D. of
9. Now he is no longer indifferent _____ criticism as he used to be.
A. about B. with C. from D. to
10. It was all your idea. I just went _____ it.
A. along with B. down with C. away from D. out of

Câu hỏi 5: (10 điểm)

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and choose the correct answers.

Reading 1

Watching for wildlife in the forest, we rarely see past the surface of things. Standing on the ground floor, we scan the leafy rafters, entirely overlooking the living world in the soil beneath our feet.

The forest's basement is a secret world. As different from our own world as water is from air, the soil seems quiet, even dead. But life **bustles** down below: a cubic inch of topsoil may contain billions of creatures.

Predators and prey roam beneath as well as above the forest floor. Furthermore, those upstairs and downstairs forest denizens live closely linked lives. Soil-dwelling bacteria and fungi break down dead organic matter into molecules that above ground plants use for food. Those plants, as well as animals, mature and die, leaving more organic matter to fuel the folks downstairs.

Like a well-insulated house, the soil protects its tenants from extreme temperatures, and from rain and snow. It also provides a **bulwark** against predators that roam the surface world. But the dense, protecting soil also limits mobility. Soil creatures must be specially equipped in order to travel easily through their dark, **constricting** realm.

Earthworms and ants are the champion earth-movers, creating channels that allow air and water to enter the soil. While ants travel relatively far from their nests, earthworms work small areas, **reprocessing** vast amounts of soil into fertile "waste". In a single year, as much as 36 tons of soil may pass through the alimentary tracts of all the earthworms living in an acre of soil.

1. The main topic of the passage is _____.
A. life in the forest soil B. the life cycle of ants and worms
C. a description of a forest scene D. the habits of the forest animals
2. The word "**bustles**" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. continues B. is very active C. threatens D. waits
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the forest soil is _____.
A. densely inhabited B. sparsely inhabited
C. devoid of life D. unknown to man
4. According to the passage, what is the main function of bacteria and fungi?
A. To help aerate the soil B. To provide food for plant life
C. To kill mature plants D. To build walls in the soil
5. The word "**bulwark**" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. barrier B. gateway C. radar D. tomb
6. According to the passage, the soil offers creatures who live underground protection from all of the following except _____.
A. enemies B. bad weather
C. bacteria and fungi D. extreme heat and cold
7. The word "**constricting**" can be replaced with _____.
A. damp B. heavy C. deep D. limiting
8. According to the passage, it could be expected that ants _____.
A. move more earth than earthworms
B. are more mobile than earthworms
C. live only above ground
D. perform similar functions to fungi
9. The word "**reprocessing**" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. transporting B. arranging C. converting D. eliminating
10. The author uses which analogy to discuss the soil of the forest?
A. A laboratory B. A tunnel C. A vehicle D. A building

Reading 2

Amy Tan, the American-born daughter of Chinese immigrants, received the Commonwealth Club Gold Award in 1989 for her first work of fiction, the best-selling *Joy Luck Club*. The sixteen interrelated stories that constitute **the work** alternate between the tales of four Chinese immigrant mothers and their Americanized daughters, in an exploration of the generational and cultural tensions experienced by many first-generation daughters of immigrants.

Tan's parents, like many immigrants, had high expectations for their children and often set confusing standards, expecting Amy and her two brothers to think like Chinese but to speak perfect English, excel academically, and take advantage of every circumstance that might lead to success. Tan, however, **rebelled against** her parents' expectations, which included such **exalted** professions as neurosurgery, and devoted herself to being thoroughly American and dreaming of being a fiction writer.

Tan obtained a bachelor's degree in English and linguistics and a master's degree in linguistics and eventually established herself as highly successful business writer. Tan, however, was not satisfied despite her material success. Turning to her life long dream, she wrote her first short story, "Endgame," and then a second, "Waiting between the Trees." In 1987 Tan visited her half-sisters in China with her mother, a trip that proved to be a turning point in her life and career. Tan felt a sense of completeness, a bonding with the country and its culture that she had never expected. Returning from China, Tan was surprised to learn that on the strength of her short stories she had received an **advance** from the publisher. Tan closed her business and wrote the remaining stories for the *Joy Luck Club*. It was a resounding success, well received by the critics and appearing on the New York Times bestseller list. It has been translated into seventeen languages, including Chinese, and was made into a movie in 1993.

1. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?
 - A. To analyze Amy Tan's literary works
 - B. To support Amy Tan's decision to become a fiction writer
 - C. To present a biographical information about Amy Tan
 - D. To criticize Amy Tan's rebellion against her parents
2. According to the passage, Amy Tan's visit to China _____.
 - A. was disappointing
 - B. had a profound effect on her
 - C. was not surprising in the least
 - D. was a trip she had always dreamed of taking
3. The words "**the work**" refer to _____.
 - A. stories
 - B. writing
 - C. Commonwealth Club Gold Award
 - D. *Joy Luck Club*

4. Before becoming a fiction writer, Amy Tan was a successful _____.
 A. business writer B. publisher
 C. English teacher D. neurosurgeon
5. The expectations of Tan's parents included all of the following except _____.
 A. excelling academically B. speaking perfect English
 C. questioning tradition D. choosing an important profession
6. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. Tan's parents understood her dilemma but wanted the best for her
 B. it took Tan a while to summon the courage to pursue her dreams
 C. Tan started writing fiction in order to make more money
 D. Tan had always wanted to return to China
7. The word "**exalted**" means _____.
 A. highly respected B. very difficult C. common D. established
8. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
 A. parents don't know what's the best for their children
 B. Tan did not use personal experience in her writing
 C. Tan made a right decision when she closed her business
 D. Tan always knew she was Chinese foremost and American only in her imagination
9. The words "**rebelled against**" are closest in meaning to _____.
 A. forgot B. failed C. worked toward D. defied
10. The word "**advance**" means _____.
 A. offer B. congratulations C. message D. payment

Câu hỏi 6: (10 điểm)

GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Read the following passages and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

Cloze test 1

The role of the translator in enabling literature to pass beyond its natural frontiers is receiving growing recognition. In view of the general increase in this (1) _____, it is not surprising that many people with literary interests and a knowledge of languages should think of adopting translating as a full- or part-time (2) _____. Some advice may usefully be given to such would-be translator.

The first difficulty the beginner will (3) _____ is the unwillingness of publishers to entrust a translation to anyone who has not already (4) _____ a reputation for sound work. The least publishers will demand before commissioning a translation is a fairly lengthy (5) _____ of the applicant's work, even if unpublished. Perhaps the best way the would-be translator can begin is to select

some book of the type which he or she feels competent and (6) _____ to translate, translate a substantial section of the book and then submit the book and the translation to a (7) _____ publisher. If he or she is extremely lucky, this may result in a commission to translate the book. More (8) _____, however, publishers will reject the book as such but if they are favorably (9) _____ by the translation, they may very possibly commission some other book of a (10) _____ nature which they already have in mind.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. field | B. category | C. ground | D. class |
| 2. A. work | B. employment | C. occupation | D. line |
| 3. A. encounter | B. involve | C. reveal | D. introduce |
| 4. A. formed | B. set | C. founded | D. established |
| 5. A. instance | B. case | C. specimen | D. model |
| 6. A. eager | B. nervous | C. agitated | D. excited |
| 7. A. fit | B. right | C. convenient | D. suitable |
| 8. A. surely | B. probably | C. certainly | D. expectedly |
| 9. A. impressed | B. convinced | C. affected | D. taken |
| 10. A. common | B. same | C. similar | D. joint |

Cloze test 2

One of the great London hypes of the year is the film "Snatch"; firstly, because it is the (1) _____ to the much-acclaimed "Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels", and secondly because it is directed by Madonna's (2) _____ boyfriend. Despite the hype, the film lives up to expectation.

The plot is hard to follow, but centers around two (3) _____ gangsters who get involved in a diamond robbery. However, the characters are more important than the plot and some of them are (4) _____ memorable. Brad Pitt, in a performance worthy of an Oscar, (5) _____ an Irish boxer who speaks a language that sounds a little like English, but is completely (6) _____. Then there's the top boss, one of the meanest villains in the history of film, who feeds his enemies to his pigs. Last, but not least, the (7) _____ English footballer, Vinnie Jones, plays a hard man who nevertheless still manages to win our sympathy.

In many ways, "Snatch" is like a Tarantino film. Strange camera angles, (8) _____ plot and violence with humor, it's rock and roll cinema at its best. (9) _____ violent but savagely funny, it's a film that is definitely worth seeing. It's a triumph of (10) _____ film-making, backed up by a great soundtrack and some great acting.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. follow-on | B. follow-up | C. follow-through | D. follow-out |
| 2. A. newest | B. late | C. latest | D. nearest |
| 3. A. detailed | B. minor | C. tiny | D. petty |
| 4. A. specially | B. especially | C. particularly | D. properly |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 5. A. acts | B. plays | C. performs | D. stars |
| 6. A. misunderstood | | B. misunderstanding | |
| C. incomprehensible | | D. incomprehensive | |
| 7. A. wise | B. gifted | C. extinguishing | D. talented |
| 8. A. wavy | B. convoluted | C. curly | D. folded |
| 9. A. Extremely | B. Too | C. Savagely | D. Extravagantly |
| 10. A. present | B. current | C. today | D. contemporary |

Câu hỏi 7: (20 điểm)

OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill each blank with ONE word.

Cloze test 1

One of the main problems facing the environmental movement is that it may become a victim of its own success. It is now generally accepted that issues such as global warming need to be (1) _____ with seriously, and that the Scandinavian forests are being destroyed (2) _____ to the effects of (3) _____ rain. Views (4) _____ these have now become an accepted part of the political scene, and consumers are constantly bombarded with green or (5) _____ friendly products. However, this does not mean that environmental groups can now afford to relax. On the (6) _____, the green movement must consider how the momentum will (7) _____ sustained when the current enthusiasm has (8) _____. The environment must not be (9) _____ to fade from people's minds, because the progress of ecological collapse has already been (10) _____ in train, and so far very little has been done to reverse it.

Cloze test 2

Iceland has been called the "land of frost and fire". This is a very satisfactory (1) _____, for the mountains on this island in the North Atlantic are capped with snow the (2) _____ around, and there are scores of fiery volcanoes. Contrary to what most people think, (3) _____, Iceland's climate is not extremely cold. Most days are quite agreeable because of the warm (4) _____ of the Gulf Stream.

When the Vikings began to (5) _____ in Iceland in 874 AD, they found books and crosses that showed the Irish had already been there. It is likely that Irish and Scotch had come to Iceland about seventy years (6) _____ the Vikings arrived. These explorers, however, had made (7) _____ lasting settlements. The first real colonists were Scandinavians who came directly from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Since Iceland is adjacent (8) _____ one of the most important shipping routes between the United States and England, it (9) _____ very important during the Second World War.

The people of Iceland have very high educational standards. It is said that more books are sold in Iceland in (10) _____ to its population than in any other country in the world.

Câu hỏi 8: (20 điểm)

WORD FORM

A. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1. Serious events are too often _____ by the media. (trivial)
- 2. The Federal Reserve Bank denied any _____. (wrong)
- 3. He finally rebelled against his strict _____. (bring)
- 4. _____ can be dangerously close to racism. (nation)
- 5. How _____ do you think this will be to the Democracy Party? (damage)
- 6. I was greeted with a show of _____. (cordial)
- 7. She was _____ gifted: as a writer and as a painter. (doubt)
- 8. They told me the museum was open today but I was obviously _____. (inform)
- 9. She found that it was difficult to handle children who _____ in class. (behave)
- 10. It's _____ that she became a teacher, because she used to hate school when she was a girl. (iron)

B. Fill in each blank with the correct form of one appropriate word in the box. Use each word only ONCE and write your answer in the numbered box. (0) has been done as an example.

edit	sense	circulate	censor	entertain	agent
head	correspond	politics	view	advertise	

A newspaper makes its money from the price people pay for it and also from the (0) _____ it carries. A popular newspaper with a (1) _____ of over five million daily makes a lot of money. Less serious newspapers are probably read just for (2) _____. They have big (3) _____ above the news stories, funny cartoons to look at and (4) _____ photos of violence. The gossip columns are full of stories of private lives of famous people. No one takes the (5) _____ views of such papers seriously. On the other hand, in a free country where there is no (6) _____, serious papers are mostly read for their news, sent to them by their (7) _____ round the world and by the big news (8) _____. People also read these papers for their (9) _____ of new books, films and plays and for their (10) _____, which represent the opinion of the newspaper itself about the important events and current issues.

Your answers

0. advertising

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Câu hỏi 9: (10 điểm)

ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 mistakes and correct them.

Most children with healthy appetites are ready to eat almost anything that is offering to them and a child rarely dislikes food unless it is badly cooked. The way a meal is cooked and served is the most important and an attractive served meal will often improve a child's appetite. Never ask a child whether he likes and dislikes a food and never discuss likes and dislikes in front of him or allow nobody else to do so. If the father says he hates fat meat or the mother refuses vegetables under the child's hearing he is likely to copy this procedure. Take it for grant that he likes everything and he probably will. Nothing healthful should be omitted out the meal because of a supposing dislike. At meal times it is a good idea to give a child a small portion and let him come back for a second helping other than give him as much as he is likely to eat all at once. Do not talk too much to the child during meal times, but let him get on with his food, and do not allow him to leave the table immediately after a meal or he will soon learn to swallow his food so that he can hurry back to his toys. Under no circumstance must a child be coaxed or forced to eat.

- Line 1: _____
- Line 2: _____
- Line 3: _____
- Line 4: _____
- Line 5: _____
- Line 6: _____
- Line 7: _____
- Line 8: _____
- Line 9: _____
- Line 10: _____
- Line 11: _____
- Line 12: _____
- Line 13: _____
- Line 14: _____
- Line 15: _____
- Line 16: _____

Câu hỏi 10:

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

- All his suits were made in Paris.
He _____
- I only realized what I had missed when they told me about it later.
Only when _____
- The authorities will prosecute anyone they find trespassing on this land.
Anyone found _____
- Why didn't they tell me about these changes earlier? (should)
I _____
- Jeremy frequently invents ridiculous stories like that! (make)
It is typical _____
- Everyone was surprised to see Geoff leave the party early. (surprise)
To _____

7. Being her only niece, Ann is very precious to her. (**apple**)
Being her only niece, _____
8. She was just about to pass out when someone offered her a seat. (**verge**)
She was _____ when someone offered her a seat.
9. His father was very angry with him when he heard he had damaged the car. (**blew**)
His father _____ when he heard he had damaged the car.
10. They have definitely agreed to lend us the money. (**committed**)
They _____

PRACTICE 16

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY(10 points)

Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. recr <u>ui</u> tment | B. fr <u>ui</u> t | C. bu <u>i</u> ding | D. su <u>i</u> table |
| 2. A. alle <u>g</u> edly | B. disa <u>v</u> antage | C. lan <u>g</u> uage | D. cha <u>l</u> lenge |
| 3. A. po <u>p</u> ular | B. no <u>v</u> el | C. go <u>v</u> ernment | D. co <u>o</u> perative |
| 4. A. pe <u>r</u> sonal | B. inte <u>r</u> view | C. inte <u>r</u> rupt | D. diff <u>e</u> rence |
| 5. A. fa <u>r</u> mer | B. fa <u>t</u> | C. o <u>f</u> | D. fi <u>t</u> ness |

Find the word with the stress pattern different from that of the other three words in each question.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. A. Vietnamese | B. equipment | C. understand | D. volunteer |
| 7. A. employment | B. diversity | C. dishonest | D. difference |
| 8. A. acceptable | B. disciplines | C. influences | D. customers |
| 9. A. obvious | B. notorious | C. credulous | D. numerous |
| 10. A. offer | B. deny | C. delay | D. apply |

II. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer. (10 points)

11. If she _____ late last night, she _____ tired now.
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. hadn't stayed up / wouldn't have felt | B. hadn't stayed up / wouldn't feel |
| C. didn't stay / would feel | D. didn't stay up / wouldn't feel |

12. We saw many soldiers and tanks _____ were moving to the front.
A. That B. Which C. Who D. Whom
13. Her watch needs _____.
A. repairing B. to be repaired C. repaired D. A and B
14. It was only _____ he told me his surname that I realised that we had been to the same school.
A. then B. until C. as soon as D. when
15. He got an excellent grade in his examination _____ the fact that he had not worked particularly hard.
A. on account of B. because C. in spite of D. although
16. He _____ on his English study all yesterday evening.
A. used to work B. had worked C. was working D. working
17. It turned out that we _____ rushed to the airport as the plane was delayed by several hours.
A. hadn't B. should have C. mustn't D. needn't have
18. The part of town where I live is very noisy at night, _____ makes it difficult to sleep.
A. which B. where C. that D. this
19. The boy _____ tennis over there are my new neighbor.
A. who plays B. playing C. that playing D. are playing
20. These chairs are _____ better than the others.
A. as B. very C. much D. either

III. WORD CHOICE

Choose the best answer

21. Their eventual choice of house was _____ by the time Peter would take to get to the office.
A. related B. consequent C. determined D. dependent
22. Could you close the window? There is a bit of a _____.
A. current B. wind C. draught D. breeze
23. Thousands of steel _____ were used as the framework of the new office block.
A. beams B. girders C. stakes D. piles
24. The ceiling fans were on, but unfortunately they only _____ the hot, humid air.
A. stirred up B. poured through C. turned into D. cut back
25. I feel terrible, I didn't sleep _____ last night.
A. an eye B. a wink C. a jot D. an inch
26. This is the most expensive car I have _____ driven.
A. ever B. always C. often D. sometimes

27. The _____ at the football match became violent when their team lost.
A. spectators B. groups C. observers D. customers
28. All night long people dance and sing. They do it _____.
A. during the whole night B. in all the night C. the night long D. in the night
29. The _____ people he looks up to are his grandparents.
A. just B. only C. were D. bare
30. My car isn't _____. It's always letting me down.
A. believable B. reliable C. trusty D. unreliable

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer

31. What did you think of the book ?
_____ the books I've read. It was the most interesting
A. From all B. All C. All of D. Of all
32. We were _____ a mile of our destination when we ran out of petrol.
A. hardly B. inside C. only D. within
33. _____ the time you get to the theatre, the play will have finished.
A. Until B. In C. By D. On
34. What on earth is going _____ in there?
A. Round B. down C. up D. on
35. The floor was so rotten that it almost _____ under his weight
A. gave up B. gave away C. gave back D. gave way
36. She should have been here but she is gone _____ flu
A. through with B. down with C. back on D. down by
37. After Joe's mother died, he was _____ up by his grandmother
A. brought B. taken C. grown D. Drawn
38. She is leaving her husband because she can not put _____ his bad temper any longer
A. up B. away C. off D. up with
39. The meeting had to be put _____ until a later date.
A. away B. on C. off D. up
40. I don't want to go, there is no way of getting _____ it
A. from B. off C. out off D. away

V. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions (10 points)

If parents bring up a child with the sole aim of turning the child into a genius (thiên tài), they will cause a disaster. According to several leading educational

psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes which ambitious parents make. Generally, the child will be only too aware of what his parents expect, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to children.

However, if parents are not too unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are ambitious in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well – especially if the parents are very supportive of their child. Michael Collins is very lucky. He is **crazy about** music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. **They** even drive him 50 kilometers twice a week for violin lessons. Michael's mother knows very little about music, but his father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is **unwilling**. Winston Smith, Michael's friend, however, is not so lucky. Both his parents are successful musicians, and they set too high a standard for Winston. They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they enter him for every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

41. One of the serious mistakes parents can make is to _____.
A. push their child into trying too much
B. help their child to become a genius
C. make their child become a musician
D. neglect their child's education
42. Parents' ambition for their children is not wrong if they _____.
A. force their children into achieving success
B. themselves have been very successful
C. understand and help their children sensibly
D. arrange private lessons for their children
43. Who have criticized the methods of some ambitious parents?
A. Successful musicians. B. Unrealistic parents.
C. Their children. D. Educational psychologists.
44. Michael Collins is fortunate in that _____.
A. his father is a musician
B. his parents are quite rich
C. his mother knows little about music
D. his parents help him in a sensible way
45. The phrase "crazy about" in the passage mostly means _____.
A. "surprised at" B. "extremely interested in"
C. "completely unaware of" D. "confused about"
46. Winston's parents push their son so much and he _____.
A. has won a lot of piano competitions B. cannot learn much music from them
C. has become a good musician D. is afraid to disappoint them

47. The word "They" in the passage refers to _____.
A. concerts
B. violin lessons
C. parents in general
D. Michael's parents
48. All of the following people are musical EXCEPT _____.
A. Winston's father
B. Winston's mother
C. Michael's father
D. Michael's mother
49. The word "unwilling" in the passage mostly means _____.
A. "getting ready to do something"
B. "eager to do something"
C. "not objecting to doing anything"
D. "not wanting to do something"
50. The two examples given in the passage illustrate the principle that _____.
A. successful parents always have intelligent children
B. successful parents often have unsuccessful children
C. parents should let the child develop in the way he wants
D. parents should spend more money on the child's education

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions (points).

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to **an empty house**. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "**latchkey(tự giải phóng) children**". They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern. Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were house keys. She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety. The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

51. The phrase "**an empty house**" in the passage mostly means _____.
A. a house with no people inside
B. a house with no furniture
C. a house with nothing inside
D. a house with too much space

52. One thing that the children in the passage share is that _____.
A. they all watch TV
B. they spend part of each day alone
C. they are from single-parent families
D. they all wear jewelry
53. The phrase "latchkey children" in the passage means children who _____.
A. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
B. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere
C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys
D. look after themselves while their parents are not at home
54. The main problem of latchkey children is that they _____.
A. are also found in middle-class families
B. watch too much television during the day
C. suffer a lot from being left alone
D. are growing in numbers
55. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
A. How kids spend free time.
B. Why kids hate going home.
C. Bad condition of latchkey children.
D. Children's activities at home.
56. Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?
A. They had to use the keys to open school doors.
B. Schools didn't allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.
C. They were fully grown and had become independent.
D. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.
57. What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?
A. Fear. B. Tiredness. C. Boredom. D. Loneliness.
58. Lynette Long learned of latchkey children's problems by _____.
A. visiting their homes B. delivering questionnaires
C. interviewing their parents D. talking to them
59. What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?
A. Hiding somewhere. B. Talking to the Longs.
C. Having a shower. D. Lying under a TV.
60. It's difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because _____.
A. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone
B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons
C. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
D. there are too many of them in the whole country

VI. GUIDED CLOZE

A. Read the passage and then decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space. (10 points)

WHALING

Rock carving suggest that Stone Age people were hunting whales for food as early as 2200 B.C. Such (61) _____ hunting is still practiced today in a number of (62) _____ including the Inuit people of Greenland and North America.

Whaling became big business from the seventh century as the (63) _____ for whalebone and whale oil rose, and humpback and sperm whales were hunted in (64) _____ large numbers. But just as stocks of these species began to fall, the explosive harpoon-gun was (65) _____. This weapon, together with the development of steam-power ships, (66) _____ the whalers to hunt the fast-moving fin and blue whales.

In 1905 the whaling (67) _____ moved to the waters of Antarctica. The introduction of massive factory ships enabled the whales to be processed at sea. As a result, the blue whale had (68) _____ disappeared by the 1950s. In 1946 the International Whaling Commission was established to maintain the declining whale populations. Quotas were (69) _____ but these were often (70) _____ and numbers continued to fall. Hunting of many species continued until 1986 when the IWC finally responded to international pressure and a ban on commercial whaling was introduced.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 61. A. survival | B. essential | C. basic | D. subsistence |
| 62. A. groups | B. societies | C. races | D. nationalities |
| 63. A. demand | B. desire | C. request | D. reliance |
| 64. A. repeatedly | B. frequently | C. continually | D. increasingly |
| 65. A. invented | B. discovered | C. assembled | D. applied |
| 66. A. managed | B. employed | C. enabled | D. empowered |
| 67. A. lines | B. troops | C. staff | D. fleets |
| 68. A. virtually | B. possibly | C. uniquely | D. commonly |
| 69. A. made | B. set | C. placed | D. done |
| 70. A. refused | B. denied | C. ignored | D. exempted |

B. Read the passage bellow and then choose a suitable word A, B, C or D to fill in each blank :(10points)

People in many countries grow fresh water fish from eggs. They move the small fish into lakes and rivers. The fish live and (71) _____ there. People go (72) _____ in these lakes and rivers. They enjoy catching fish because fish is also good food. Now the Japanese grow salt water fish. Most of them are yellow tail fish. Workers grow the fish from eggs. Every time they feed the fish, they play (73) _____ of piano music. The fish(74) _____ that piano music

means food. When the fish are small, the Japanese put them into the ocean near the land. The fish find some of their (75) _____ food. Workers also feed them. They play the same piano music. The fish (76) _____ know the music. They swim toward it and (77) _____ the food. In (78) _____ months the fish are large. The Japanese play the same music. The fish swim toward it and the workers (79) _____ them. The Japanese get about 15 percent of their seafood (80) _____ farms in the ocean.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 71. A. bread | B. born | C. grow | D. develop |
| 72. A. enjoying | B. fishing | C. shopping | D. catching |
| 73. A. songs | B. films | C. tapes | D. lot |
| 74. A. think | B. recognize | C. realize | D. learn |
| 75. A. own | B. own's | C. self | D. self's |
| 76. A. recently | B. mostly | C. nearly | D. already |
| 77. A. see | B. find | C. bite | D. hold |
| 78. A. few | B. a few | C. couple | D. many |
| 79. A. grasp | B. catch | C. seize | D. hold |
| 80. A. on | B. of | C. from | D. in |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Open close test(20 points)

Test1. Fill in each blank with one suitable word (10 points)

One morning last summer Jane (1) _____ some sandwiches for her husband's lunch. They were sausage sandwiches. There was one small sausage (2) _____ over, so Jane gave (3) _____ to Henry, her little dog. Henry ate it up. Half an hour (4) _____, the dog got ill. He kept (5) _____ shaking his head, and rubbing it. (6) _____ his foot. Jane thought "He's ill". He must have eaten. (7) _____ that didn't agree with him. Maybe that (8) _____ was bad. Then she remembered her husband's (9) _____. She ran to the telephone and (10) _____ Jim at his office in town.

Test2. Fill in each blank with one suitable word (10 points)

We moved into our new house (1) _____ a warm September day. It was not really a new house; It was a hundred and four years (2) _____, but it was new to us. The house had running (3) _____, gas, electricity, but for (4) _____ reason there was no electric light in the kitchen. We had not noticed this shortage (5) _____ we had first looked the house. It was something quite unexpected: a house with electricity but (6) _____ a kitchen light. It was especially puzzling because our (7) _____ was a large, perhaps (8) _____ largest in the house. I telephone for an (9) _____. He came and fixed it for us. And he charged \$ 85 for (10) _____ the job.

II ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10points)

1. When you travel to Britain by sea or air, it is very likely
2. that you will arrive in the Southeast, as for this is where
3. the main passenger ports and airports are being situated.
4. Heathrow Airport is the world's busiest airport for
5. an international traffic. Gatwick is the second important
6. airport. The former has around twenty-eight million of
7. passengers per one year and the latter has about ten million.
8. Most travellers from continental Europe arrive at
9. the east coast ports of Dover, Folkestone and Ramsgate. Of these,
10. Dover is by far the busiest. It has had 50% of the total traffic to and from the Continent

III. WORD FORMS (20POINTS)

A. Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in blank in each sentence (10points)

Journey into space

Pioneer 10 left Earth in 1972 and began to cross the unexplored asteroid belt four months later. Some people said it would be (1) (possible) to find way through the dust and (count) (2) millions of rocks that lie beyond the inner planets; but despite its very (3) (base) technology, Pioneer made (4) (success) crossing and went on to carry out its first mission: to study Jupiter.

It continued past the (5) (out) planets until 1983, crossing the paths of Saturn, Uranus and Pluto before finally entering the vast (6) (know) area outside our solar system. There it will maintain course on its (7) (end) journey, passing close to Proxima Centauri in 70,000 years' time. Eventually, (8) (science) believe in the safe vacuum of deep space it may even (9) (live) the Earth, which in five billion years will (10) (appear) as the Sun grows ever bigger and swallows up our tidy plane.

B. Use the correct form of the words given in brackets to fill in the blanks in each sentence: (10points)

1. He is engrossed in doing (science) research
2. They entered the areas without (pemit)
3. He wants (width) his knowledge of the subject

4. The giant panda is a(n) (**danger**)species
5. What makes the computer a(**miracle**)device ?
6. The mountain gorilla is on the verge of (**extinct**)
7. He is a much loved and highly (**respect**) teacher
8. We went to the national park to enjoy the mountain..... (**scene**)
9. My colleagues are very pleasant, but the manager is a little..... (**friend**)
10. These shoes look quite smart but they are terribly (**comfort**)

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

A. Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (10 points)

1. It's such a pity your sister can't come as well
If only _____
2. She never seems to succeed, even though she works hard.
However _____
3. No one has challenged his authority before
This is the first time _____
4. Lan and Hung didn't decide to move to a bigger house until after the birth of their second son
Only when _____
5. I prefer going out for a meal to staying at home
I'd rather _____

B. Write a new sentence using the word given. (10 points)

1. There's no point in asking George to help (worth)
I _____ George to help
2. Let's visit the museum this afternoon (go)
Why _____ the museum this afternoon?
3. I can't possibly work in all this noise (impossible)
It _____ work in all this noise
4. It would be difficult for me to finish the work by the weekend (difficulty)
I _____ the work by the weekend
5. It seems to me that her playing has developed amazingly in the past year (seems)
Her playing _____ in the past year

PRACTICE 17

PART A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 points)

I. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

A. *Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.*

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. <u>t</u> oddle | b. <u>o</u> live | c. <u>o</u> melet | d. ec <u>o</u> tourism |
| 2. a. maj <u>e</u> sty | b. sa <u>l</u> iva | c. sala <u>m</u> ander | d. <u>a</u> ccredit |
| 3. a. pi <u>r</u> acy | b. pri <u>m</u> ate | c. pri <u>v</u> acy | d. pri <u>v</u> ilege |
| 4. a. ba <u>r</u> gain | b. ca <u>m</u> paign | c. asce <u>r</u> tain | d. co <u>m</u> plain |
| 5. a. ob <u>s</u> ervant | b. hu <u>r</u> ry | c. <u>f</u> ur | d. excu <u>r</u> sion |

B. *Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.*

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. disappear | b. government | c. hurricane | d. triangle |
| 2. a. multicast | b. multicolored | c. multi-grade | d. multiple |
| 3. a. community | b. peninsula | c. participant | d. concentration |
| 4. a. allocation | b. locality | c. respectfully | d. successfully |
| 5. a. educational | b. preferentially | c. administrative | d. abnormality |

II WORLD CHOICE: (5 points)

- Hoang Anh Gialai football fans for joy when their team scored the first goal.
a. came b. jumped c. burst d. moved
- Tam will see you if you use the office telephone without permission. She has eyes like a
a. fox b. hawk c. goose d. bird
- This silk blouse should be washed carefully.
a. delicate b. feeble c. sensitive d. weak
- Employee who have a are encouraged to discuss it with the management.
a. hindrance b. disturbance c. disadvantage d. grievance
- A managing director cannot expect to have much time to to purely personal matters.
a. reserve b. devote c. concentrate d. spare
- The management are makingto increase the company's efficiency.
a. moves b. steps c. measures d. deeds
- This cloth very thin.
a. feels b. touches c. handles d. holds
- The air in the house felt cold andafter weeks of bad weather.
a. wet b. moist c. damp d. watery

9. You might not get better but this medicine will do you no
 a. illness b. danger c. worse d. harm
10. You shouldn't have criticized your student in front of his classmates. It was of you.
 a. unfortunate b. insensitive c. insensible d. unconscious

III STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR (5 points)

1. If only Lantold us the truth in the first place, things wouldn't have gone wrong.
 a. had b. has c. would have d. should have
2. Ann was very surprised to find the door unlocked. She remembered it.
 a. to lock b. having locked c. to have locked d. she locks
3. "When will we meet: at 7:30 or 8:00?" "I don't mind.is convenient for me".
 a. Either time b. Neither of them c. Both time d. Neither time
4.students in our class is 35.
 a. A large amount of b. A lot of
 c. A number of d. The number of
5. "More coffee, anybody?" – " "
 a. I don't agree. I'm afraid. b. Yes, I'd love to.
 c. Yes, please. d. It's right. I think.
6. I'm my brother is.
 a. nothing near as ambitious b. nowhere like so ambitious
 c. nothing as ambitious than d. nowhere near as ambitious as
7. I would appreciateit a secret.
 a. you to keep b. your keeping
 c. that you keep d. that you will keep
8., he remained optimistic.
 a. Though badly wounded he was b. Badly wounded as he was
 c. As he was badly wounded d. As badly wounded he was
9. that she burst into tears.
 a. She was so anger b. Her anger was such
 c. So angry was she d. Such her anger was
10. "He is not interested in physics, is he?" " "
 a. No problem b. Yes, he is not at all
 c. I promise he isn't d. No, he isn't. I'm afraid

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS: (5 points)

1. You will have toyour holiday if you are too ill to travel.
 a. call off b. cut down c. back out d. put aside

2. Children love watching the firework.....on New Year's Eve.
a. taking off b. setting off c. going off d. putting through
3. Since he spoke about the subject so indirectly, it was difficult to see what he was
a. getting at b. getting on c. getting in d. getting up
4. John..... his chances of passing by spending too much time on the difficult questions.
a. threw out b. threw off c. threw away d. threw in
5. Hardly had the car turned round the corner when one of the back wheels
a. broke away b. turned out c. came off d. rolled down
6. Mr Smith lives667A 10th Street New York.
a. in-in b. at-in c. on-in d. in-on
7. His reaction my remark..... his putting a lot of weight was so painful. I think he should go..... a diet.
a. for-on-on b. about-on-at c. to-on-on d. to-at-on
8. His attitudes.....her has changed greatly. I think he has fallen love..... her.
a. to-in-with b. to-to-with c. for-in-from d. with-in-for
9. The factory is closed today. The workers are..... strike because their demandincreasepay has not been met.
a. on-for-in b. in-for-in c. for-on-in d. on-in-for
10. She was astonished the decrease pay.
a. at-at b. by-at c. by-in d. with-for

V. READING COMPREHENSION: (10 points)

Reading 1

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and **prophecy**, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 BC. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of the truly wonders of the world. The thirteen-acre structure near the Nile River is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are a number of hidden passageways and the burial chamber for the pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east, and west- an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many **intersecting** lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events- past, present and future. Many of the events have been

interpreted and found to coincide with known facts with the past. Others are prophesied for the future generations and are currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate it with extraterrestrial beings of the ancient past.

Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?

1. Approximately how long ago was the Great Pyramid constructed?
A. 640 years B. 2,720 years C. 4,000 years D. 4,733 years
2. What has research of the base revealed?
A. There are cracks in the foundation.
B. Tomb robbers have stolen the Pharaoh's body.
C. The lines represent important events.
D. A superior race of people built it.
3. What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?
A. To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly.
B. To permit the high priests to pray at night.
C. To enable the pharaoh's family to bring food for his journey to the after life.
D. To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh.
4. The words "**prophecy**" in the first paragraph refers to:
A. stone B. a statement C. a tomb D. explanation
5. The word "**intersecting**" in the second paragraph is nearest in meaning to:
A. crossing B. aligning C. observing D. cutting
6. What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize?
A. Architect's plans for the hidden passages.
B. Pathways of the great solar bodies.
C. Astrological computation.
D. Dates of important events taking place throughout time.
7. On what did the ancient Egyptians base their calculations?
A. Observation of the celestial bodies.
B. Advanced technology.
C. Advanced tools of measurement.
D. Knowledge of the earth's surface.
8. Why was the Great Pyramid constructed?
A. As a solar observatory. B. As a religious temple.
C. As a tomb for the pharaoh. D. As an engineering feat.

9. Why is the Great Pyramid of Giza considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World?
- A. It is perfectly aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.
 - B. It was selected as the tomb of Pharaoh Cheops.
 - C. It was built by a super race.
 - D. It is very old.
10. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Symbolism of the Great Pyramid.
 - B. Problems with the construction of the Great Pyramid.
 - C. Wonders of the Great Pyramid of Giza.
 - D. Exploration of the Burial Chamber of Cheops.

Reading 2

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS

Paul Watson is an environmental activist. He is a man who believes that he must do something, not just talk about doing something. Paul believes in protecting endangered animals, and he protects them in controversial ways. Some people think that Watson is a hero and admire him very much. Other people think that he is a criminal.

On July 16th, 1979, Paul Watson and his crew were on his ship, which is called the Sea Shepherd. Watson and the people who work on the Sea Shepherd were hunting on the Atlantic Ocean near Portugal. However, they had a strange prey; instead of hunting for animals, their prey was a ship, the Sierra. The Sea Shepherd found the Sierra, ran into it and sank it. As a result, the Sierra never returned to the sea. The Sea Shepherd, on the other hand, returned to its home in Canada. Paul Watson and his workers thought that they had been successful.

The Sierra had been a whaling ship, which had operated illegally. The captain and the crew of the Sierra did not obey any of the international laws that restrict whaling. Instead, they killed as many whales as they could, quickly cut off the meat, **and froze it**. Later, they sold the whale meat in countries where it is eaten.

Paul Watson tried to persuade the international whaling commission to stop the Sierra. However, the commission did very little, and Paul became impatient. He decided to stop the Sierra and other whaling ships in any way that he could. He offered to pay \$25,000 to anyone who sank any illegal whaling ship, and he sank the Sierra. He acted because he believes that the whales must be protected. Still, he acted without the approval of the government; therefore, his actions were controversial.

Paul Watson is not the only environmental activist. Other men and women are also fighting to protect the Earth. Like Watson, they do not always have the

approval of their governments, and like Watson, they have become impatient. Yet, because of their concern for the environment, they will act to protect it.

1. According to the reading, an environmental activist is someone who _____.
 - A. runs into whaling ship
 - B. does something to protect the Earth
 - C. talks about protecting endangered species
 - D. is a hero, like Paul Watson
2. When something is controversial, _____.
 - A. everyone agrees with it
 - B. everyone disagrees with it
 - C. people have different ideas about it
 - D. people protect it
3. The members of a ship's crew are _____.
 - A. the men and women who work on the ship
 - B. the people who work on the airplanes
 - C. all of the people on a ship, including the passengers
 - D. the people who own the ship
4. The main idea of paragraph 1 is that _____.
 - A. Paul Watson is a hero to some people
 - B. activists are people who do something
 - C. Paul Watson is a controversial environmental activist
 - D. Paul Watson does not believe in talking
5. The Sea Shepherd was hunting _____.
 - A. the Atlantic Ocean
 - B. whales
 - C. the Sierra
 - D. Portugal
6. The author implies that Paul Watson lives in _____.
 - A. Portugal
 - B. a ship on the Atlantic
 - C. the Sierra
 - D. Canada
7. The captain and the crew of the Sierra were acting illegally because _____.
 - A. they were not obeying international laws
 - B. they were whaling
 - C. they were killing and selling whales
 - D. All of the above are correct
8. In paragraph 3 the phrase "and froze it" refers to _____.
 - A. whale meat
 - B. the Sierra
 - C. whales
 - D. the Sierra crew
9. The main idea of paragraph 3 is that _____.
 - A. the Sierra sold whale meat in some countries
 - B. the people on the Sierra didn't obey international laws.
 - C. the people on the Sierra killed as many whales as they could.
 - D. whaling is illegal according to international law.

10. Watson ran into the Sierra because _____.

- A. he wanted to stop the ship's crew from whaling
- B. he was impatient with the government's actions
- C. he wanted to protect the whales from the whalers
- D. All of the above are correct

VI. CLOZE TEST: (10 points)

Cloze test 1

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option for each of the blanks.

An accident between a car and a horse-drawn carriage turned on a green light in the mind of one witness to it. Why not, thought Garrett A Morgan, design a signal that would (1)_____ the movement of road traffic? As a result, in February 1927 Morgan produced the world's first automatic electric traffic signal.

His invention (2)_____ of a pole with two arms that turned round to indicate when traffic should move. The words "stop" and "go" were on different sides of the arms, which automatically turned and (3)_____ the right line of traffic when necessary.

Morgan, who had been (4)_____ about road safety because of the increasing number of cars coming on to the roads at the (5)_____, sold his invention to the General Electric Company for \$40,000.

Morgan was born in Kentucky in 1877 and (6)_____ an elementary education. In 1905 he began a job (7)_____ sewing machines and in 1907 he opened his own shop for this. He (8)_____ on to start a company selling hair treatments and later he invented the "safety hood", which (9)_____ firemen from gas and smoke and won a prize at a 1914 exhibition.

Morgan died in 1963, just months after being (10)_____ by the US government with an award for inventing the first automatic traffic signal.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. direct | B. train | C. master | D. rule |
| 2. A. composed | B. combined | C. constructed | D. consisted |
| 3. A. aimed | B. opposed | C. viewed | D. faced |
| 4. A. tense | B. restless | C. excited | D. concerned |
| 5. A. while | B. period | C. time | D. age |
| 6. A. received | B. attained | C. gathered | D. took |
| 7. A. remedying | B. mending | C. revising | D. correcting |
| 8. A. took | B. went | C. kept | D. got |
| 9. A. covered | B. prevented | C. saved | D. protected |
| 10. A. respected | B. honoured | C. approved | D. valued |

Cloze test 2

One of the hottest topics on the international development agenda is how to harness the power of International Monetary Fund for the benefit of developing countries. What is sometimes called “the death of distance”, brought about by the (1), allows professional services such as (2) education and training to be provided easily and quickly to (3) areas. Some of the gains can be seen in countries as diverse as India and Morocco, where innovation range from (4) government announcements to local craftsmen selling their wares to a (5) market. But already a huge and expanding (6) divide is opening up between developed and developing nations. The major task facing world leaders at present is to (7) everybody on the planet with clean water, basic education and the drugs needed to fight preventable diseases. Installing a (8) in every classroom and linking us all to (9) must be a lesser (10) for the time being at least.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 A. computer | B. telephone | C. modem | D. internet |
| 2 A. stationery | B. software | C. hardware | D. equipment |
| 3 A. far | B. uninhabited | C. remote | D. secluded |
| 4 A. programmed | B. broadcast | C. recorded | D. online |
| 5 A. global | B. technical | C. village | D. shrinking |
| 6 A. physical | B. digital | C. electrical | D. economical |
| 7 A. supply | B. give | C. donate | D. administer |
| 8 A. plug | B. video | C. mobile phone | D. modem |
| 9 A. the real world | B. cyberspace | C. virtual reality | D. outer space |
| 10 A. priority | B. advantage | C. importance | D. criteria |

PART B: WRITTEN TEST (70 points)

I. OPEN CLOSE TEST (20 Points)

Open cloze test 1

SAVING THE WHALE

As part of Project Pelagos, a marine reserve covering the same area (1) _____ Switzerland and located in the Ligurian Sea is being planned. The programme was devised by environmentalists from the University of Genoa (2) _____ response to growing concern about the number of whales and dolphins (3) _____ harmed in those waters.

Every year large numbers of dolphins, orquals and finback whales migrate to this area from Atlantic waters in search of food. However, studies estimate that correspondingly large numbers never return to mate in native waters. The deaths are being caused by the presence of DDT, a pernicious insecticide voluntarily banned in Britain, in the seas off the Ligurian coast, (4) _____ effect on marine

animals is cumulative rather than instantaneous, so whales returning to the same area year (5) _____ year are particularly vulnerable. The other major problem is the use of large fishing nets to trap dolphins and whales. Very recent laws prohibit Italy's fishing boats, some of (6) _____ have drag nets up to 10 kilometres in length, from entering the area, but as (7) _____ there is nothing to prevent foreign boats from fishing there. The nets are a particular problem and it has been estimated that approximately 400 dolphins perish in (8) _____ each year.

The project aims to develop a safe area for these animals, but the administrators admit that funding is a problem. To remedy (9) _____, they have set up an adoption scheme (10) _____ which there is a fixed registration fee. Donations have been averaging £25 and for this participants receive certification of their involvement in the scheme, an information pack about their dolphin or whale, plus regular updates. In addition, there are plans afoot to allow some volunteers to accompany scientists going out on observation trips.

Open cloze test 2

DANGERS OF TECHNOLOGY

Much has been heard about possible health hazard, including memory loss and brain tumours, from the use of mobile phones. With the possible half a billion mobile phones in use throughout the world, in Britain today one person in four owns one, (1) _____ is worrying enough, even if, so far, no concrete evidence has come to (2) _____. One study by Dr Alan Preece and his team at Bristol University has shown, however, in a report in the International Journal of Radiation Biology, that tests on volunteers demonstrated no effect on (3) _____ short term memory or attention span. Subjects (4) _____ exposed to microwave radiation for (5) _____ to thirty minutes, but the one noticeable effect was positive rather than negative; the subjects reacted more rapidly in one test (6) _____ a visual choice. One explanation of this is that following the transmissions, a warming of the blood led to increased bloodflow. For the experiment, places were chosen where the signal was good and the microwave dose light, and then where the signal was poor and the dose (7) _____ higher. The subjects were tested for recall and mental alertness after exposure to microwaves characteristic of analogue phones, digital phones or no phones at all, without knowing (8) _____ they were exposed to. It is, of course, early days (9) _____ and the sample may not be large (10) _____ to generalize from. More research needs to be done.

II. WORD FORMS (20 points)

A. Supply the correct form of the word in parentheses:

1. My ankle is really(swell) and I can't walk easily.
2. The government's(compromise) approach has brought criticism.
3. Most people agree that Christmas has become too..... (commerce)

4. The talks were totally(produce). We didn't reach agreement on anything.
5. A list of(come) events will be posted on the notice-board.
6. The failure of this scheme would have serious(imply)
7. Family relationships need to be(reciprocate) otherwise they are very one-sided.
8. You can leave the money with him as he is totally(trust)
9. Her contribution was of(measure) important.
10. I apologize for the delay in sending your order but we are(staff) at present.

B. Use the word in the box to form a word that fits in the space
IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN

<i>Intelligent</i>	<i>correct</i>	<i>fortune</i>	<i>possible</i>	<i>satisfy</i>
<i>adequate</i>	<i>able</i>	<i>appropriate</i>	<i>patience</i>	<i>polite</i>

My attempt to teach myself Spanish has been unsuccessful so far I am wondering whether I am simply (1)to learn foreign languages at my age. I am not (2)and neither am I (3), so why have I found it almost (4)to learn more than just basics of Spanish after nearly six months of study? My vocabulary is (5)beyond very basic expressions and my grammar is (6)to stay the least. It is not only that my Spanish is (7)but I suspect I sound very (8)too. Recently, I met a Cuba tourist in a café and (9), I must have said something (10)because she looked very offended and got up and sat at another table.

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: (10 points)

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

Most children with (0) *health* appetites are ready to eat (0)*healthy* almost anything that is offering them and a child rarely 1. _____ dislike food unless it is badly cooked. The way a meal is 2. _____ cooked and served is the most important and an attractive served meal will often improve a child's appetite. Never ask 3. _____ a child whether he likes and dislikes a food and never 4. _____ discuss likes and dislikes in front of him or allow nobody else to do so. If the farther says he hates fat meat or the 5. _____ mother refuses vegetables under the child's hearing he is 6. _____ likely to copy this procedure. Take it for grant that he likes

everything and he probably will. Nothing healthful should be omitted out the meal because of a supposing dislike. At 7. _____ 8. _____ meal times it is a good idea to give a child a small portion and let him come back for a second helping other than give 9. _____ him as much as he is likely to eat all at once. Do not talk too much to the child during meal times, but let him get on with his food, and do not allow him to leave the table immediately after a meal or he will soon learn to swallow his food so that he can hurry back to his toys. Under no circumstance must a child be coaxed or forced to eat. 10. _____

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

A. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

- 1. Not many of the people in Britain speak a single word of my language.
Hardly
- 2. A sudden thunderstorm surprised the climbers and they got very wet.
The climbers were taken
- 3. You may be disqualified if you don't obey the regulations.
Failure
- 4. In a nutshell, Joseph's not up to the job.
The long and

B. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

Use the word given.

- 1. It was hard not to start laughing when she started to sing. (FACE)
.....
- 2. My brother is obsessed with football; it's the only thing he ever thinks about. (BRAIN)
.....
- 3. My father's going to be really angry when he finds out that I've lost the car keys. (WALL)
.....
- 4. Ill health resulted in his inability to do the job. (COPE)
.....
- 5. The new minister seems to be excellent at fielding awkward questions. (FLAIR)
.....
- 6. Some people say that Siolkovsky invented the space rocket. (CREDITED)
.....

PRACTICE 18

Câu hỏi 1:

I. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (Multiple choice questions)

1/ Phonology

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. hand <u>u</u> bag | B. land <u>u</u> ing | C. <u>d</u> ecclare | D. hand <u>u</u> kerchief |
| 2. A. m <u>a</u> gna | B. gu <u>a</u> va | C. m <u>a</u> ssacre | D. carav <u>a</u> nsary |
| 3. A. p <u>e</u> so | B. m <u>e</u> tric | C. storyt <u>e</u> ller | D. d <u>e</u> monstrate |
| 4. A. house <u>s</u> | B. horse <u>s</u> | C. place <u>s</u> | D. mouse <u>s</u> |
| 5. A. ann <u>u</u> ity | B. ambigu <u>u</u> ity | C. angu <u>i</u> sh | D. circu <u>u</u> itous |

Choose the word that is stressed differently from the others in the list.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. apostle | B. advocate | C. panoply | D. genocide |
| 7. A. presidential | B. characteristic | C. aborigine | D. penitentiary |
| 8. A. arithmetic | B. chronology | C. anthropoid | D. fanatic |
| 9. A. ornamental | B. lemonade | C. kangaroo | D. nevertheless |
| 10. A. infamous | B. marigold | C. newspaper | D. inertia |

Câu hỏi 2:

II. WORD CHOICE

- Whenever she feels stressful, she listens to Beethoven's ninth _____.
A. classical music B. symphony C. folk song D. tunes
- To our _____, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.
A. anxiety B. eyes C. relief D. judgement
- The picture is _____, the thief will be most disappointed when he tries to sell it!
A. priceless B. unprofitable C. invalid D. worthless
- Ex-smokers often show their _____ to smokers due to their great effort and success.
A. pride B. gesture C. behaviour D. militancy
- The ancient towns are in an excellent state of _____.
A. reservation B. preservation C. reserve D. preservative
- He enjoyed the dessert so much that he accepted a second _____ when it was offered.
A. sharing B. pile C. helping D. load
- Surgeons now can do miracles to their physical _____ which used to be untreatable.
A. conditions B. wrongdoings C. malfunctions D. abnormalities

8. As an ecotourism _____, the park provides visitors with beautiful landscape.
 A. site B. park C. place D. land
9. People who do not smoke are likely to _____ those who do.
 A. live more longer B. outlive C. live longest D. long live
10. Snakes, lizards, tortoises, and crocodiles are all _____.
 A. amphibians B. mammals C. reptiles D. fish

Câu hỏi 3:

III. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR

1. Jenny and her sister are so _____, they could almost be twins
 A. same B. the same C. likeness D. alike
2. _____ 70 percent alcohol is more effective than 100 percent alcohol.
 A. An antiseptic used B. An antiseptic when used
 C. When used as an antiseptic D. How an antiseptic is used
3. The teacher _____ the truth, for he looked very angry.
 A. can know B. must have known
 C. should have known D. is known
4. Although _____, he has been to more than 30 countries in the world and gained a lot of experience.
 A. young B. his young age C. been young D. he was young
5. By 1890, there were over 60 steamboats on the Mississippi River _____ were quite luxurious
 A. many of which B. many of them C. which many D. many those
6. The lawyer insisted that his client _____ never have been arrested in the first place.
 A. should B. must C. would D. ought
7. _____ snow that covers _____ top of _____ mountain is _____ beautiful sight.
 A. The/ the/ the/ the B. The/ the/ the/ a C. Ø/ the/ a/ a D. Ø/ Ø/ a/ the
8. _____, let me know.
 A. if you heard anything B. Should you hear anything
 C. Had you heard anything D. Unless you hear anything
9. "Don't forget to hand in the report, Peter" said Kate.
 A. Kate reminded Peter of handing in the report.
 B. Kate said that Peter had forgotten to hand in the report.
 C. Kate reminded Peter to hand in the report.
 D. Kate forgot to hand in the report to Peter.
10. This is the first time I've made such a stupid mistake.
 A. the first mistake I made was a stupid one.
 B. I first made a stupid mistake.
 C. I had never made such a stupid mistake.
 D. Never before have I made such a stupid mistake

Câu hỏi 4:

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. Hello. Is that 210357? Please put me _____ to the manager.
A. across B. up C. through D. over
2. Children love watching the firework _____ on New Year's Eve
A. setting off B. going off C. taking off D. putting through
3. "My student, Helen, tries to see me at least twice a year, _____" Mrs Brown told her friend.
A. call up B. go up C. drop in D. come on
4. I can't _____ what he's doing; it's so dark down there.
A. look into B. make out C. show up D. see through
5. The fire _____ at 2 o'clock this morning.
A. broke out B. came about C. was put up D. got across
6. That man was identified _____ the murderer and was arrested at once.
A. by B. for C. with D. as
7. _____ exception _____ the little baby, everybody in my family has to jog every morning.
A. In/ of B. With/ to C. By/ on D. With/ of
8. I can put _____ most things, but I can't stand noisy children
A. up with B. out of C. in for D. away from
9. Don't carry the boxes all together. We'll move them _____.
A. once in a time B. one at a time
C. once and for all D. one and all
10. We are _____ very good terms _____ our next-door neighbor.
A. in/ of B. in/ with C. on/ of D. on/ with

Câu hỏi 5:

V. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1: Read the following passage and choose the best answer

Researchers in the field of psychology have found that one of the best ways to make an important decision, such as choosing a university to attend or a business to invest in, involves the utilization of a decision worksheet. Psychologists who study optimization
Line compare the actual decisions made by people to theoretical ideal decisions to see how
(5) similar they are. Proponents of the worksheet procedure believe that it will yield optimal, that is, the best decisions. Although there are several variations on the exact format that worksheets can take, they are all similar in their **essential** aspects. Worksheets require defining the problem in a clear and concise way and then listing all possible solutions to the problem. Next, the **pertinent** considerations that will be

- (10) affected by each decision are listed, and the relative importance of each consideration or consequence is determined. Each consideration is assigned a numerical value to reflect its relative importance. A decision is mathematically calculated by adding these values together. The alternative with the highest number of points emerges as the best decision.
- (15) Since most important problems are multifaceted, there are several alternatives to choose from, each with unique advantages and disadvantages. One of the benefits of a pencil and paper decision-making procedure is that it permits people to deal with more variables than their minds can generally comprehend and remember. ***On the average, people can keep about seven ideas in their minds at once.*** A worksheet can be
- (20) especially useful when the decision involves a large number of variables with complex relationships. A realistic example for many college students is the question "What will I do after graduation?" A graduate might seek a position that offers specialized training, pursue an advanced degree, or travel abroad for a year. A decision-making worksheet begins with a ***succinct*** statement of the problem that
- (25) will also help to narrow ***it***. It is important to be clear about the distinction between long-range and immediate goals because long-range goals often involve a different decision than short-range ones. Focusing on long-range goals, a graduating student might ***revise*** the question above to "What will I do after graduation that will lead to a successful career?"

QUESTIONS:

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) A tool to assist in making complex decisions.
 - (B) A comparison of actual decisions and ideal decisions
 - (C) Research on how people make decisions
 - (D) Differences between long-range and short-range decision making
2. The word "***essential***" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) introductory
 - (B) changeable
 - (C) beneficial
 - (D) fundamental
3. The word "***pertinent***" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) relevant
 - (B) preceding
 - (C) insightful
 - (D) responsive
4. Of the following steps, which occurs before the others in making a decision worksheet?
 - (A) Listing the consequences of each solution
 - (B) Calculating a numerical summary of each solution
 - (C) Deciding which consequences are most important
 - (D) Writing down all possible solutions

5. According to decision-worksheet theory, an optimal decision is defined as one that
 - (A) has the fewest variables to consider
 - (B) uses the most decision worksheets
 - (C) has the most points assigned to it
 - (D) is agreed to by the greatest number of people
6. The author develops the discussion in paragraph I by means of
 - (A) describing a process
 - (B) classifying types of worksheets
 - (C) providing historical background
 - (D) explaining a theory
7. The author states that "*On the average, people can keep about seven ideas in their minds at once*" (lines 18-19) to explain that
 - (A) most decisions involve seven steps
 - (B) human mental capacity has limitations
 - (C) some people have difficulty making minor as well as major decisions
 - (D) people can learn to keep more than seven ideas in their minds with practice
8. The word "*succinct*" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) creative
 - (B) satisfactory
 - (C) personal
 - (D) concise
9. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?
 - (A) Proponents (line 5)
 - (B) Optimal (line 6)
 - (C) Variables (line 18)
 - (D) Long-range goals (line 26)
10. The word "*it*" in line 25 refers to
 - (A) worksheet
 - (B) problem
 - (C) distinction
 - (D) decision

Reading 2: Read the following passage and choose the best answer

According to sociologists, there are several different ways in which a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as

- (5) leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of "*natural leaders*." It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common;

- (10) rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion

(15) of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to “get things” done.” Expressive leadership, on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the **collective** well-being of a social group’s member. Expressive leader are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among **them**. Group members (20) expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather **secondary relationship** to other group members. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group’s goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to (25) others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to **resolve** issues that threaten to divide the group. As the differences in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a mote distant respect

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) The problems faced by leaders
 - (B) How leadership differs in small and large groups
 - (C) How social groups determine who will lead them
 - (D) The role of leaders in social groups
2. The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT
 - (A) recruitment
 - (B) formal election process
 - (C) specific leadership training
 - (D) traditional cultural patterns
3. In mentioning “**natural leaders**” in lines 8-9, the author is making the point that
 - (A) few people qualify as “natural leaders”
 - (B) there is no proof that “natural leaders” exist
 - (C) “natural leaders” are easily accepted by the members of a social group
 - (D) “natural leaders” share a similar set of characteristics
4. Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?
 - (A) A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.
 - (B) Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.
 - (C) A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.
 - (D) Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.

5. The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on
 - (A) ensuring harmonious relationships
 - (B) sharing responsibility with group members
 - (C) identifying new leaders
 - (D) achieving a goal
6. The word “*collective*” in line 17 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) necessary
 - (B) typical
 - (C) group
 - (D) particular
7. The word “*them*” in line 19 refers to
 - (A) expressive leaders
 - (B) goals of the group
 - (C) group members
 - (D) tension and conflict
8. A “*secondary relationship*” mentioned in line 22 between a leader and the members of a group could best be characterized as
 - (A) distant
 - (B) enthusiastic
 - (C) unreliable
 - (D) personal
9. The word “*resolve*” in line 27 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) avoid repeating
 - (B) talk about
 - (C) avoid thinking about
 - (D) find a solution for
10. Paragraphs 3 and 4 organize the discussion of leadership primarily in term of
 - (A) examples that illustrate a problem
 - (B) cause and effect analysis
 - (C) narration of events
 - (D) comparison and contrast

Câu hỏi 6:

VI. CLOZE TEST:

Cloze test 1: *Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks*

Research is being (1) _____ into the mysterious musical ability some people possess known as perfect pitch. Musicians with this (2) _____ are able to name and sing a (3) _____ without reference to another and it is this that separates them from the majority who have (4) _____ relative pitch. The research aims to find out whether this skill is the product of genetic (5) _____ or early exposure to music lessons, or as some researchers believe, a (6) _____ of both. One research team sought a link (7) _____ perfect pitch and tone languages in order to explain the high number of Asia speakers with perfect (8) _____. Speakers of Vietnamese and Mandarin were asked to (9) _____ words on different occasions and the results were then compared in terms of pitch. A separate study found that the approach to teaching music in many Asian cultures emphasized playing by (10) _____ whereas the US method was based on the relative pitch approach.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. built | B. made | C. conducted | D. tried |
| 2. A. experience | B. talent | C. knowledge | D. competence |
| 3. A. note | B. word | C. song | D. lyrics |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 4. A. single | B. a | C. one | D. only |
| 5. A. tradition | B. birth | C. inheritance | D. heir |
| 6. A. combination | B. result | C. blending | D. synthesis |
| 7. A. into | B. with | C. among | D. between |
| 8. A. pitch | B. note | C. ability | D. voice |
| 9. A. tell | B. recite | C. read | D. repeat |
| 10. A. hearing | B. listening | C. ear | D. perception |

Cloze test 2: Choose the options to complete the following passage.

There is much more water than land on the (1) _____ of the earth. The seas and the oceans cover nearly (2) _____ of the whole world, and only one-fifth of (3) _____ land. If you travelled over the earth in different directions, you would have to spend (4) _____ more of your time (5) _____ on water than on roads or railways. We sometimes forget that for every mile of land (6) _____ four miles of water.

There is so much water on the surface of our earth that we (7) _____ to use two words to describe. We use the word SEAS (8) _____ those parts of water surface which (9) _____ only a few hundreds of miles wide, the word OCEANS to describe the huge areas of water (10) _____ are thousands of miles wide and deep.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. cover | B. surface | C. outer | D. outside |
| 2. A. four-fives | B. four-fifth | C. four-fifths | D. fourth-fifths |
| 3. A. it is | B. it's | C. its | D. them are |
| 4. A. many | B. much | C. few | D. too |
| 5. A. to move | B. move | C. moved | D. moving |
| 6. A. there are | B. there is | C. there has | D. have |
| 7. A. must | B. should | C. have | D. would |
| 8. A. describing | B. describes | C. describe | D. to describe |
| 9. A. is | B. are | C. has | D. will be |
| 10. A. that's | B. which | C. where | D. whose |

II. WRITTEN TEST

1. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with one suitable word to complete the following passage.

I have always found it difficult to say (1) _____ certain what my memories from my early childhood are. Are these memories learnt at the later age from overhearing our parents tell of our exploits? (2) _____, there is a particular incident that I would love to claim as a genuine memory.

When I was about three years (3) _____, I went to the post office with my mother where she was (4) _____ to buy some stamps. While she was (5) _____ served, I happened to notice a

small stocking which was hanging from the counter. It was (6) _____ to collect contributions for a charity for the blind. While her back was turned, I took (7) _____ stocking and emptied its contents into my coat pocket. Of course, I was too young to know any better. When it was realized (8) _____ that I had done, everybody roared with laughter except, that is, for my mother who was a little embarrassed. She immediately emptied the money (9) _____ into the stocking including, incidentally, a few pennies of my own. One of the clerks was something of an amateur cartoonist and he made a (10) _____ of my robbing an old lady. This cartoon was displayed in the post office for the next couple of years.

Câu hỏi 2:

2. WORD FORMS

Part 1: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words

- 1. My mother wants me to have this photograph..... LARGE
- 2. The policy isand so will cost the government a lot of money. ECONOMY
- 3. He examened the parcel, as he had no idea what it could be SUSPECT
- 4. He always tells lies. His words are VALUE
- 5. His boss told him off because he had behaved..... RESPONSIBLE
- 6. If you eat too much rich food, you often get DIGEST
- 7. The stain on her dress was....., but Magaret felt uncomfortable about it. CONSPICUOUS
- 8. He was turned down for the job because he is QUALIFY
- 9. I' design if you continue toeverything I say. REGARD
- 10. Mr Madill started that theagainst him were unfounded. ALLEGE

Part 2:

fortune	correct	possible	satisfy	able
intelligent	adequate	appropriate	patience	polite

My attempt to teach myself Spanish has been unsuccessful so far and I am wondering whether I am simply (1) _____ to learn foreign languages at my age. I am not (2) _____ and neither am I (3) _____ so why have I found it almost (4) _____ to learn more than just the basics of Spanish after nearly six months of study? My vocabulary is (5) _____ beyond very basic expressions and grammar is (6) _____ to stay the least. It is not only that my Spanish is (7) _____ but I suspect I sound very (8) _____ too. Recently, I met a Cuban tourist in a café and (9) _____ I must have said something (10) _____ because she looked very offended and got up and sat at another table.

Câu hỏi 3:

3. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage, underline and correct them

MTV stands for Music Television. It's a television channel dedicating to pop music. It was born on 1st August 1981 in the United States. Because of MTV's instant succeed in the US, the company expanded into other areas. MTV Europe began operating on 1st August 1987. MTV Europe broadcast 24 hours a day from it London studios. It can be seen in 33 countries and reaches an estimated audiences of 110 million viewers. People of 19 different nationalities work at London headquarters, and they try offering a mixture of music from all over Europe. The channel broadcasts in English but Germany provides the bigger number of viewers. Currently, one five of music is by German artists. Most of TV output is video and concerts, but there is also a programme calling Unplugged, where major artists play live and acoustic in front of a small studio audience. In addition on music, the channel's programmes deal with news, movie information and comedy. MTV has also broadcasted special report on racism, immigrate and unemployed teenagers.

Example: dedicating → dedicated

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.
6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 điểm)

* Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that its meaning remains unchanged.

1. She herself admitted to being rather selfish.

→ On her
2. Her success went beyond her expectation.

→ Never
3. My boss works better when he is pressed for time.

→ The less.....
4. You think that fat people are always jolly, but you are wrong.

→ Contrary.....
5. The fund-raisers have not officially decided where to send the proceeds of the concert.

→ No

** For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.*

6. I think you've misunderstood the situation. (STICK)

→

7. She began to suffer from irrational fears. (PREY)

→

8. Noise is something that it is not possible for me to tolerate. (PUT)

→

9. We were impressed by the new cinema, but we found it rather expensive.

→ Impressed

10. Considering your position, we won't press charges.

→ Under

PRACTICE 19

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 points)

I. PHONOLOGY (5pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>d</u> uring | B. <u>c</u> ure | C. <u>b</u> utton | D. <u>c</u> uriosity |
| 2. A. <u>s</u> heet | B. <u>s</u> een | C. <u>b</u> eer | D. <u>l</u> eek |
| 3. A. <u>n</u> either | B. <u>w</u> eight | C. <u>n</u> eighbour | D. <u>e</u> ight |
| 4. A. <u>f</u> ood | B. <u>s</u> chool | C. <u>a</u> fternoon | D. <u>c</u> ook |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> emist | B. <u>ch</u> alk | C. <u>ch</u> ampion | D. <u>ch</u> icken |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 6. A. differentiate | B. recommend | C. antibiotics | D. horizontal |
| 7. A. refrigerator | B. temperature | C. molecular | D. hypothesis |
| 8. A. ascendancy | B. polonaise | C. advantageous | D. understand |
| 9. A. profound | B. anatomy | C. physician | D. maximize |
| 10. A. psychiatric | B. immediately | C. magnificent | D. companion |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (15pts)

1. One must obey the law, _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. however he is old or young | B. however old or young he is |
| C. whatever he is old or young | D. whatever old or young he is |

2. After a thorough search, the police _____ most of the missing jewels.
A. retreated B. refreshed C. recorded D. recovered
3. At school Jane had a good academic record, and also _____ at sports.
A. excelled B. surpassed C. achieved D. fulfilled
4. They're going to tear down those old warehouses to _____ for a big new hotel.
A. make path B. do way C. do path D. make way
5. One of many household chores is taking the trash _____.
A. up B. away C. out D. off
6. I'm afraid we can't raise your salary this year. The company's operating on a very _____ budget.
A. tight B. cheap C. close D. hard
7. They took all the exhibits _____ after the show ended.
A. down B. over C. in D. up
8. The stolen jewels were _____ a lot of money.
A. valued B. cost C. priced D. worth
9. Why don't you look _____ this situation and see if you can figure out a way to fix it without spending too much money?
A. into B. on C. up D. out
10. The sergeant in the army is always telling the privates to listen _____ whenever he has something to say.
A. up B. on C. in D. off
11. Because of road works, traffic is restricted to one _____ in each direction.
A. lane B. row C. alley D. path
12. A trick in the mining industry is _____ to bring about a shortage of coal in the near future.
A. causing B. resulting C. threatening D. prospering
13. This course _____ no previous knowledge of the subject.
A. assumes B. assigns C. assures D. assembles
14. _____ I am aware, there were no problems during the first six months.
A. Except that B. So much as C. Much more than D. As far as
15. Heavy snowfall made _____ plans to land or take off.
A. it impossible B. impossible for
C. impossible D. it impossible for
16. It never _____ his mind that his dishonesty would be discovered.
A. crossed B. came C. sprung D. paned
17. I was just _____ to go out when the telephone rang.
A. about B. around C. thinking D. planned

18. "Who _____ out that tie for you?" – "No one. I chose it myself."
 A. bought B. brought C. turned D. picked
19. The President visited the area to see the devastation _____.
 A. on first hand B. at first hand C. on first hands D. at first hands
20. He refused to give up work _____ he'd won a million pounds.
 A. despite B. however C. even though D. as though
21. The ozone layer is becoming depleted; _____, there are more cases of skin cancer every year.
 A. however B. therefore C. in contrast D. on the other hand
22. You have a good feeling about yourself and _____ when you volunteer.
 A. others B. other C. the other D. the others
23. A person of _____ age may suffer from defects of vision.
 A. every B. certain C. some D. any
24. It's distressing to see small children _____ in the street.
 A. pleading B. imploring C. begging D. entreating
25. The acrobats at the circus performed some very impressive _____.
 A. deeds B. exploits C. actions D. feats
26. I don't want to go, but there is no way of getting _____ it.
 A. from B. off C. out of D. away
27. More than a mile of roadway has been blocked with trees, stones and other debris, _____ the explosion.
 A. causing B. caused by C. which caused D. which caused by
28. Don't try too hard. Don't _____ off more than you can _____.
 A. eat - chew B. bite - swallow C. bite - chew D. eat - swallow
29. Parents should teach their children very early not to fool _____ with matches.
 A. off B. around C. about D. over
30. Billy hasn't been working hard, so he won't _____ his examination.
 A. put off B. get through C. keep up D. go over

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

Part 1. Choose the correct option for each gap to finish the following passage.

Some famous places are disappointing: dirty, cramped, and a bit of a cliché. But there are others (1), even though you've seen every television programme ever made about it, are every (2) as wonderful as you'd imagined. The Grand Canyon is one of these and so, despite being next door to a main road, is Stonehenge. Another is Venice which, in its entirety, (3) a great work of art, each decaying aspect revealing an (4) glimpse of water or startling architecture, each individual building or piazza (5) an exquisite sense of

proportion. I return to Venice every so often in the course of my work and on each of these occasions I have found something new to (6) at. Alarm cries about how (7) this can last are sounded every now and then each time the water levels rise. But the fact that this city is (8) into the sea seems to add to its romantic atmosphere. Far more serious is the depopulation, for it seems that just about every week another family leaves. Since 1945 more than half the population of Venice has moved to the mainland. The rich (9) the great palazzos along the Grand Canal and visit every once in a while, but leave the windows dark for the rest of the time. Mass tourism threatens (10) very structure of the city. It is a sad victim of its own success.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. then | B. which | C. these | D. those |
| 2. A. bit | B. piece | C. portion | D. fragment |
| 3. A. retains | B. remains | C. keeps | D. maintains |
| 4. A. unforeseen | B. unexpected | C. unimaginable | D. unbelievable |
| 5. A. concealing | B. exhibiting | C. displaying | D. presenting |
| 6. A. marvel | B. compliment | C. praise | D. stare |
| 7. A. far | B. much | C. often | D. long |
| 8. A. emerging | B. drowning | C. falling | D. sinking |
| 9. A. have | B. own | C. hold | D. master |
| 10. A. a | B. this | C. the | D. that |

Part 2. Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each of the blanks.

PICTURE IMPERFECT

A couple who arranged a second wedding ceremony after photographs of the original ceremony were ruined is claiming (11) from the photographer who captured their special day on film. The bride, Tracey Lloyd, burst into tears when she was given the initial (12) of her 'big day'. Most of the photographs were out of focus and in some her face was actually obscured. She and her husband Gary are (13) in dispute with the company that took the wedding photographs. Two days after the ceremony, the Lloyds had to (14) the ceremony again with a different photographer. The final (15) was perfect, but they insist that the distress ruined their honeymoon. They have already (16) the offer of a refund of three hundred pounds. The new Mrs Lloyd said, 'I was absolutely (17) I couldn't believe that it had happened to us after we had saved up for so long. It was supposed to be a perfect day, but the photographs were more like holiday snaps that had been taken by a real (18)'. Her husband added, 'The second set of pictures is excellent but the company gave the (19) impression that everything went well the first time around. Now all those initial moments have passed. They are something you can never (20)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. damage | B. refunds | C. repayments | D. compensation |
| 12. A. record | B. model | C. copy | D. likeness |
| 13. A. at first | B. currently | C. at once | D. momentarily |
| 14. A. go through | B. pass through | C. go over | D. pass over |
| 15. A. effect | B. product | C. output | D. work |
| 16. A. dismissed | B. denied | C. dropped | D. rejected |
| 17. A. devastated | B. demolished | C. overpowered | D. overwhelmed |
| 18. A. newcomer | B. apprentice | C. amateur | D. trainee |
| 19. A. untrue | B. wrong | C. false | D. imitation |
| 20. A. take back | B. bring back | C. take in | D. bring in |

Part 3. Read the passage and circle the correct answer for each question.

Just as optical fibers have transformed communication, they are also revolutionizing medicine. These ultra-thin, flexible fibers **have opened a window** into the living tissues of the body. By inserting optical fibers through natural openings or small **incisions** and threading them along the body's established pathways, physicians can look into the lungs, intestines, heart, and other areas that were formerly inaccessible to **them**.

The basic fiber-optics system is called a fiberscope, which consists of two bundles of fibers. One, the illuminating bundle, carries light to the tissues. It is coupled to a high-intensity light source. Light enters the **cores** of the high-purity silicon glass and travels along the fibers. A lens at the end of the bundle collects the light and focuses it into the other bundle, the imaging bundle. Each fiber in the bundle transmits only a tiny fraction of the total image. The reconstructed image can be viewed through an eyepiece or displayed on a television screen. During the last five years, improved methods of fabricating optical fibers have led to a reduction in fiberscope diameter and an increase in the number of fibers, which in turn has increased **resolution**.

Optical fibers can also be used to deliver laser light. By use of laser beams, physicians can perform surgery inside the body, sometimes eliminating the need for invasive procedures in which healthy tissue must be cut through to reach the site of disease. Many of these procedures do not require anesthesia and can be performed in a physician's office. These techniques have reduced the risk and the cost of medical care.

21. What is the main subject of the passage?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A. A revolution in communication | B. New surgical techniques |
| C. The invention of optical fibers | D. The role of optical fibers in medicine |
22. In line 2, the author uses the expression ***have opened a window*** to indicate that the use of optical fibers
- | |
|---|
| A. has enabled scientists to make amazing discoveries |
| B. sometimes requires a surgical incision |

- C. allows doctors to see inside the body without major surgery
 D. has been unknown to the general public until quite recently
23. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *incisions* in line 4?
 A. holes made on the body B. acts of incising
 C. wounds caused to the tissues D. cuts made in surgery
24. The word “*them*” in line 6 refers to
 A. pathways B. optical fibers
 C. physicians D. other areas of the body
25. According to the passage, what is the purpose of the illuminating bundle in a fiberscope?
 A. To carry light into the body B. To reconstruct images
 C. To collect and focus light D. To perform surgery inside the body
26. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “*cores*” in line 9?
 A. Tips B. Centres C. Clusters D. Lines
27. According to the passage, how do the fiberscopes used today differ from those used five years ago?
 A. They use brighter lights. B. They contain more fibers.
 C. They are longer. D. They are larger in diameter.
28. The word “*resolution*” in line 16 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 A. Strength B. Sharpness C. Inconvenience D. Efficiency
29. Which of the following is not mentioned by the author as one of the advantages of laser surgery techniques?
 A. They can be performed in a physician’s office.
 B. They are safer than conventional surgery.
 C. They can often be performed without anesthesia.
 D. They are relatively easy to teach to physicians.
30. Where in the passage does the author provide a basic description of a fiberscope?
 A. Line 1 – 3 B. Line 6 – 7 C. Line 10 – 11 D. Line 17 – 19

Part 4: Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

The Arts and Crafts Movement in the United States was responsible for sweeping changes in attitudes toward the decorative arts, then considered the minor or household arts. Its focus on decorative arts helped to induce United States museums and private collectors to begin collecting furniture, glass, ceramics, metalwork, and textiles in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The fact that artisans, who were looked on as mechanics or skilled workers in the eighteenth century, are frequently considered artists today is directly attributable to

the Arts and Crafts Movement of the nineteenth century. The importance now placed on attractive and harmonious home decoration can also be traced to this period, when Victorian interior arrangements were revised to admit greater light and more freely flowing spaces.

The Arts and Crafts Movement reacted against mechanized processes that threatened handicrafts and resulted in cheapened, monotonous merchandise. Founded in the late nineteenth century by British social critics John Ruskin and William Morris, the movement revered craft as a form of art. In a rapidly industrializing society, most Victorians agreed that art was an essential moral ingredient in the home environment, and in many middle- and working-class homes craft was the only form of art. Ruskin and his followers criticized not only the degradation of artisans reduced to machine operators, but also the impending loss of daily contact with handcrafted objects, fashioned with pride, integrity, and attention to beauty.

In the United States as well as in Great Britain, reformers extolled the virtues of handcrafted objects: simple, straightforward design; solid materials of good quality; and sound, enduring construction techniques. These criteria were interpreted in a variety of styles, ranging from rational and geometric to romantic or naturalistic. Whether abstract, stylized, or realistically treated, the consistent theme in virtually all Arts and Crafts design is nature.

The Arts and Crafts Movement was much more than a particular style; it was a philosophy of domestic life. Proponents believed that if simple design, high-quality materials, and honest construction were realized in the home and its appointments, then the occupants would enjoy moral and therapeutic effects. For both artisan and consumer, the Arts and Crafts doctrine was seen as a magical force against the undesirable effects of industrialization.

31. The passage primarily focuses on nineteenth-century arts and crafts in terms of which of the following?
- A. Their naturalistic themes
 - B. Their importance in museum collections
 - C. Their British origin
 - D. Their role in an industrialized society
32. According to the passage, before the nineteenth century, artisans were thought to be _____.
- A. defenders of moral standards
 - B. creators of cheap merchandise
 - C. skilled workers
 - D. talented artists
33. It can be inferred from the passage that the Arts and Crafts Movement would have considered all of the following to be artists EXCEPT _____.
- A. creators of textile designs
 - B. people who produce handmade glass objects

- C. operators of machines that automatically cut legs, for furniture
D. metalworkers who create unique pieces of jewelry
34. The word "*revered*" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. respected B. described C. avoided D. created
35. According to paragraph 2, the handcrafted objects in the homes of middle- and working-class families usually were _____.
A. made by members of the family
B. the least expensive objects in their homes
C. regarded as being morally uplifting
D. thought to symbolize progress
36. The word "*extolled*" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. exposed B. praised C. believed D. accepted
37. The author mentions all of the following as attributes of handcrafted objects EXCEPT _____.
A. the pride with which they were crafted
B. the complexity of their design
C. the long time that they lasted
D. the quality of their materials
38. The word "*consistent*" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. conservative B. considerable C. constant D. concrete
39. According to the passage, which of the following changes occurred at the same time as the Arts and Crafts Movement?
A. The creation of brighter and more airy spaces inside homes
B. The rejection of art that depicted nature in a realistic manner
C. A decline of interest in art museum collections
D. An increase in the buying of imported art objects
40. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
A. Private collectors in the nineteenth century concentrated on acquiring paintings.
B. The Arts and Crafts Movement in the United States, unlike the one in Britain, did not react strongly against mechanized processes.
C. Handcrafted objects in the United States and Britain in the nineteenth century did not use geometric designs.
D. The Arts and Crafts Movement believed in the beneficial effect for people from being surrounded by beautiful objects.

B. WRITTEN TEST (70 pts)

I. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 pts)

Fill in each numbered space with ONE appropriate word.

PASSAGE 1

Famine is a prolonged food shortage that causes (1)_____ hunger and death. Throughout history, famine has struck at least one area of the world

(2)_____ few years. Most of the developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America have (3)_____ enough food for their people. Millions in these countries go hungry. When food production or imports (4)_____ for any reason, famine may strick and thousands or millions of people may die.

Many famines have more than one cause. For example, the great Bengai famine of 1943 in Eastern India was caused by both (5)_____ and historical events. Wqrld War II (6)_____ a general food shortage and lead to the cut-off of rice imports from Burma, which has been occupied by the Japanese. Then a cyclone (7)_____ much farmland. Famine struck, and more than 2 million people died.

Nearly all famines (8)_____ from crop failures. The chief causes of crop failure include (a) drought (prolonged lack of rain), (b) too much rainfall and flooding, and (c) plant diseases and (9)_____. Many other (10)_____ may also help create a famine.

PASSAGE 2

The big tree at my gate was old and beautiful. I was saddened when it blew (1)_____ in a winter storm. After the storm I sawed (2)_____ the remains of the tree, level (3)_____ the ground. Some of the wood was rotten. Pieces came away in my (4)_____. But a good part of the wood was alive and strong. I did not dig (5)_____ the roots of the tree. I (6)_____ them in the ground.

Three months (7)_____, in spring, the old tree began to grow again. It grew strong and beautiful, straight up (8)_____ the side of the sawn-off part. The color and smell of its heart-shaped (9)_____ were exactly the same as (10)_____ of the old tree. I felt very happy.

II. WORD FORMATION (20 pts)

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. This is one of the collections of clothes that _____ the 1930s. (TYPE)
2. She won the first prize in the contest due to her _____. (PERSUADE)
3. These _____ clothes cannot catch fire easily. (FLAME)
4. The firm has an annual _____ of \$10,000. (TURN)
5. Gold is _____ more precious than iron. In fact, there is really no comparison. (COMPARE)
6. Every Christmas, they donate some food and clothes to the _____. (NEED)
7. To his great loss, his wife died in _____ when he was only 25 years old. (CHILD)
8. If you are _____ with our service, please write to the manager. (SATISFACTION)
9. We were overwhelmed by the sheer _____ of the task. (IMMENSE)
10. _____, that is the best method to adopt. (DOUBT)

Use the word in the box to fill in each gap to a meaningful passage. You have to change the forms of these words.

average	explorer	forbid	shore	actual
research	total	access	extract	detail

The ocean bottom, a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth, is a vast frontier that even today is largely (11)_____ and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep-ocean floor was completely (12) _____, hidden beneath water (13)_____ over 3,600 meters deep. (14) _____ without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth’s surface, the deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as (15)_____ and remote as the void of outer space.

Although (16)_____ have taken samples of deep-ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first (17)_____ global investigation of the ocean bottom did not (18)_____ start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation’s Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the (19)_____ oil and gas industry, the DSDP’s drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean’s surface and drill in very deep water, (20)_____ samples of sediments and rocks from the ocean floor.

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

The passage below contains 10 errors. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them. Write your answers in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

Petroleum products, such like gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, (0) like → ..as
residual fuel oil and lubricating oils, comes from one source – crude oil (1).....
found below the earth’s surface, as well as large bodies of water, from a few
hundred feet below the surface to as depth as 25,000 feet into the earth’s (2)
interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by filling a hole through the earth, (3)
but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the
source of pumping force crude oil to the surface. (4)
Crude oil wells flow in varying rates from ten to thousands of barrels (5).....
per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.
Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance : thin, thick,
transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemistry composition is made (6).....
in of only two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds (7).....
called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements finding in union with the (8).....
hydrocarbons are little and are classified as impurities. Trace elements (9).....
are also found, but these are of such minute quantities which they are (10).....
disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands
of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joining
of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before.

- 1. In all probability we will finish this project on Thursday.
The project should
- 2. According to the headmaster, only two hundred pupils will be admitted to the school next term.
On the authority
- 3. If you work hard, you'll be able to succeed.
Work
- 4. He's partially deaf so he finds it difficult to communicate on the phone.
Were it
- 5. I got bored with the match half way through.
I lost

Complete the sentences using the word in bold. Use two or five words.

- 6. He didn't try to conceal his dislike for me. (EFFORT)
He _____ to conceal his dislike for me.
- 7. His arrogance irritates me. (NOSE)
His arrogance gets _____.
- 8. Peter was in trouble with his boss because he didn't finish an important project by the deadline. (HOT)
Peter was in _____ because he didn't finish an important project by the deadline
- 9. She is determined to become a doctor. (HEART)
She has _____ on becoming an actor.
- 10. I think you should be tolerant of other people's weaknesses. (ALLOWANCES)
I think you should _____ for other people's weaknesses.

PRACTICE 20

I PHẢN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu hỏi 1:

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest:

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. women | B. men | C. weekend | D. recommend |
| 2. A. advent | B. advertise | C. aboard | D. anniversary |
| 3. A. mature | B. picture | C. pasture | D. adventure |
| 4. A. death | B. clothes | C. thing | D. birthday |
| 5. A. cabs | B. caps | C. hats | D. tracks |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. A. <u>work</u> <u>ed</u> | B. <u>stop</u> <u>ped</u> | C. <u>forc</u> <u>ed</u> | D. <u>caus</u> <u>ed</u> |
| 7. A. <u>breath</u> | B. <u>heat</u> | C. <u>teach</u> | D. <u>beach</u> |
| 8. A. <u>moon</u> | B. <u>food</u> | C. <u>good</u> | D. <u>noodle</u> |
| 9. A. <u>cough</u> | B. <u>enough</u> | C. <u>plough</u> | D. <u>leaf</u> |
| 10. A. <u>farm</u> | B. <u>garden</u> | C. <u>various</u> | D. <u>harm</u> |

Câu hỏi 2:

- All plants grow well because the soil was really
A. kind B. fertile C. wealthy D. comfortable
- He sometimes fails to his attention to what other people are saying.
A. get B. take C. come D. pay
- We used to go to school when we lived on the farm during our boyhood.
A. one another B. altogether C. together D. each other
- When I arrive home from work I often myself with an exciting film.
A. relax B. amuse C. correct D. prepare
-speaking, everything is going on as well as we have predicted.
A. Unsuccessfully B. Impossibly C. Generally D. Unfortunately
- The zoo some difficulties in getting the pandas to mate.
A. acquired B. encountered C. increased D. persuaded
- My father formed some friendships when he was in high school.
A. long B. lasting C. long time D. hard
- Whenever my mother travels by plane, she buys some goods at the airport.
A. free of charge B. tax-free C. duty-free D. free of duty
- A: This restaurant is very crowded.
B: Well, it offers many specialties. People from come here to eat, especially on holidays.
A. a variety of groups B. all walks of life
C. society D. all parts
- A: What do you think about teamwork?
B: Well, teamwork helps students good results in their schoolwork.
A. achieve B. perform C. perfect D. receive

Câu hỏi 3:

- Stop playing with a ball a window.
A. or you will break B. and you will break
C. and you are breaking D. or you break
- He often his feelings into words.
A. finds it hard to put B. finds it hard putting
C. finds it hard for him putting D. finds it hard for he to put

3. I do not like the color of this car. Please show me
A. another B. the other C. others D. together
4. I regret you that you are not offered the job because you lack of necessary experience.
A. when to tell B. when tell C. to tell D. telling
5. She just likes him his looks.
A. as to B. since C. as D. because of
6. Most of the goods in this factory are exported.
A. make B. made C. to make D. making
7. I remember to the zoo before.
A. being taken B. taking C. be taking D. to take
8. Why don't you ask the man where to stay?
A. he would like B. would he like
C. he feels like D. he would rather
9. Nowadays children would prefer history in more practical ways.
A. be taught B. to teach C. to be taught D. teach
10. . . . men are often paid more than women for same job.
A. The/ the/ a B. A/ a/ the
C. The/ no article/ a D. no article/ no article/ the

Câu hỏi 4:

1. Rare animals should be kept their natural habitats so that they can live longer.
A. on B. in C. away D. from
2. Jane doesn't mind living her own.
A. with B. by C. on D. at
3. She persisted her search for the truth about what had happened.
A. on B. about C. in D. at
4. He was looking an eraser so that he could erase a mistake in his composition.
A. up B. after C. in D. for
5. You have to study hard to your classmates.
A. catch sight of B. feel like
C. get in touch with D. keep pace with
6. Man is doing harm the environment.
A. on B. in C. for D. to
7. Turn the TV. Don't you notice that everybody is working.
A. on B. up C. down D. out
8. She graduated Computer Science College of Technology
A. in/ from B. at/ in C. on/ at D. from/ in

9. Although he is keen on painting, his parents do not want him to become an artist.
A. crowded with B. afraid of C. fond of D. surprised at
10. The authority supplied the victims of the fire food, clothes, and money.
A. on B. for C. to D. with

Câu hỏi 5:

Passage 1: Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 1- 10

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp.

Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers **jostling one another** on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin **vainly** trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an automatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers need not interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and can not escape. **This** serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

Clearly, *Modern Times* has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they are victims of an over-mechanised world.

1. According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for *Modern Times* from
A. fieldwork B. a conversation C. a newspaper D. a movie
2. The young farm boys went to the city because they were
A. promised better accommodation B. driven out of their sheep farm
C. forced to leave their sheep farm D. attracted by the prospect of a better life.
3. The phrase "**jostling one another**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ". . . ."

- A. jogging side by side B. pushing one another
C. hurrying up together D. running against each other
4. According to the passage, the opening scene of the film is intended
- A. to produce a tacit association
B. to give the setting for the entire plot later
C. to introduce the main characters of the film
D. to reveal the situation of the factory workers
5. The word “**vainly**” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to “ ”
- A. hopelessly B. recklessly C. carelessly D. effortlessly
6. The word “**This**” in the fourth paragraph refers to
- A. The situation of young workers in a factory
B. the malfunction of the twentieth-century technology
C. the scene of an assembly line in operation
D. the scene of the malfunction of the feeding machine
7. According to the author, about two-thirds of *Modern Times*
- A. is rather discouraging B. entertains the audience most
C. is more critical than the rest C. was shot outside a factory
8. The author refers to all of the following notions to describe *Modern Times* EXCEPT “ ”
- A. entertainment B. criticism C. revolution D. satire
9. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. The working conditions in the car factories of the 1930s were very stressful.
B. The author does not consider *Modern Times* as a perfect film.
C. *Modern Times* depicts the over- mechanised world from a social point of view.
D. In *Modern Times*, the factory workers’ basic needs are well met.
10. The passage was written to
- A. explain Chaplin’s style of acting
B. review one of Chaplin’s popular films
C. discuss the disadvantages of technology
D. criticize the factory system of the 1930s

Passage 2: Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions from 11- 20

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteen century the term “reading” undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become **commonplace**.

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became

the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerably argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some ways mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media, on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a **specialized readership** on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the **oral reader**. The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term “reading” implied.

11. Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because
 - A. few people could read to themselves
 - B. there were few places available for private reading
 - C. silent reading had not been discovered
 - D. people relied on reading for entertainment
12. The word “**commonplace**” in the first paragraph mostly means “.”
 - A. attracting attentions
 - B. for everybody’s use
 - C. most preferable
 - D. widely used
13. The development of silent reading during the last century indicated
 - A. an increase in the number of books
 - B. an increase in the average age of readers
 - C. a change in the status of literate people
 - D. a change in the nature of reading
14. Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of
 - A. a decreasing need to read aloud
 - B. the development of libraries
 - C. the increase in literacy
 - D. the decreasing number of listeners
15. It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialized reading materials was an indication of
 - A. a decline of standards of literacy
 - B. a change in the readers’ interest

- C. an improvement of printing techniques
 - D. an alteration in educationalists' attitude
16. The phrase "a specialized readership" in paragraph 4 mostly means "....."
- A. a status of readers specialized in mass media
 - B. a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge
 - C. a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge
 - D. a reading volume for particular professionals
17. The phrase "oral reader" in the last paragraph mostly means "a person who"
- A. takes part in audition
 - B. is good at public speaking
 - C. is interested in spoken language
 - D. practices reading to an audience
18. All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT
- A. the inappropriate
 - B. the printed mass media
 - C. the diversity of reading materials
 - D. the specialized readership
19. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Reading aloud was more common in the past than it is today.
 - B. The decline of reading aloud was wholly due to its distracting effect.
 - C. The change in reading habits was partly due to the social, cultural and technological changes.
 - D. Not all printed mass media was appropriate for reading aloud.
20. The writer of this passage is attempting to
- A. show how reading methods have improved
 - B. explain how reading habits have developed
 - C. change people's attitudes to reading
 - D. encourage the growth of reading

Câu hỏi 6:

Passage 1: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase:

The Pacific Ocean is the world's largest body of water. It (1) a third of the Earth's surface, having an area of 179,7 million (2) kilometres, significantly larger than Earth's entire landmass, with room for another Africa to spare. (3) approximately 15,500 kilometres from the Bering Sea in the Arctic to the icy margins of Antarctica's Ross Sea in the south, the Pacific (4) about 25,000 islands. Some scientists state that the Pacific Ocean may be shrinking while the Atlantic Ocean is increasing (5) size. However, the Pacific is not always (6) The lands around the Pacific are (7) volcanoes and often affected by earthquakes. Tsunamis, caused by (8) earthquakes, have devastated many islands and destroyed entire towns. The Pacific

Ocean is generally believed (9) warmer than the Atlantic Ocean. The ocean was sighted by Europeans early in the 16th century, first by Vasco Balboa (1513) and then by Ferdinand Magellan, (10) crossed the Pacific during his circumnavigation from 1519 to 1522.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. discovers | B. covers | C. recovers | D. takes |
| 2. A. square | B. round | C. rectangle | D. sphere |
| 3. A. Widening | B. Broadening | C. Enlarging | D. Extending |
| 4. A. confirms | B. controlled | C. contains | D. consists |
| 5. A. in | B. at | C. of | D. for |
| 6. A. peace | B. peaceful | C. peacefully | D. peacefulness |
| 7. A. crowded with | B. familiar with | C. accustomed to | D. full of |
| 8. A. underground | B. undercharge | C. undersea | D. undercoat |
| 9. A. to be | B. be | C. being | D. been |
| 10. A. that | B. who | C. which | D. whom |

Passage 2: Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase:

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is (11) complicated as it is serious. It is complicated (12) much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. (13) , exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of air pollution. But the automobile (14) transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much (15) the material that pollutes the air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people.

Thus, to end (16) greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to (17) using many things that benefit them. Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be (18) reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the (19) of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that (20) businesses and traffic to stop, or to cut down on certain polluting activities.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 11. A. as | B. more | C. less | D. like |
| 12. A. so | B. while | C. though | D. because |
| 13. A. Specific | B. For example | C. Such as | D. Like |
| 14. A. takes | B. affords | C. carries | D. provides |
| 15. A. about | B. for | C. of | D. with |
| 16. A. or | B. and | C. as well | D. then |
| 17. A. start | B. continue | C. stop | D. go on |
| 18. A. carefully | B. unexpectedly | C. gradually | D. little |
| 19. A. way | B. figure | C. number | D. amount |
| 20. A. forbid | B. prevent | C. request | D. require |

II. PHÂN TỰ LUẬN

Câu hỏi 1

Passage 1: Fill in each blank with a suitable word:

The great ship, Titanic, sailed for New York from Southampton (1) April 10th, 1912. She was (2) 1,316 passengers and a crew of 891. Even by modern standards, the 46.000 ton Titanic was a colossal ship. At that time, however, she was not (3) the largest ship that had ever been built, but was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen water-tight compartments. Even if two of these were flooded, she would still be (4) to float. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.

Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic, a huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a look-out. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct (5) The Titanic turned (6). . . . in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her. Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from below, and the captain went (7). to see what had happened. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. Below, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly, for five of her sixteen water-tight compartments had (8) been flooded! The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people plunged (9) the icy water. As there were not enough (10) for everybody, 1,500 lives were lost.

Passage 2: Fill in each blank with a suitable word:

The use of computers and the Internet allows people to work at home (11) of traveling to work. For example, a journalist who lives in a (12) part of the world still gets his articles in on time for the next day's newspaper. The Internet (13) businesses to communicate with customers and workers in any part of the world for the cost of a local telephone call. E-mail allows users to send documents, pictures and other data from one part of the world to another in at (14) 5 minutes. New computer programmes allow two users in different parts of the world to work on the (15) document at the same time. The Internet is providing a lot of new business opportunities. Some businesses are (16) their products on the Internet- finding new customers and making more job (17) People can use the Internet to (18) shopping. This saves a lot of time. It is possible to use the Internet for education – students may connect with their teachers from home to send or (19) e-mail or talk a problem through “on line” rather than (20) a class.

Câu hỏi 2:

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in parentheses:

- 1. Television help us broaden our of cultures and societies around the world. (aware)
- 2. The patient has made a recovery more than (expectation)
- 3. Many scientists still wonder whether the which astronauts have to experience when they are in out space influences their health or not. (weigh)
- 4. The local authority will get all the bridges in the neighborhood (repair)
- 5. ! I have heard of your success in the new project. (congratulate)
- 6. Facial show one’s feelings when he is communicating. (express)
- 7. Learners can feel very if an exercise is too difficult. (courage)
- 8. The lighting in the room is functional as well as (decorate)
- 9. I can see an increasing in how she understands the world. (mature)
- 10. All mail were suspended during the strike. (deliver)

Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of words picked out from the table

discovery	service	transform	construction	produce
light	put	run	apply	amaze

Engineering is the profession that (11) power and materials to work for man. Engineers use steel and concrete to (12) buildings, dams, roads and bridges. They use metal glass and plastics to make hundreds of everyday (13) Engineers transform water power into electricity that (14) our homes and (15) for factories. Engineers themselves often (16) or create new materials and sources of power that (17) man. In this century the (18) scientists have given us automobiles and supersonic airplanes and other (19) machines. Our world has literally been (20) within the past few years.

Câu hỏi 3: (10 điểm)

Read the passage and find ten words/ phrases that need correcting. Then correct them:

Up to now, there are still many people thinking films are things that are made to show on screen for entertainment. It is not right. There are many other kinds of films that are made for other purpose. For example, educational films are making for schools. They are about the certain subjects that pupils and students are learning. Especially, when a person whom learns a foreign language, educational film is the target language. Industry needs training films which introduce about machinery and equipment, and how operate and work on them. Documentary films present factual events or circumstances of a social, political or history nature. It is films that help us widening our knowledge of countries, cultures and people.

Sitting on the arm chair in front of a T.V set, a viewer can enjoy the beautiful of nature all over the world, see many historic sports, and meet a lot of interest people. A film, both good or bad, is the result of the collaboration of much individuals and we, the viewers, should choose only one suitable films to enjoy.

Câu hỏi 4:

Rewrite the sentences as directed

1. Have you got a cheaper carpet than this?
Is this the ?
2. No one cleans the kitchen for us every day.
We don't get
3. Mary hasn't rung for hours
It is
4. The strange woman opened the door and entered the room
Opening
5. She can't ask intelligent questions. She can't profit from listening to her colleagues.
She can neither
6. He didn't intend to stay there. (intention)
He
7. She decided to leave home. (decision)
She
8. It's unusual for Carol to get angry with her staff. (hardly)
Carol temper with her staff.
9. Mozart's last work was unfinished when he died. (without)
Mozart died last work
10. It's a waste of time to try to make me change my mind. (point)
There is change my mind.

PRACTICE 21

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (10ms)

A. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. presidency | B. vaccination | C. scientific | D. politician |
| 2. A. experimental | B. antiapartheid | C. pasteurization | D. immunology |
| 3. A. disability | B. representative | C. preparatory | D. confidential |
| 4. A. categorize | B. characterize | C. socialize | D. memorialize |
| 5. A. consequences | B. entertainment | C. concentrating | D. contemplating |

B. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. A. sugges <u>tion</u> | B. connec <u>tion</u> | C. situa <u>tion</u> | D. organiza <u>tion</u> |
| 7. A. ba <u>sic</u> | B. mosa <u>i</u> c | C. clos <u>i</u> ng | D. sea <u>s</u> on |
| 8. A. lea <u>r</u> ned | B. sac <u>r</u> ed | C. belo <u>v</u> ed | D. photogra <u>ph</u> ed |
| 9. A. fu <u>r</u> l | B. fu <u>r</u> | C. fu <u>r</u> ze | D. fu <u>r</u> ier |
| 10. A. <u>o</u> rdinary | B. <u>o</u> riginal | C. sh <u>o</u> rt | D. mo <u>r</u> ning |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (30ms)

Choose the best answer.

- The VCTV try to for all tastes with its four national programs.
A. suit B. furnish C. cater D. regard
- Many road accidents occur because motorists cannot the speed of approaching vehicles.
A. assume B. count C. assess D. value
- You've been overworking recently, and would find a holiday
A. benevolent B. essential C. beneficial D. profitable
- The car was parked directly the dinner.
A. before B. ahead of C. in front of D. preceding
- as a masterpiece, a work of art must transcend the ideals of the period in which it was created.
A. Ranking B. To be ranked
C. Being ranked D. In order to be ranking
- Many local authorities realise there is a need to make for disabled people in their housing programmes.
A. assistance B. conditions C. admittance D. provision
- His success can be put his cleverness and good luck.
A. up to B. down to C. forward D. on
- You'll have to the news to her very tactfully.
A. burst B. strike C. break D. inform
- Richard started the race well but went out of in the later stages.
A. power B. steam C. force D. effort
- The Press thought the football manager would be depressed by his dismissal but he just
A. ran it down B. called it off C. turned it down D. laughed it off
-, the people who come to this club are in their twenties and thirties.
A. By and large B. All together C. To a degree D. Virtually
- The competition he set up for young musicians is another of his life-long support for the arts.
A. exposition B. manifestation C. token D. exhibition

13. The development company approval from the council for their plans for a new shopping center.
A. begged B. sought C. pleaded D. searched
14. They said the news that the price of petrol is going up again.
A. from B. in C. on D. at
15. We can protect by abandoning products that are not
A. environmental friend B. environmental friendliness
C. environmental friendly D. environment friendly
16. Closure of schools took place falling numbers of pupils.
A. in the context of B. with regard to
C. in consideration of D. with a concern for
17. I'm not surprised Margaret's ill. With all the voluntary work she's really beendoing too much
A. taken off B. taken in C. taken on D. taken to
18. I truly appreciated to give the commencement address, but I wasn't able to accept the honour because of a previous commitment.
A. asking B. to have asked
C. to ask D. having been asked
19. School children are gifted coining nicknames for their teachers.
A. at B. in C. about D. with
20. She loves reading and always has her in a book.
A. nose B. eyes C. look D. attention
21. As they came under heavy fire, the captain ordered his men to
A. fall away B. fall back C. fall over D. fall out
22. Choose the correct sentence among A, B, C or D which has the same meaning as the given one.
I was surprised when he said he wouldn't work overtime
A. I was surprised to hear that it was typical of him not to work overtime.
B. He didn't work overtime, which was a surprise.
C. I was surprised when he denied working overtime.
D. His refusal to work overtime came as a surprise to me.
23. Choose the correct sentence among A, B, C or D which has the same meaning as the given one.
You were not supposed to tell anyone about my news.
A. Supposing you tell anyone about my news, I'll be very annoyed.
B. I'd rather you had kept my news secret instead of telling anyone.
C. If I were you, I would not tell anyone about the news.
D. Tell anyone about my news and you will regret it.

24. It's no wonder the children felt disappointed because first their parents promised to take them to Disneyland and then they on their word.
A. played down B. drew out C. came off D. went back
25. Choose the correct sentence among A, B, C or D which has the same meaning as the given one.
"I am sorry, I forgot our appointment yesterday," said Jean to the dentist.
A. Jean apologized to the dentist for having forgotten our appointment the day before.
B. Jean apologized the dentist having forgotten their appointment the day before.
C. Jean apologized the dentist for having forgotten our appointment the day before.
D. Jean apologized to the dentist for having forgotten their appointment the day before.
26. Having been delayed by heavy traffic,
A. it was difficult for her to arrive on time
B. her being late was intolerable
C. she was unable to arrive on time
D. it was impossible for her to arrive on time
27. His car is getting unreliable. He thinks he'll trade it.....for a new one.
A. in B. away C. off D. up
28. At the moment we're holding on to our shares but in value, we would probably sell them.
A. it they were rise B. for them to rise
C. it only they rose D. were they to rise
29. Every Christmas of my childhood was the same. My father late for lunch, weighed down with presents for the family.
A. would arrive B. had arrived
C. was arriving D. was used to arriving
30. I will keep your application file for the time being.
A. in B. on C. with D. at

III. READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1. (10ms)

THE SUPERCOMPUTER NETWORK

Less than two decades ago, a British scientist called Tim Berners-Lee invented two abbreviations that we are familiar with today: www and @. Even if we don't use the internet directly, it certainly influences our modern world to the extent that it is hard to imagine how we could exist without it. (1)

Recently, ten laboratories run by governments in different parts of the world have become linked. Their computers have been connected so they can "talk" to

each other. This may not seem very dramatic news, but it is the beginning of a development that will increase the power of the Internet tremendously.

The Internet is becoming an interconnected system of networks that connects computers around the world and facilitates the transmission and exchange of information. (2) This depends on the power that your system allows you to use. The power of your computer is responsible for how fast you can download files, how much data you can store, etc. If your computer is old and slow, accessing the information can be very difficult.

The new development in information technology has been called "the grid", and it will be a network of computers that are linked together. The "grid" will work in a different way from the internet, enabling you to get power of the biggest computers in the world on your computer. Accessing the information will no longer depend on the power of your computer. (3)

One advantage of this revolutionary idea is that geographical location will become irrelevant. The "grid" will decide which are the best parts of a worldwide network to do the job you want. This means that you may be accessing a computer in Japan to solve a problem in Alaska.

The "grid" can be compared to having an efficient personal assistant. You can give your assistant a task and it will be done for you. The assistant will do the preliminary research, collect the data, compare them and decide on the best course of action by accessing any of the computer centres in the grid that happen to have the relevant information. (4)

Complicated every day problems can become potential tasks for the new generation of computers.

(5) For instance, if there is a fire in a large building, the fire brigade tries to extinguish the fire and rescue people. If it were possible to calculate which way the fire would spread, and how long it would take, it could save vital seconds. The "grid" could make this possible.

At present, possible applications of the "grid" in scientific research are being explored. While it has taken about fifteen years for Internet use to become widespread, experts believe that the "grid" could be up and running for private individuals far more quickly. Scientists working on "grid" projects are convinced that it will be as widely used as the web in the next ten years.

Questions 1-5 . Five sentences have been removed from the reading passage. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (1-5).

- A. Solving these problems can bring major changes to every day life.
- B. All you have to do is assign the task, sit back and wait.
- C. The idea is that while you access information, you will also have access to the power of the bigger computer stations.
- D. The grid connects your cellphone and web browser into a social network that is aware of where you are.

- E. The way that you use the Internet is by accessing this network.
- F. Now the next generation of computers is waiting in the wings.
- G. Computing power becomes a public utility, where scientists , corporations and individuals can tap in whenever necessary.

1	2	3	4	5

Questions 6-10. Do the statements below agree with the information in the reading passage above? Write

- Yes (Y) if the statement agrees with the information in the passage.
- No (N) if the statement contradicts the information in the passage.
- Not Given (NG) if there is no information about the statement in the passage

- 6. Two abbreviations "www" and "@" were first invented in England.
- 7. The writers acknowledge the marginal effect of the Internet on human's life.
- 8. The grid would help to put out a fire if the firemen were able to use the Internet.
- 9. The Internet has become more popular for the last fifteen years.
- 10. The computers are able to talk with the new applications of the "grid".

6	7	8	9	10

READING 2. (10ms)

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the following questions

What we today call American folk art was, indeed, art of, by, and for ordinary, everyday "folks" who, with increasing prosperity and leisure, created a market for art of all kinds, and especially for portraits. Citizens of prosperous, essentially middle-class republics - whether ancient Romans, seventeenth-century Dutch burghers, or nineteenth-century Americans - have always shown a *marked* taste for portraiture. Starting in the late eighteenth century, the United States contained increasing numbers of such people, and of the artists who could meet their demands.

The earliest American folk art portraits come, not surprisingly, from New England - especially Connecticut and Massachusetts - for *this* was a wealthy and populous region and the center of a strong craft tradition. Within a few decades after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the population was pushing westward, and portrait painters could be found at work in western New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri. Midway through its first century as a nation, the United States' population had increased roughly five times, and eleven new states had been added to the original thirteen. During these years the demand

for portraits grew and grew, eventually to be satisfied by the camera. In 1839 the daguerreotype was introduced to America, *ushering in* the age of photography, and within a generation the new invention put an end to the popularity of painted portraits. Once again an original portrait became a luxury, commissioned by the wealthy and executed by the professional.

But in the heyday of portrait painting - from the late eighteenth century until the 1850's — anyone with a modicum of artistic ability could become a limner, as such a portraitist was called. Local craftspeople - sign, coach, and house painters - began to paint portraits as a profitable sideline; sometimes a talented man or woman who began by sketching family members gained a local reputation and was besieged with requests for portraits; artists found it *worth their while* to pack their paints, canvases, and brushes and to travel the countryside, often combining house decorating with portrait painting.

1. In lines 3- 4 the author mentions seventeenth-century Dutch burghers as an example of a group that
 - A. consisted mainly of self-taught artists
 - B. appreciated portraits
 - C. influenced American folk art
 - D. had little time for the arts
2. The word *marked* is closest in meaning to
 - A. pronounced
 - B. fortunate
 - C. understandable
 - D. mysterious
3. According to the passage, where were many of the first American folk art portraits painted?
 - A. In western New York
 - B. In Illinois and Missouri
 - C. In Connecticut and Massachusetts
 - D. In Ohio
4. The word *this* refers to
 - A. a strong craft tradition
 - B. American folk art
 - C. New England
 - D. western New York
5. How much did the population of the United State increase in the first fifty years following independence?
 - A. It became three times larger
 - B. It became five times larger
 - C. It became eleven times larger
 - D. It became thirteen times larger
6. The phrase *ushering in* is closest meaning to
 - A. beginning
 - B. demanding
 - C. publishing
 - D. increasing
7. The relationship between the daguerreotype and the painted portrait is similar to the relationship between the automobile and the
 - A. highway
 - B. driver
 - C. horse-drawn carriage
 - D. engine

8. According to the passage, which of the following contributed to a decline in the demand for painted portraits?
- The lack of a strong craft tradition
 - The westward migration of many painters
 - The growing preference for landscape paintings
 - The invention of the camera
9. The author implies that most limners
- received instruction from traveling teachers
 - were women
 - were from wealthy families
 - had no formal art training
10. The phrase *worth their while* is closest in meaning to
- essential
 - educational
 - profitable
 - pleasurable

IV. GUIDED CLOSE TEST

-CLOZE TEST 1. (10ms)

Read the passage and choose the best option to fill in each gap

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems little doubt it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastic has brought enormous (1) _____ even environmental evil - it's the way society chooses to use and (2) _____ them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal - non-renewable natural (3) _____. We (4) _____ well over three million tones of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (5) _____ of our annual consumption is in the form of packaging, and this (6) _____ about seven per cent by weight of our domestic refuse. Almost all of it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (7) _____ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich - they have a higher calorific (8) _____ than coal and one (9) _____ of "recovery" strongly favoured by the plastic manufacturers is the (10) _____ of waste plastic into a fuel.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. savings | B. pleasures | C. benefits | D. profits |
| 2. A. abuse | B. endanger | C. store | D. dispose |
| 3. A. processes | B. resources | C. products | D. fuels |
| 4. A. import | B. consign | C. remove | D. consume |
| 5. A. amount | B. proportion | C. portion | D. rate |
| 6. A. makes | B. carries | C. takes | D. constitutes |
| 7. A. industry | B. manufacture | C. plant | D. factory |
| 8. A. demand | B. effect | C. value | D. degree |
| 9. A. medium | B. method | C. measure | D. mechanism |
| 10. A. melting | B. conversion | C. change | D. replacement |

-CLOZE TEST 2. (10ms)

Sport for me has always been more than just a game. The most successful people in sport have total self-belief. You need tunnel (1) if you want to succeed in sport. There's only one route to (2) the best and you have to put everything else to one (3) Sport is ruthless and no one else is going to do it for you. It's sink or (4)

Sport has taught me personal discipline and determination, but it can also teach you the (5) of working as one of a team. My sport allows and encourages you to (6) individually, yet it is a team game and you have to (7) these two aspects. It's very much like life- you can succeed as an individual but you must never forget there are others around you.

Sport has given me a great deal and not just financially . It has opened (8) for me and opened my eyes and I've seen things (9) the world that others will never see. But you also have to give up a lot for those (10)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. sight | B. view | C. vision | D. outlook |
| 2. A. doing | B. being | C. making | D. having |
| 3. A. margin | B. side | C. part | D. edge |
| 4. A. swim | B. float | C. sail | D. drift |
| 5. A. benefits | B. favours | C. goods | D. results |
| 6. A. outdo | B. surpass | C. outshine | D. excel |
| 7. A. moderate | B. divide | C. balance | D. simplify |
| 8. A. gates | B. doors | C. windows | D. barriers |
| 9. A. over | B. of | C. all | D. around |
| 10. A. supplements | B. tips | C. perks | D. complements |

B.TỰ LUẬN

I. OPEN CLOSE TEST. Reading Comprehension. (20ms)

-CLOZE TEST 1: Fill in each blank with one suitable word. (10ms)

Much of the Everglades in southern Florida looks like an open prairie. However, don't be fooled. Most of this low, flat plain is really a vast, shallow river that moves very, very slowly. The water is (1)..... below reeds and tall, grasslike plants called saw grass. Sawgrass got its name because its leaves have tiny sharp 'teeth' along the edges. The sawgrass grows everywhere, even during the winter dry season. That's (2)..... the Everglades is known as the 'River of Grass'

The Everglades has many different ecosystems, from swamps to dense woods. Small changes in the elevation of the land can create very different communities of plants and animals. All it (3)..... is for the land to be a few inches higher or lower. The same is true for differences in the *salinity*, or salt level, of the water. Changes occur when salt water from the surrounding bay (4).....

with the fresh water of the Everglades. Seasonal changes also make a big difference. The summer months are rainy. The winter months are dry.

Tangled forests of mangrove trees are full of vitality in the coastal channels and (5)..... rivers around the tip of south Florida. Red mangroves have roots like stilts that boost the trees above the water. Many different species of birds live in the mangrove forests. They like to nest there because they can find their (6)..... meals of shrimp and fish in the water below.

There are cypress trees that can survive in several feet of water. There are also dense woods on land that is only a few inches above the water. Stunted cypress trees grow in the poorest soil on drier land. The Everglades is the largest remaining (7)..... wilderness in the United States. Thousands of species of plants, birds, animals, fish, and reptiles (8)..... their home here. It is the only place in the world where alligators and crocodiles live side by side. But today, more than half the area of (9)..... original Everglades no longer exists. Large areas were drained and filled in over many years. Farms and houses replaced wetlands.

Many species of wildlife are threatened or endangered. Billions of dollars are now being spent to repair the damage. The (10)..... and many other groups are involved in the effort. It's the biggest, most complicated project of its kind ever attempted.

-CLOSE TEST 2: Fill in each blank with one suitable word. (10ms)

Traditional methods of teaching no longer suffice in this technological world. Currently there are more than 100,000 computers in schoolrooms in the United States. Students, mediocre and bright alike, from the first grade through high school, not only are not intimidated by computers, but have become avid (1)..... in the computer epoch.

Kids operating computers implement their curriculum with great versatility. A music student can program (2)..... notes so that the computer will play Beethoven or the Beatles. For a biology class, the computer can produce a picture of the intricate action of the body's organs, thus (3)..... today's students to envisage human biology in a profound way. A nuclear reactor is no longer an enigma to students who can see its workings in minute detail on a computer. In Wisconsin, the Chippewa Indians are studying their ancient and almost forgotten language with the aid of a computer. More commonly, the computer is used for drilling math and language concepts so that youngsters may learn at their own speed without trying the patience of their human teachers. The simplest computers aid the (4)....., who learn more rapidly from the computer than from humans. Once irksome, remedial drills and exercises now on computer are conducive to learning because the machine (5)..... to correct answers with praise and to incorrect answers with frowns and even an occasional tear.

Adolescents have become so (6)..... by computers that they have developed their own jargon, easily understood by their peers but leaving their disconcerted parents in the dark. They have shown so much fervor for computers that they (7)..... formed computer clubs, beguile their leisure hours in computer stores, and even attend computer camps. A Boy Scout can get a computer merit badge. One ingenious young student devised a computer game for Atari (8)..... will earn him \$100,000 in royalties.

This is definitely the computer age. (9)..... of computers are presently getting tax write-offs for donating equipment to colleges and universities and are pushing for legislation to obtain further deductions for contributions to elementary and high schools. Furthermore, the price of computers has steadily fallen to the point where a small computer for home or office is being sold for less than \$100. At that price (10) class in the country will soon have computer kids.

III. Word forms(20ms)

A. Use the correct form of the words in parentheses. (10ms)

- 1.The nineteenth century faith in the power of science is now very..... (question)
- 2.The government has passed the law of.....(alcohol)
- 3. Many parents today have their infantsagainst Hepatitis B. (vaccine)
- 4.The best thing about the building is that it isdecorated. (taste)
- 5.There is the problem of of car parts. (standard)
- 6.She never gets anywhere on time. She's hopelessly.....(organize)
- 7. Jim is one of the most members of the committee. (speak)
- 8. Have you read the latestabout Madooma’s private life? (reveal)
- 9. speaking, his life was a blessing to all. (philosophy)
- 10.Our heating system is very old and extremely(efficiency)

B. Fill in each space with the correct form of a word picked out from the box. (10ms)

reply	satisfy	limit	operation	accuracy
worry	location	majority	response	facility

When do you think about it, it’s amazing that anyone gets away with a carefree holiday. It seems there is (1).....potential for things to go wrong, from flight delays and lost language to poor accommodation. A recent questionnaire showed that a third of people who (2)..... had a complaint about their holiday last year. And when these unhappy holiday-makers

discussed the problem with their tour company, nearly half said it involved time and effort on their part to resolve things. When asked exactly what the reasons were for their (3).....top of list was flight delays and 20 percent of holiday-makers to Europe said they had to wait up an hour.

More (4).....is the fact that almost a third of holiday-makers who had complained said it was about the apartment or hotel room they had been (5)..... There is enormous variety of holiday accommodation and we recommend that consumers look for places that have been inspected by the tourist boards; this way they can have the confidence that they will get the type of accommodation they are looking for. It seems that tour companies now offer more honest (6).....brochures though. Eighty five per cent of holiday-makers who (7).....to our questionnaire said the description offered by the company match the place they visited and the (8).....provided.

This is good news for the industry and for holiday-makers. A holiday is a (9)..... purchase- yet it's one we can't try before we pay. All we have to go on is the brochure and it's a credit to tour (10).....that they now contain more detail

III. Error identification(10ms)

Each line in this passage has one mistake. Identify and correct them.

- 1. Children who appear intelligently and have normal sight and hearing may
- 2. nevertheless have learning disabilities same as dyslexia, difficulty in
- 3. reading; dysgraphia , difficulty in writing; dyscalculia, difficulty in
- 4. numbers; and auditory-memory problems that prevent the child from
- 5. remembering which has just been said. Considered an “invisible”
- 6. handicapped, such learning disabilities can be detected by alert parents
- 7. before the children go to school. If a child at about thirty months is not
- 8. developing normal language skills, something is amiss. A child who can't
- 9. play puzzles or put pegs in holes lack perceptual-motor skills.
- 10. Kindergartners should recognize the ABCs. First- graders may commonly
- 11. reserve their letters, write *a d* for *a b*, but if they are still doing this at the
- 12. start of second graders, they should be tested for learning disabilities.

Line	Mistake	Correction
1		
2		
3		
4		

5	_____	_____	_____
6	_____	_____	_____
7	_____	_____	_____
8	_____	_____	_____
9	_____	_____	_____
10	_____	_____	_____

IV. Sentence Transformation (20ms)

*** Structures**

EXERCISE 1: *Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the given one.*

- 1. We can say that hard work was what caused Jill’s success.
 Jill’s success can.....
- 2. Tina saw through Peter’s plan at once.
 Tina realised.....
- 3. A new flu vaccine has been on trial since the beginning of the year.
 They
- 4. Mrs. Wilson says she is sorry she didn’t attend the meeting yesterday.
 Mrs. Wilson sends.....

***Key words**

EXERCISE 2: *Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it, using the word in capital letters*

- 1. Paul went to see the bank manager about getting a loan. (VIEW)

- 2. It’s uncertain whether the band’s tour will take place. (BALANCE)

- 3. He is becoming quite famous as an interviewer (NAME)

- 4. It was a simple trick , but the teacher was taken in by it. (FOR)

- 5. The box smelled faintly of fish . (GAVE)

- 6. Janet persuaded me not to sell my house. (OUT)

PRACTICE 22

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (40 points)

1. PHONOLOGY:

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. hor <u>se</u> | b. practi <u>se</u> | c. ro <u>se</u> | d. hou <u>se</u> |
| 2. a. excu <u>rs</u> ion | b. fu <u>r</u> | c. hu <u>rr</u> y | d. cu <u>rl</u> y |
| 3. a. enou <u>gh</u> | b. thou <u>gh</u> | c. cou <u>gh</u> | d. rou <u>gh</u> |
| 4. a. pa <u>re</u> nt | b. pa <u>rd</u> on | c. ha <u>rd</u> | d. pa <u>r</u> k |
| 5. a. marri <u>a</u> ge | b. bagga <u>g</u> e | c. villa <u>g</u> e | d. massa <u>g</u> e |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 6. a. quinquina | b. multilane | c. interrupt | d. magazine |
| 7. a. cathedral | b. allergic | c. gorilla | d. forester |
| 8. a. keynote | b. viewpoint | c. humane | d. district |
| 9. a. acupuncture | b. enthronement | c. necessary | d. painstakingly |
| 10. a. nonalcoholic | b. extraordinary | c. mathematician | d. antiapartheid |

2. WORD CHOICE:

Choose the best answer:

- Must we be subjected to your _____ complaints all day?
a. tiresome b. fearsome c. awesome d. wholesome
- He is so lazy that he will never _____ anything.
a. transform b. accomplish c. abound d. charge
- Premier Foods consistently shows itself to be a company able to provide food _
_____any chemical contamination.
a. free of b. free from c. without of d. having
- I've got an _____ watch.
a. electronic b. electric c. electrical d. electricity
- Clearing the weeds from the church yard was a much harder _____ than the
children had expected.
a. deed b. task c. service d. work
- Teachers and students are invited to _____ the farewell party this Sunday.
a. participate b. connect c. associate d. attend
- The thief was _____ guilty and sent to prison.
a. made b. sentenced c. found d. prevented
- Let me stay at home this morning. I'm feeling rather under the _____,
so I won't be of great use in the office.
a. cloud b. control c. pressure d. weather

9. Parents should be very careful with their baby's _____ skin.
 a. pretty b. delicate c. sweat d. fine
10. As she walked through the halls of her old school, Mary became _____, remembering her old teachers and friends.
 a. prolific b. nostalgic c. cautious d. ambitious

3. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR:

Choose the best answer:

1. At the moment, we're holding on to our shares, but _____ in value, we would probably sell them.
 a. if they were rise b. for them to rise
 c. if only they rose d. were they to rise
2. Of the five new employees, only one is a man while _____ are all women.
 a. others b. other c. the other d. the others
3. It is a great pity _____ "West Life" when they were playing.
 a. not to have seen b. not having seen c. not to see d. not seeing
4. There are no plans to hire any new employees _____ unfavorable conditions in the market at this time.
 a. due to b. in spite of c. because d. provided that
5. In many popular movies today, the heroes are _____ armed than the villains.
 a. heavier b. more heavy c. more heavily d. heavy
6. You're 18! You're _____ to be able to look after yourself by now.
 a. having b. going c. ought d. supposed
7. Something _____ happened or they would be here by now.
 a. must be b. must have c. must have been d. mustn't be
8. Flights kept _____ because of bad weather.
 a. delaying b. being delayed
 c. having delayed d. having been delayed
9. Fieldwork is practical work _____ outside the school or office.
 a. doing b. which does c. to be doing d. done
10. Once you _____ into a routine, you'll find the work is quite easy.
 a. are settling b. have settled
 c. will settle d. have been settled

4. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS:

Choose the best answer:

1. In thick fog, the two ships ran into each other outside the harbor.
 a. met the chance b. collided c. sunk d. broke

2. On the day I left, the whole family _____ at the station.
a. saw me off b. showed me out c. took me up d. picked me up
3. As they're identical twins, it's difficult to _____.
a. mix them up b. take them part c. tell them apart d. set them up
4. Prisoners are deprived _____ their freedom.
a. from b. for c. at d. of
5. You ought to cut _____ sweet things, and cut _____ chocolate completely.
a. down on/ out b. off/ out c. out/ down d. on/ out
6. Don't be taken _____ by her hard luck stories.
a. in b. out c. up d. down
7. Pull your socks _____ or you won't pass your exams.
a. down b. up c. over d. apart
8. Are you _____ the mood _____ a walk on the beach?
a. on/ of b. on/ for c. in/ of d. in/ for
9. Don't cough _____ the money until the job has been finished.
a. on b. at c. up d. down
10. It is an embarrassing situation, but she managed to _____.
a. laugh at it b. laugh on it c. laugh it off d. laugh it out

5. READING COMPREHENSION:

Reading 1:

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below:

Millions of people are using cell phones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a **means** of communication – having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phones use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity**. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health. On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because

of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, everyday of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree. What is it that makes mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is mobile phone radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about. As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

1. According to the passage, cell phones are especially popular with young people because
 - a. they are indispensable in everyday communications.
 - b. they make them look more stylish.
 - c. they keep the users alert all the time.
 - d. they cannot be replaced by regular phones.
2. The changes possibly caused by the cell phones are mainly concerned with.....
 - a. the mobility of the mind and the body.
 - b. the smallest units of the brain.
 - c. the arteries of the brain.
 - d. the resident memory.
3. The word "means" in the passage most closely means.....
 - a. meanings b. expression c. method d. transmission
4. The word "potentially" in the passage most closely means.....
 - a. obviously b. possibly c. certainly d. privately
5. "Negative publicity" in the passage most likely means.....
 - a. information on the lethal effects of cell phones.
 - b. widespread opinion about bad effects of cell phones.
 - c. the negative public use of cell phones.
 - d. poor ideas about the effects of cell phones.

6. Doctors have tentatively concluded that cell phones may.....
 - a. damage their user's emotions.
 - b. cause some mental malfunction.
 - c. change their user's temperament.
 - d. change their user's behaviors.
7. The man mentioned in the passage, who use cell phone too often,
 - a. suffered serious loss of mental ability
 - b. could no longer think lucidly
 - c. abandoned his family.
 - d. had a problem with memory
8. According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful?
 - a. their radiant light
 - b. their power of attraction.
 - c. their raiding power
 - d. their invisible rays
9. According to the writer, people should
 - a. only use mobile phones in urgent cases
 - b. only use mobile phones in medical emergencies
 - c. keep off mobile phones regularly
 - d. never use mobile phones in all cases
10. The most suitable title for the passage could be
 - a. "The Reasons Why Mobile Phones Are Popular"
 - b. "Technological Innovations and Their Price"
 - c. "The Way Mobile Phones Work"
 - d. "Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time"

Reading 2:

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below:

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, divers often became **sluggish**, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because undersea pressure affects their speech organs, communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples taken from the water, or from photographs made by

orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by the technology of sophisticated aerial photography from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and **cruise** at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit **information** back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about the water temperature, currents, and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially **those** concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

1. What topic is the passage primarily concerned?
 - a. communication among divers.
 - b. technological advances in oceanography.
 - c. direct observation of the ocean floor.
 - d. undersea vehicles.
2. The word "sluggish" in the passage most closely means.....
 - a. nervous
 - b. confused
 - c. slow moving
 - d. very weak
3. Divers have had problems in communicating underwater because.....
 - a. the pressure affected their speech organs.
 - b. the vehicles they used have not been perfected.
 - c. they did not pronounce clearly.
 - d. the water destroyed their speech organs.
4. This message suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends on
 - a. the limitations of diving equipment.

- b. radios that divers use to communicate.
 - c. controlling currents and the weather.
 - d. vehicles as well as divers.
5. Undersea vehicles.....
- a. are too small for a man to fit inside.
 - b. are very slow to respond
 - c. have the same limitations that divers have.
 - d. make direct observations of the ocean floor.
6. The word “cruise” could best be replaced by.....
- a. travel at a constant speed.
 - b. function without problems
 - c. stay in communication.
 - d. remain still
7. How is a radio-equipped buoy operated?
- a. By operators inside the vehicle in the part underwater.
 - b. By operators outside the vehicle on a ship.
 - c. By operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform.
 - d. By operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore.
8. The word “information” is closest meaning to.....
- a. data
 - b. articles
 - c. samples
 - d. photographs
9. Which of the following are not shown in satellite photographs?
- a. The temperature of the ocean’s surface.
 - b. Cloud formations over the ocean.
 - c. A model of the ocean’s movement.
 - d. The location of sea ice.
10. The word “those” refers to.....
- a. ships
 - b. vehicles
 - c. problems
 - d. computers

6. CLOZE TEST

Cloze test 1:

Read the text below and decide which answer –A , B, C, D- best fits each space:

Every teacher knows that not all students are good examinees. Some are too tense, become (1)..... or too stressed and then perform below expectations just when it (2) most. Teachers try to help by (3)....., believing that if they boost a student’s academic knowledge, they will cure his fear of exams.

So, last year, (4)on my teaching experience and sports psychology skills, I completely rewrote the Business Studies Revision Course at this secondary school. The central idea of the course is to (5)the examination as an event, a challenge, a (6), much like a sports match, a drama production, or perhaps a concert, but bigger and more important and very definitely on the public page. The idea is to show that the exam is not a test but an opportunity to show how good the candidate is.

The object is to improve students final performance by increasing self-confidence control and ability to cope. The theme of 'total preparation for performance' (7)them that while knowledge and examination techniques are obviously important, they are only two of the five skills required. The (8)are coping strategies, mental skills and management skills. These additions give a new (9) to a student's revision, increasing enjoyment and motivation. They widen a student's focus and help to convince some of the less confident students that there are many ways in which they can actively (10)towards their self-confidence and self-esteem.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 A. overanxious | B. worried | C. blue | D. sad |
| 2 A. plays | B. gives | C. pays | D. matters |
| 3 A. ensuring | B. compensating | C. claiming | D. adding |
| 4 A. drawing | B. withdrawing | C. depending | D. relying |
| 5 A. consider | B. cure | C. treat | D. remedy |
| 6 A. doing | B. performance | C. action | D. behavior |
| 7 A. dictates | B. informs | C. teaches | D. advises |
| 8 A. others | B. requirement | C. skills | D. other |
| 9 A. stand | B. point | C. dimension | D. view |
| 10 A. make | B. participate | C. contribute | D. increase |

Cloze test 2:

Read the text below and decide which answer –A , B, C, D- best fits each space

On the night of 21 October 1931, millions of Americans took part in a coast-to-coast ceremony to commemorate the passing of a great man. Lights (1).....in homes and offices from New York to California. The ceremony (2)..... the death of arguably the most inventor of all the time: Thomas Alva Edison.

Few inventors have (3).....such an impact on every day life, and many of his inventions played a crucial role in the development of modern technology. One should never (4).....how revolutionary some of Edison's inventions were.

In many ways, Edison is the perfect example of an inventor – that is, not just someone who (5).....up clever gadgets, but someone whose products transform the lives of millions. He possessed the key characteristics that an inventor needs to (6).....a success of inventions, notably sheer determination. Edison famously tried thousands of materials while working on a new type of battery, reacting to failure by cheerfully (7).....to his colleagues: “Well, (8).....we know 8000 things that don’t work.” Knowing when to take no (9).....of experts is also important. Edison’s proposal for electric lighting circuit was (10).....with total disbelief by eminent scientists, until he lit up whole streets with his lights.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. a. went out | b. came off | c. turned out | d. put off |
| 2. a. noted | b. distinguished | c. marked | d. indicated |
| 3. a. put | b. set | c. served | d. had |
| 4. a. decrease | b. lower | c. underestimate | d. mislead |
| 5. a. creates | b. dreams | c. shapes | d. forms |
| 6. a. gain | b. get | c. achieve | d. make |
| 7. a. informing | b. announcing | c. instructing | d. notifying |
| 8. a. at least | b. by far | c. even though | d. for all |
| 9. a. attention | b. regard | c. notice | d. view |
| 10. a. gathered | b. caught | c. drawn | d. received |

II. WRITTEN TEST: (70 points)

1. Open cloze text:

- Cloze text 1: Fill in each gap with one suitable word:

Studies of the (1)..... of Bach Ma’s forests are not yet completed but it is already clear that the park supports a very large number of (2)..... . This is partly due to the variations in altitude and also because the part is located within the transition of two bio-geographical zones supporting species from northern and southern regions of Vietnam. The vegetation includes two main formations: tropical lowland forests and (3)..... forests. The flora of Bach Ma includes at least 1,400 species which represents around one-fifth of the entire (4) of Vietnam . Of these, 86 species are listed as endangered and there are also over 500 species which could have a commercial value , including over 430 species of medicinal (5)

The (6) of Bach Ma National Park is considered to support half of all (7)..... known in Vietnam. Forty three species of mammals

were identified in the park. Nine species of primates and large (8)....., such as tigers and leopards, still remain in the remote parts of the park. The 330 species of birds that have been observed in the park represent over one-third of the species in Vietnam. There are seven species of pheasants, including the rare endemic one, which was very common in the forests along the foot of the mountain but was already considered to become extinct by the 1940s. More than 50 years later, it was (9)..... in the park and has become one of the (10)..... of Bach Ma National Park.

Cloze text 2: Fill in each gap with one suitable word:

SEASIDE HOLIDAYS IN BRITAIN

British families started going on holiday to the seaside around the middle of the 19th century. The (1).....of the railways made this possible. The first holidaymakers were quite rich and went for their health and education. The seaside was a good place for patients to cure their illness, and doctors (2).....bathing in the sea and drinking sea water. Also to (3).....their knowledge, families attended concerts and read books from the library.

At that time, ordinary working people had very little time (4).....work. However, in 1871, the government (5)..... four “Bank Holidays”- national holiday days. This allowed people to have a day or two out, which gave them a taste for leisure at the seaside. At first, they went on day-trips, taking (6)..... of special cheap tickets on the railways.

By the 1880s, rising incomes meant that many ordinary workers and their families could have a week’s holiday at the seaside. Rail fares were reduced and cheap hotels were built to (7).....them. Holidaymakers enjoyed being (8)....., sitting on the beach, bathing in the sea, and eating ice-cream. Cheap entertainment was (9).....offer and holidaymakers went to have fun.

Today, the English seaside (10).....popular, with more than 18 million holidays taken there each year.

2. Word forms:

2.1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given.

- 1. To be successful, an artist must show great (origin)
- 2. The audience burst into at the end of the play. (applaud)
- 3. My teacher is very about the history of Vietnam. (know)

- 4. Playing for the national team for the first time was an experience for him.
(forget)
- 5. Tom spoke because he was so excited. (breathe)
- 6. Burning coal is an way of heating a house. Gas is much cheaper.
(economy)
- 7. We have already made progress towards solving the problem.
(substance)
- 8. You can travel from one end of the park to the other on a railway.
(minimize)
- 9. There are very few places left on the earth. Man has been nearly every
where. (explore)
- 10. Theof the trains and buses causes frustration and annoyance.
(frequent)

2.2. Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given.

alarm	act	gratify	danger	numberless
extinct	poach	industry	callous	protect

Since the world has become(1)....., there has been an increase in the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared(2)..... . Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now(3)..... only about 2300 and by the year 2025 their population is estimated to be down to zero. What is(4)..... about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by(5)..... who, according to some sources, are not interested in material gain but in personal(6)..... This is an example of the(7)..... that is a part of what is causing the problem of extinction. Animals like the Bengal tiger, as well as other(8)..... species, are a valuable part of the world’s ecosystem. International laws(9)..... these animals must be(10)..... to ensure their survival, and the survival of our planet.

ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There are ten mistakes in the following text. Identify and correct them.-

It is very difficult to succeed in the music business; nine of ten bands that release a first record fail to produce the second. Surviving in the music industry requires luck and patience, but most of all it requires and intricate knowledge of how a record company is functioned. The process begins when a represent of a

company's Artist and Repertoire (A&R) department visits bars and night clubs, scouting for young, talented bands. After the representative identifies a promised band, he or she will work to negotiate a contract with that band. The signature of this recording contract is a slow process. A company will spend a long time to investigate the band itself as well as current trends in popular music. During this period, it is important that a band reciprocate with an investigation of its own, learning as many as possible about the record company and making personnel connections within the different departments that handle their recordings.

SENTENCES TRANSFORMATION:

- 1. I am sure that he missed the eleven o'clock train.
He can't.....
- 2. The offer of a job will only be confirmed following a successful medical examination.
Once a medical examination.....
- 3. The suggestion to increase the entrance fee came from Tommy.
It was Tommy.....
- 4. You may be disqualified if you don't obey the regulations.
Failure.....
- 5. Your attitude will have to be changed if you want to succeed.
You will have to turn.....
- 6. The young actress was very nervous before the audition. (butterflies)
The young actress had.....
- 7. Our boss criticizes our work all time. (faults)
Our boss is
- 8. She was so beautiful that I couldn't stop looking at her. (eyes)
She was
- 9. If it rains, they will hold the concert indoor. (event)
The concert.....
- 10. I can't imagine who you are. (faintest)
I haven't

PRACTICE 23

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE (40 points)

I. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 A. component | B. indicate | C. relevant | D. satellite |
| 2 A. electronics | B. transmission | C. phenomenon | D. original |
| 3 A. identify | B. dinosaur | C. variety | D. reflection |
| 4 A. periodic | B. suspicious | C. contagious | D. electric |
| 5 A. energy | B. register | C. limited | D. dismiss |

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 6. A. prevent | B. incident | C. event | D. intend |
| 7. A. capture | B. battle | C. facial | D. cattle |
| 8. A. bought | B. fought | C. laundry | D. bounce |
| 9. A. measure | B. endure | C. pleasure | D. pressure |
| 10. A. bull | B. mute | C. usage | D. futile |

II. WORD CHOICE (5 points)

Choose the best answer

- All of the new hires at the law firm signed a _____ agreement which clearly states the firm's protocol and company expectations regarding privacy.
A. confident B. confidently C. confidentiality D. confidentially
- You should _____ to the client with a polite letter thanking him for raising these concerns with us and also assure him the problem will be addressed.
A. acknowledge B. return C. reply D. reciprocate
- At this point in time, I think Thomas Simpson is the most _____ applicant we interviewed for the data management position.
A. qualified B. relevant C. complete D. improved
- When the customer came into the shop this morning, she started _____ that her new watch stopped working after only two days of normal wear.
A. complain B. complainer C. complaining D. complaint
- I am sorry to report that it is _____ for us to finish the project by tomorrow's deadline, but we can certainly have it done by the middle of next week.
A. imperative B. important C. impeccable D. impossible
- Every employee of the company, with the _____ of Sarah Young and Jacob Marquez, is required to attend the safety course on May 1st.
A. exemption B. acceptation C. acceptance D. exception

7. Between 1995 and 1998, the World Finance Institution _____ over \$800 million dollars to business leaders in developing countries.
A. accounted B. lent C. borrowed D. used
8. The supervisor says you can research new software packages, but that does not _____ mean that she will approve new expenditures.
A. necessity B. necessary C. necessities D. necessarily
9. Last month, we hired a new freelance web designer to _____ the site; however he hasn't been able to give much time to our project so far.
A. update B. uplift C. outline D. close down
10. With the _____ of gasoline rising, companies are investigating the viability of alternative fuels that burn cleaner and are renewable as well.
A. cost B. payment C. charge D. fee

III. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR (5 points)

Choose the best answer

1. _____ last year's devastating flooding, tourism in the well-known areas of Mozambique is thriving once again, mainly due to aggressive marketing campaigns.
A. By B. Although C. Despite D. With
2. _____ the simplified characters used on the Chinese mainland, traditional Chinese characters are used for writing in Taiwan and Hong Kong.
A. As far as B. On behalf of C. In regards to D. In contrast to
3. _____ individual merchants provide product prices, our website is not responsible for inaccurate price information.
A. For B. While C. However D. Because
4. The board will take until Monday to choose between two competing bids: one from Neptune, and the _____ from an unnamed Russian conglomerate.
A. ever B. other C. either D. neither
5. The winner of the contest will be selected by a panel of judges _____ from the audience.
A. choose B. chosen C. chooses D. choosing
6. Customers can receive a refund of shipping costs _____ their order is not delivered within ten business days.
A. if B. so C. that D. should
7. _____ the president might have said, it is clearly in the interest of all citizens to be sensitive to the issues surrounding this election.
A. However B. Whatever C. Whoever D. Even though
8. By the time we get to the movie theater the show will _____ have finished, so let's stay at home tonight and rent a video.
A. soon B. by now C. still D. already

9. _____ massive changes in the way we conduct international business in this decade, I think there are still many things that need to change.
A. Therefore B. Furthermore C. In spite of D. However
10. _____ largely to cutbacks in our company this year, we will be unable to offer our employees any pay rises this year.
A. According B. Because C. The reason D. Due

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (5 points)

Choose the best answer

1. They will open three manufacturing plants ----- the end of next year.
A. on B. to C. by D. of
2. If you wish to see this famous acupuncturist, you will be placed _____ a waiting list as this kind of treatment is very much in demand these days.
A. in B. to C. at D. on
3. After you have left the aircraft, please collect your luggage and clear it _____ customs before you exit the main airport terminal.
A. through B. into C. towards D. at
4. If you are walking late at night in this neighborhood, try to be conscious _____ your surroundings at all times.
A. of B. to C. that D. on
5. You will be able to contact the members of the life insurance company _____ telephone only, because all their computer facilities are off-line today.
A. through B. on C. by D. in
6. I would like to _____ a request to see the chairman of the board whenever he has free time.
A. put in for B. put up with C. put out D. go out to
7. He _____ third out of a number of other gold medalists who entered the marathon this year.
A. came out B. came in C. arrived in D. came through
8. I know that you are _____ a very difficult time presently, but please don't take it out on me.
A. going on B. moving up
C. going through D. experiencing through
9. In light of new evidence in this case, I think we can now _____ the list of suspects to 3.
A. narrow down B. cut down C. get by D. show around
10. Most of his associates have moved to the the central office, so he is planning to put _____ a transfer to go there next year.
A. out for B. out of C. into D. in for

V. READING COMPREHENSION (10 points)

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the questions below

Reading passage 1

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS

All plants rely on nutrients taken from the soil in order to survive. However, in areas where the soil does not contain enough vital nutrients, some plants have adapted to supplement their diets from another source: living organisms. Though they are few in number, carnivorous plants are nonetheless fascinating beings that "eat" anything from one-celled organisms to insects in order to survive. They are commonly found in marshlands. Carnivorous plants feature one of several types of "traps" to ensnare prey, which they consume to make up for nutrients that may be missing from the soil. While there are over 400 species of carnivorous plants in the world today, some are more prevalent than others.

The most well known of these plants are the snap traps, which includes the Venus flytrap. Snap traps are easily identified by their leaves, which are separated into two lobes that have the ability to fold together. These carnivorous plants capture prey through mechanisms that are not unlike the common household mousetrap. Inside the lobes, the surface is covered with tiny hairs that are sensitive to movement. When the plant's prey brushes against the hairs, it triggers a closing mechanism that rapidly brings the two lobes together, trapping the prey securely inside. The response of the traps is phenomenal in regard to speed: the time between triggering the hairs and snapping shut is less than a second. As the prey struggles inside the trap, it only triggers more hairs, causing the leaves to tighten their grip. The plant then secretes liquid chemicals from special glands into the trap to dissolve the prey and absorb all of its nutrients. Besides the Venus fly trap, only one other type of snap trap exists today, referred to as the waterwheel plant. The two share a common ancestor and differ only in a few ways. For instance, the waterwheel is an aquatic plant, while the fly trap is exclusively terrestrial. In addition, the fly trap feeds primarily on arthropods like spiders, while the waterwheel lives off of simple invertebrates, like certain types of plankton.

Pitfall traps are among the most strangely beautiful types of carnivorous plants, though they may also be the most primitive. They function much more simply than snap traps, though the wide variety of pitfall traps (also known as pitcher plants) means that some are more complex than others. The simplest type of this carnivorous plant is best exemplified by the sun pitcher plant. It consists of tall leaves that are rolled into a tubular shape. The mouth of the leaf, the opening of the trap, is wider than the rest of the body. The sun pitcher plant simply waits for unsuspecting prey to slip down the sides of the tube, where digestive enzymes wait in a small pool to drown and devour it. More complex forms of pitfall traps use

basically the same mechanism for killing and eating their prey, but the actual trap can be far more *elaborate*. The cobra plant features a large, vacant bulb at its tip with small transparent dots that let sunshine in. When insects (mostly ants) crawl into the bulb, they try endlessly to leave through these "false exits," but eventually they tire themselves out and fall down the tube into the digestive chamber, where they are dissolved by the plant's digestive enzymes.

A third type of carnivorous plant uses flypaper traps to capture its prey. These plants are extremely numerous and vary greatly in appearance from species to species. However, all of them share the same basic trapping mechanism. Their leaves contain glands that release a sticky type of mucus which can be used to trap insects that unknowingly land on *them*. One type of flypaper trap is the butterwort plant. The butterwort has broad, bright green leaves that are grouped closely together. Flying insects are attracted to the butterwort because the thin layer of mucus on its leaves has the semblance of dew, making the plant look like it is covered in water droplets. When the insect lands, the leaves release more of this sticky substance, which further traps the insect. Another type of flypaper trap is the cape sundew, which has an appearance quite unlike its distant cousin the butterwort. The leaves of the cape sundew are long and thin, like tentacles. Tiny hairs run up and down the length of the tentacles, each containing a fat drop of mucus. As with the butterwort, insects are attracted to the cape sundew expecting to find water, but instead become trapped in the mucus. The tendrils then curl up, enclosing the insect in a tight coil that aids in digestion.

1. The word "ensnare" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
A. monitor B. catch C. escape D. enter
2. According to paragraph 1, carnivorous plants get nutrients from living organisms because
A. they had to develop protective against harmful insects.
B. they cannot get necessary nutrients from the soil they live in.
C. they need to protect themselves from harmful nitrogen or phosphorus from the soil.
D. marshlands are the place where organisms with high protein are abundant.
3. Why does the author mention a "mousetrap" in paragraph 2?
A. To elaborate on the weaknesses of the fly trap
B. To contrast the fly trap with other snap traps
C. To better illustrate how the fly trap functions
D. To emphasize the strength of the fly trap's leaves
4. According to paragraph 2, what is NOT true of snap traps?
A. They catch their prey by closing their lobes.
B. They consume their prey by dissolving it with chemicals.

- C. They are all terrestrial plants.
D. Their tiny hairs sense the existence of prey.
5. According to paragraph 2, what can be inferred about the snap trap?
A. Once it catches its prey, there is little chance that the prey can escape.
B. It mostly feeds on insects that are very large.
C. There are various species of snap traps which differ in hunting mechanism.
D. Snap traps are on the verge of extinction due to the decrease in their habitat.
6. The word “devour” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. ensnare B. utilize C. expel D. consume
7. The word “elaborate” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. primitive B. accurate C. decorated D. complex
8. According to paragraph 3, what is true of the pitfall trap?
A. The basic mechanism for catching and killing its prey is similar to that of the snap trap.
B. The trap is filled with digestive substances.
C. It encloses its trap so that the prey cannot escape.
D. It is the most advanced form among all carnivorous plants.
9. The word “them” in paragraph 4 refers to
A. insects B. leaves C. hairs D. species
10. According to paragraph 4, flypaper traps attract insects looking for
A. food B. shelter C. water D. mates

Reading passage 2

WORLD POPULATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

In many ways, the increasingly rapid *pace* of climate change is a direct result of the growth of the human population. In the last 100 years, the world population has more than tripled, from just under 2 billion at the beginning of the century to nearly 7 billion today. Obviously, this has meant that the world has needed to produce three times as much food, energy, and other natural resources. In addition, the average person uses more energy and natural resources than the average person one hundred years ago, meaning that the rates of *consumption* are actually much higher than just the increase in population would imply. For example, it took the world 125 years to use the first one trillion barrels of oil. The next trillion barrels will be used in less than 30 years, which is almost 5 times as fast, not three.

All of these activities: food production, energy usage, and the use of natural resources, contribute to climate change in some way. The greater amounts of oil and other fuels burned to create energy release chemicals which add to global warming. In order to produce more food, farmers cut down trees to gain more land

for their fields. In addition, we cut down trees to build the houses needed for a larger population. Those trees are an essential part of controlling global warming. These are just two examples of the impacts that the growing population has on global warming; others are too numerous to mention.

In addition to a growing population, the world also has a population that desires a higher standard of living than in the past, and a higher standard of living requires the use of even more natural resources. A look at one country will provide a clear example of this fact. China is the world's most populous nation, with 1.3 billion people. Currently, the standard of living for most of those people is far below that of people in first world nations. Therefore, the average Chinese citizen uses far fewer natural resources and less energy than the average citizen of the US or Japan. But China is growing in power, and more and more of its citizens are beginning to expect a first world lifestyle. If every Chinese person attains a first world lifestyle, the amount of energy and natural resources needed in the world will double, even if the standard of living in every other nation on Earth remains the same as it is today.

11. The word “pace” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
A. growth B. speed C. problem D. pollution
12. The word “consumption” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
A. development B. increase C. population D. usage
13. The word “impacts” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
A. reasons B. results C. effects D. causes
14. According to the passage, how does food production contribute to global warming?
A. Producing more food leads to growth in the world population.
B. Food production uses many chemicals which add to global warming.
C. Food production requires that the forests be cleared to create farmland.
D. Food production decreases the ability of the air to release heat.
15. Why does the author mention the rate at which oil is being used in paragraph 1?
A. To illustrate that we are using resources faster than the speed at which the population is growing
B. To suggest that most of the problems of global warming are associated with our rapid use of oil
C. To suggest that our oil is likely to run out sometime in the next thirty years
D. To contrast the differences in lifestyle between people living 100 years ago and people living today
16. The word “others” in paragraph 2 refers to
A. problems of global warming in the modern world
B. examples of the environmental consequences of population growth
C. ways in which our usage of oil will affect the world climate
D. the reasons why trees are essential in controlling global warming

17. According to the passage, how does the standard of living affect global warming?
- A. Higher standards of living are better for the environment.
 - B. First world nations create less pollution than developing nations.
 - C. The use of natural resources is directly related to the standard of living.
 - D. High standards of living lead to increases in world population.
18. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the last sentence in the passage?
- A. If China becomes a first world nation and all other nations keep their current standard of living, the usage of energy and natural resources will double.
 - B. If China doubles its usage of natural resources, it will attain a better standard of living, but other nations will have to remain as they are today.
 - C. Even if the standard of living in every other nation on Earth remains as it is today, China will still try to attain a first world standard of living.
 - D. When China attains a first world lifestyle, the amount of energy and natural resources used by other nations to keep their current standard of living will double.
19. Why does the author discuss China, Japan, and the United States?
- A. To compare the standards of living of their citizens
 - B. To explain why China will not be able to become a first world nation
 - C. To better illustrate the effects of an increase in standards of living
 - D. To explain why the world's use of energy will need to double soon
20. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- A. If we are to reduce global warming, we will have to use less oil, and people will need to eat less food.
 - B. On average, modern people use more natural resources than people in the past, and this increases the effects of global warming.
 - C. First world nations are most responsible for global warming because they use the largest percentage of natural resources.
 - D. As more people attempt to gain first world lifestyles, the amount of natural resources used increases.

VI. CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the questions below

Cloze passage 1

Most people believe that 1 is very important and, because of this, many are trying to eat more healthily. For example, people in the UK are eating 2 salt and more low fat margarine and milk; fruit is now America's second-favourite snack and Japan is currently 3 cocoa because it is a healthy alternative to soft drinks like Coca Cola. These changes in eating habits are also having an effect

___4___ the food market. Global sales ___5___ for soy drinks and drinkable yoghurts more than any other food and sales of bread, pasta, and cereals are growing much more ___6___. People are also becoming more interested in fresh fruit and ___7___. When they can, people often opt for 'natural goodness', and they're buying more products that are healthy, like fruit, ___8___, and nuts. They are also buying products that help to ___9___ the environment, like organic vegetables. So it's clear that things in the food world will never be ___10___ same again.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. health | B. healthy | C. healthful | D. health club |
| 2. A. more | B. less | C. the same | D. no |
| 3. A. destroying | B. eating | C. promoting | D. burning |
| 4. A. in | B. at | C. with | D. on |
| 5. A. increases | B. are increasing | C. will increase | D. increased |
| 6. A. faster | B. quickly | C. slowly | D. greatly |
| 7. A. vegetable | B. vegetables | C. vegetation | D. vegetarian |
| 8. A. coffee | B. cocaine | C. salads | D. meat |
| 9. A. protect | B. protest | C. produce | D. promote |
| 10. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. very |

Cloze passage 2

30 DAYS ON THE MINIMUM WAGE

Could you change your life in just 30 days? That's the question ___11___ maker Morgan Spurlock asked when he filmed his new Channel 4 TV series, *30 Days*. Martin Grady reviews the first programme of the series, *30 Days on the Minimum Wage*. The minimum wage in the US today is \$5.15 per ___12___.

Spurlock, who is most famous for *Supersize Me*, his film about the dangers of eating ___13___ food, became frustrated that few people know about ___14___ in America. He and his fiancée Alex decided to film an experiment – they'd give up their jobs for a month and try to live on the minimum wage.

The resulting documentary, which was filmed reality-show-style using a handheld camera, contains a powerful, social message about the growing ___15___ between rich and poor in the USA.

The couple travel to Columbus, Ohio, one of the poorest cities in the USA. The only apartment that they can afford to rent is ___16___, in a dangerous area, and has no heating or furniture. Alex begins working as a dishwasher, whilst Morgan does building work with no safety equipment. Neither of them earns more than the minimum wage.

It's difficult to watch Morgan and Alex ___17___ in such terrible conditions. A charity gives them some furniture for ___18___, but they have to live without heating, TV and telephone. They're exhausted and freezing all the time and begin

to argue about money. The couple interview people in the same situation and listen to their stories. It's difficult to imagine, but these people have lived on minimum wage for decades and many have children.

When Alex becomes ill and Morgan badly injures his wrist, they go to a free clinic for the poor, but can't see a doctor because of long 19. People there say that without free medical care they'd die.

After thirty days, the experiment has 20. They have spent over \$1,000 more than they have earned. The couple are shocked – they can go back to their comfortable life in New York, but what if they couldn't? How would they continue to survive?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 11. A. thriller | B. information | C. soap opera | D. documentary |
| 12. A. minute | B. hour | C. day | D. week |
| 13. A. junk | B. nutritious | C. healthy | D. cooked |
| 14. A. loneliness | B. catastrophes | C. poverty | D. epidemics |
| 15. A. children | B. gap | C. struggle | D. dislike |
| 16. A. marvellous | B. enormous | C. filthy | D. radiant |
| 17. A. struggling | B. thriving | C. indulging | D. tolerating |
| 18. A. free | B. sale | C. love | D. hope |
| 19. A. crowd | B. argument | C. assembly | D. queues |
| 20. A. succeeded | B. failed | C. deteriorated | D. flourished |

B. WRITTEN TEST (70 points)

I. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 points)

Fill in each gap with one suitable word

Cloze passage 1

SHOPPING IN HONG KONG

Ultra-modern, bustling Hong Kong is one of the world's best shopping cities, an essential visit for all shopaholics searching 1 a bargain. There are several areas to choose from. The urban district of Kowloon, meaning 'Nine Dragons', attracts thousands of 2 every year. A popular first stop here is the modern shopping district, Tsim Tsa Tsui. However, if you prefer to absorb the atmosphere of more traditional markets then the Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok districts are probably more your style.

A great place to explore at 3 is Nathan Road and the surrounding streets, which are filled 4 flashing neon signs. You can buy almost anything here. Look out for bargains on electrical goods 5 jewellery.

It's possible to buy traditional items in Hong Kong. You can find wedding clothes on Shanghai Street and shops on Ning Po Street sell the coloured paper models of houses, cars, and bank notes that are burnt at 6 (when a person dies) so that they're wealthy in the after-life.

Further along Shanghai Street is the popular night market. It's full of brightly coloured lights and wonderful cooking smells. Watch the fortune-tellers whose trained birds choose pieces of paper to predict a person's 7, and eat delicious noodles, seafood, and other late-night snacks at the inexpensive stalls.

Mong Kok is the place where the famous criminals 'triad gangs' are based. As a 8, most tourists avoid this area, so it remains mainly Chinese. There are many traditional shops, food stalls and markets. This is an excellent place to try local foods, which have 9 been changed to suit tourists' tastes as they often have in more popular tourist areas. It's unlikely to be dangerous for foreigners, so if you'd like to see some of the more unspoilt areas of Hong Kong, Mong Kok is definitely worth exploring.

One thing is certain about a 10 trip to Hong Kong – you'll leave with a lot less money than you arrived with, and a much heavier suitcase!

Cloze passage 2

HOW TO SURVIVE IN THE JUNGLE

Last week in our series "Life in the Jungle" we looked at some of the most fascinating jungles in the world. In this week's feature, we're looking at how to survive in the jungle. Alana Harris gives us some ideas.

When you're in the jungle, you need to 11 all your luxuries at home! That means, forget your mobile phone, your favourite coffee, your chocolate bars, and your CD player. When you're in the jungle, you need 12 four things - water, food, shelter, and fire. You can find all of these easily, but you must know what to look for.

Let's start with water. Even though there's a lot of water in most tropical environments, you may not find 13 immediately. One way to discover it is to follow animals and birds, as they need liquid regularly. Insects can also be a good sign, because they usually build their nests near water. However, don't only look for rivers. You can also find water in plants such as vines, roots, and palm 14.

You can usually find a lot of food in the jungle, but you must be happy to eat things you wouldn't normally want to; for 15, insects. However, you need to know the difference between those you can eat and those that are poisonous, so start reading about them now! For cooking and for warmth, collect dry firewood, leaves, and grass. Then make fire using dry sticks - or take a box of matches or a lighter with you!

The type of shelter you need depends on the weather and the kind of animals that are in the jungle. Malaria-carrying mosquitoes and other insects can be very dangerous, so protect yourself 16 bites. If you don't have any insect repellent, try putting mud on your 17.

Of course, if you're lost in the jungle, you'll want to get home again. The sun and stars can help you find your 18, so you might want to study astronomy. Alternatively, when you find a 19, follow it. People usually live near rivers, so if you walk 20 the river bank, eventually you'll find a village.

II. WORD FORMS (20 points)

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given

- 1. You'll be punished for all your (DO)_____.
- 2. Don't you know that your good result will make your parents (MEASURE)_____ proud of ? Please put the books back to where you took them. Don't (PLACE)_____ any of them.
- 4. Young children should be well aware of their (BEHAVE)_____ manner.
- 5. I've never met such a strong man. His energy seems (EXHAUST)_____.
- 6. Those rose bushes need protection. Spray them with (INSECT)_____.
- 7. The boy watched the performance of the lions, (BREATHE)_____ with amazement.
- 8. I would like to express my admiration for his (PROFOUND)_____ of knowledge.
- 9. The cancellation of the case resulted from the (APPEAR)_____ in court of the defendant.
- 10. Be careful. You may be (ADVICE)_____ to put all your eggs in one basket.

Complete the blanks in the passage with the appropriate forms of the words provided in the box.

ATTRACT	COMPLETION	FINAL	HAIRSTYLE	PSYCHOLOGICAL
REAL	SUGGEST	UNIQUENESS	USUAL	WEIGH

Have you ever thought about changing your appearance? Most of us have complained about having a bad hair day or looking ugly in a photo. But experts say that becoming too obsessed about our appearance can be bad for our health.

11 Sue Johnston explains:

“Of course it's natural for people to want to change the way they look – have a new haircut, buy something nice to wear to a party or make a good first impression at an interview, and many women don't like to be seen without their make-up.

But the real problems start when people feel that there's something they can't change that makes them feel 12. It may be sticking-out ears, an 13 - shaped nose, or perhaps they are 14.

In serious cases this small thing can often take over their lives 15, making them feel anxious about going out in public and making them depressed. In

2006 we did a Body Image Survey to learn more about how people gain confidence in themselves. Below are a few 16 on how to feel good about yourself.

1. Think about your skills and talents. For example, focus on success at work, participating in sports, and friendships. Once you realize that you can achieve your goals and have a happy, full life, appearance will seem less important. If you do have negative feelings about your appearance, try to do something positive like buying some new clothes or taking up a new hobby.
2. Learn to accept that you are 17. There's no one else in the world like you and that makes you very special. Love the unusual things about yourself. If you hate your red hair because it's so different, then teach yourself to think about it as beautiful and exotic!
3. Forget about what you can't control. There's one simple rule: be 18, work on improving what you can change, and don't spend time worrying about anything else.
4. Stop buying fashion magazines and comparing yourself to the models. This has a very negative effect. Remember – they don't look that good without a personal 19, make-up artist and computer generated photography!
5. 20, if you still feel depressed about the way you look, consider getting professional advice.”

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

Underline 10 errors in the following passage and then correct them.

HOW I GOT MY DREAM JOB	Lines and corrections
Are you still looking for your dream job? Don't give away. Here's how three people achieved their goals.	1..... 2.....
Mario Mendes, 29 – I'm doing something I really enjoy. I'm part of a team that develops new technologies. I work with intelligence, interesting people and occasionally get to travel abroad. I won't pretend it was easy getting my dream job, but it was worth the effort. My advice? Decide exactly what your dream job is and what it involves. Learn about the job. Make contact with companies that will offer your chosen career. Make sure they know your weaknesses. You may just get that dream job.	3..... 4..... 5..... 6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....
Andy Collins, 46 – As a student, I earned \$295 a week in cash working in a beach café. At the time, it was my dream job! Later I become a chef. It was hard work. I often worked in a hot kitchen for twelve hours a day, six days the week. But you have to know the meaning of hard work if you want to achieve your goals. I now	11..... 12..... 13..... 14.....

owe five restaurants around the U.S. My best advice is to find out what your skills and talents are. Talent is something you're born with. Skills are something you've learned to do. People like doing things that come naturally to them, so work and enjoy!	15.....
Sarah Cooper, 38 – I've been working as a secretary for three years when I decided to change my career. My work was often boring and always busy. I started studying to become a teacher. It certainly wasn't easy; I continued working full-time to pay for my training at night school. I was exhausting most of the time, but after two years, I finally got my qualifications and resigned. I'm now a primary school teacher and it's as good as I imagined. So just wait! Write a list of the things that are stopping you from getting your dream job. Make a plan to deal with each thing. There's never an answer.	16.....
	17.....
	18.....
	19.....
	20.....
	21.....
	22.....
	23.....
	24.....
	25.....

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- The idea no longer interests her.
She has gone
- It was wrong of you to scare your little puppy like that.
You oughtn't
- Scientists have tried very hard to find a cure for this disease.
Enormous
- It was an impressive building but it wasn't to my taste.
Impressive
- The fund-raisers haven't officially decided where to send the proceeds of the concert.
No
- Alice bought a big house because she wanted to open a hotel. (VIEW)
Alice bought a big house.....a hotel.
- When I started work I was so inexperienced that I couldn't send a fax. (CLUE)
I didn't.....send a fax when I started work.
- They were not getting anywhere until John had a bright idea. (CAME)
They were getting.....a bright idea.
- Peter is not very aware of other people's feelings. (LACKS)
Peter.....comes to other people's feelings.
- If only I hadn't believed his lies. (TAKEN)
I wish..... by his lies.

PRACTICE 24

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (5 pts)

1. *Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.*

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. Swit <u>z</u> erland | B. h <u>az</u> y | C. New <u>Z</u> ealand | D. qu <u>iz</u> |
| 2. A. fortun <u>a</u> te | B. approxim <u>a</u> te | C. eradica <u>t</u> e | D. delicat <u>e</u> |
| 3. A. supposed <u>l</u> y | B. wretche <u>d</u> | C. rugge <u>d</u> | D. panicke <u>d</u> |
| 4. A. ast <u>h</u> ma | B. ast <u>h</u> enia | C. ath <u>l</u> ete | D. <u>t</u> heoretical |
| 5. A. loos <u>e</u> | B. increas <u>e</u> | C. promis <u>e</u> | D. becaus <u>e</u> |

2. *Pick out the word that is stressed differently from the others.*

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. understand | B. quality | C. radical | D. business |
| 7. A. altogether | B. synonymous | C. manufacture | D. independent |
| 8. A. image | B. purchase | C. mislead | D. deadline |
| 9. A. memorial | B. diameter | C. beneficial | D. considerate |
| 10. A. photography | B. qualification | C. occasion | D. Canadian |

II. WORD CHOICE (5pts)

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

- After the meal we _____ over our coffees for an hour or so.
A. lounged B. lingered C. loitered D. took
- Janet will see you if you use the computer without permission. She has eyes like a _____.
A. bird B. goose C. hawk D. fox
- It must be used in a well-ventilated room. Used _____ it could be harmful.
A. so B. nevertheless C. otherwise D. besides
- The young director was thrilled to discover that his play had attracted a _____ audience.
A. sized B. sizeable C. sizing D. resized
- Wouldn't it be nice if we all had the time and money to _____ off to France for a week?
A. swan B. worm C. wolf D. beaver
- Someone has obviously _____ with the brakes of my car.
A. cluttered B. dealt C. tampered D. matched
- The noise got _____ as the car disappeared into the distance.
A. smaller B. fainter C. weaker D. slighter
- Chris usually _____ her long black hair loose.
A. wears B. puts C. gets D. takes

9. She began her writing career when she was only 8. I think she is a _____ writer.
 A. bearing B. borne C. born D. being-born
10. Because of an unfortunate _____, your order was not dispatched by the date requested.
 A. hindrance B. oversight C. negligence D. transgression

III. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR (5pts)

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. If she spent five year in Paris, _____ her French is so bad?
 A. how B. how often
 C. why D. how come
2. The decimal numeral system is one of the _____ ways of expressing numbers.
 A. most world's useful B. useful world's most
 C. world's most useful D. useful most world's
3. He didn't dare to leave the house lest someone _____ recognize him.
 A. may B. must C. would D. should
4. We saw _____ rising out of the mist.
 A. an ancient, grey, stone-built house
 B. a grey, ancient, stone-built house
 C. an ancient, stone-built, grey house
 D. a stone-built, grey, ancient house
5. _____ that as it may, it is still no excuse.
 A. Be B. Come C. Must D. Should
6. I think the owners are _____ for not warning us.
 A. with first B. in fault C. at fault D. of fault
7. Clothing made of plastic fibers has certain advantages over _____ made of natural fibers like cotton, wool, or silk.
 A. what B. the one C. that D. which
8. The government would be forced to use its emergency powers _____ further rioting to occur.
 A. should B. did C. were D. had
9. It _____ able to finish it in an hour.
 A. can't have been too hard if you had been
 B. couldn't be too hard if you are
 C. can't have been too hard if you were
 D. couldn't be too hard if you had been
10. The industry needs more investment _____.
 A. all for one B. by and large
 C. top to borrow D. across the board

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (5pts)

Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. I was taken _____ when Michaela said I'd hurt her feelings.
A. out B. along C. aback D. up
2. Eating good food is good insurance _____ sickness.
A. for B. against C. with D. to
3. Don't come _____ hard on the new workers.
A. down B. up C. about D. with
4. In stead of beating _____ the bush, Jones came straight to the point.
A. on B. at C. with D. about
5. I'd like everyone here to put _____ as many suggestions as possible.
A. out B. forward C. towards D. up
6. I can't remember the name of the hotel we stayed at _____ the top of my head.
A. on B. in C. up D. off
7. Mark is such a bully and picks _____ the younger boys at school.
A. on B. up C. with D. out
8. If it starts to rain, make _____ a nearby cave to wait for it to pass.
A. out B. for C. up D. with
9. Dave didn't understand what Miss Smith was getting _____ so he asked her to explain it again.
A. about B. for C. over D. at
10. My teacher says that I should sail _____ the exam, but I'm not so sure.
A. through B. to C. with D. in

V. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (5 pts)

Certainly no creature in the sea is odder than the common sea cucumber. All living creature, especially human beings, have their peculiarities, but everything about the little sea cucumber seems unusual. What else can be said about a *bizarre* animal that, among other eccentricities, eats mud, feeds almost continuously day and night but can live without eating for long periods, and can be poisonous but is considered supremely edible by gourmets?

For some fifty million years, despite all its eccentricities, the sea cucumber has subsisted on its diet of mud. It is adaptable enough to live attached to rocks by its tube feet, under rocks in shallow water, or on the surface of mud flats. Common in cool water on both Atlantic and Pacific shores, it has the ability to suck up mud or sand and digest whatever nutrients are present.

Sea cucumbers come in a variety of colours, ranging from black to reddish-brown to sand-colour and nearly white. One form even has vivid purple tentacle. Usually the creatures are cucumber-shaped - hence their name - and because they

are typically rock inhabitants, this shape, combine with flexibility, enables them to squeeze into crevices where they are safe from predators and ocean currents.

Although they have voracious appetites, eating day and night, sea cucumbers have the capacity to become quiescent and live at a low metabolic rate-feeding sparingly or not at all for long periods, so that the marine organisms that provide their food have a chance to multiply. If it were not for this faculty, they would devour all the food available in a short time and would probably starve themselves out of existence.

But the most spectacular thing about the sea cucumber is the way it defends itself. Its major enemies are fish and crabs, when attacked, it squirts all its internal organs into the water. It also *casts off* attached structures such as tentacles. The sea cucumber will eviscerate and regenerate itself if it is attached or even touched; it will do the same if the surrounding water temperature is too high or if the water becomes too polluted.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The reason for the sea cucumber's name.
 - B. What makes the sea cucumber unusual.
 - C. How to identify the sea cucumber.
 - D. Places where the sea cucumber can be found.
2. In line 3, the word "*bizarre*" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. odd B. marine C. simple D. rare
3. According to the passage, why is the shape of sea cucumbers important?
 - A. It helps them to digest their food.
 - B. It helps them to protect themselves from danger.
 - C. It makes it easier for them to move through the mud.
 - D. It makes them attractive to fish.
4. The fourth paragraph of the passage primarily discusses _____.
 - A. the reproduction of sea cucumbers B. the food sources of sea cucumbers
 - C. the eating habits of sea cucumbers D. threats to sea cucumbers' existence
5. The phrase "casts off" in line 23 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. grows again B. grabs C. gets rid of D. uses as a weapon
6. Of all the characteristics of the sea cucumber, which of the following seems to fascinate the author most?
 - A. What it does when threatened B. Where it lives
 - C. How it hides from predators D. What it eats
7. Compared with other sea creatures the sea cucumber is very _____.
 - A. dangerous B. intelligent C. strange D. fat
8. What can be inferred about the defense mechanisms of the sea cucumber?
 - A. They are very sensitive to surrounding stimuli.
 - B. They are almost useless.

- C. They require group cooperation
 - D. They are similar to those of most sea creatures
9. Which of the following would NOT cause a sea cucumber to release its internal organs into the water?
- A. A touch B. Food C. Unusually warm water D. Pollution
10. Which of the following is an example of behaviour comparable with the sea cucumber living at a low metabolic rate?
- A. An octopus defending itself with its tentacles
- B. A bear hibernating in the wintering
- C. A pig eating constantly
- D. A parasite living on its host's blood

Passage 2: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (5 pts)

Accustomed though we are to speaking of the films made before 1927 as “silent”, the film has never been, in the full sense of the word, silent. From the very beginning, music was regarded as an indispensable accompaniment; when the Lumiere films were shown at the first public film exhibition in the United States in February 1896, they were accompanied by piano improvisations on popular tunes. At first, the music played bore no special relationship to the films; an accompaniment of any kind was sufficient. Within a very short time, however, the incongruity of playing lively music to a *solemn* film became apparent, and film pianists began to take some care in matching their pieces to the mood of the film.

As movie theaters grew in number and importance, a violist, and perhaps a cellist, would be added to the pianist in certain cases, and in the larger movie theaters small orchestras were formed. For a number of years the selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor or leader of the orchestra, and very often the principal qualification for holding such a position was not skill or taste so much as the ownership of a large personal library of musical pieces. Since the conductor seldom saw the films until the night before they were to be shown (if, indeed, the conductor was lucky enough to see *them* then), the musical arrangement was normally improvised in the greatest hurry.

To help meet this difficulty, film distributing companies started the practice of publishing suggestions for musical accompaniments. In 1909, for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as “pleasant”, “sad”, “lively”. The suggestions became more explicit, and so emerged the musical cue sheet containing indications of mood, the titles of suitable pieces of music, and precise directions to show where one piece led into the next.

Certain films had music especially composed for them. The most famous of these early special *scores* was that *composed* and arranged for D. W. Griffith's film *Birth of a Nation*, which was released in 1915.

1. The passage mainly discusses music that was _____.
 - A. performed before the showing of a film
 - B. played during silent films
 - C. specifically composed for certain movie theaters
 - D. recorded during film exhibitions
2. The word “**solemn**” in line 7 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. simple
 - B. serious
 - C. short
 - D. silent
3. It can be inferred that orchestra conductors who worked in movie theaters needed to _____.
 - A. be able to play many instruments
 - B. have pleasant voices
 - C. be familiar with a wide variety of music
 - D. be able to compose original music
4. The word “**them**” in line 15 refers to _____.
 - A. years
 - B. hands
 - C. pieces
 - D. films
5. According to the passage, what kind of business was the Edison Company?
 - A. It produced electricity.
 - B. It distributed films.
 - C. It published musical arrangements.
 - D. It made musical instruments.
6. It may be inferred from the passage that the first musical cue sheets appeared around _____.
 - A. 1896
 - B. 1909
 - C. 1915
 - D. 1927
7. Which of the following notations is most likely to have been included on a musical cue sheet of the early 1900's?
 - A. “Calm, peaceful”
 - B. “Piano, violin”
 - C. “Key of C major”
 - D. “Directed by D.W.Griffith”
8. The word “composed” in line 24 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. selected
 - B. combined
 - C. played
 - D. created
9. The word “**scores**” in line 24 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. totals
 - B. successes
 - C. musical compositions
 - D. groups of musicians
10. The passage probably continues with a discussion of _____.
 - A. famous composers of the early twentieth century
 - B. other films directed by D.W.Griffith
 - C. silent films by other directors
 - D. the music in *Birth of a Nation*

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. WORD FORMS (20 pts)

Part 1: Complete the sentence with the correct form of the given word. (10 pts)

1. _____ in wealth causes a great number of social problems. (**EQUAL**)
2. The church is the site of a number of _____ manifestations. (**NATURE**)

3. The slight _____ in his left hand was corrected by surgery. (**FORM**)
4. Barack Obama is the first president of the United States with _____ background. (**RACE**)
5. They won the case because of the _____ in court of the defendant. (**APPEAR**)
6. The sun and the moon are often _____ in poetry. (**PERSON**)
7. Tax exemption only applies to those with _____ status. (**RESIDENT**)
8. The station quickly fell into _____ after it was closed. It is now in very bad condition. (**REPAIR**)
9. Low income and little administrative support make teachers _____ with their profession. (**HEART**)
10. Do you think these children are _____? They look very thin. (**NOURISH**)

Part 2: Use the correct form of the word given in the box to complete the numbered spaces in the passage below. (10 pts)

The (1. **CONCEIVE**) _____ of 'rhetoric', or effective public speaking, dates back thousands of years. The underlying (2. **ASSUME**) _____ behind rhetoric is that how you present an argument can greatly influence whether people are persuaded by you or not. There is (3. **DOUBT**) _____ plenty of evidence to support this idea – it's practically (4. **THINK**) _____, for example, for a successful politician to be a poor communicator – but it is just a question of style winning over substance? Certainly, it is often said of politicians that they talk complete (5. **SENSE**) _____ but what they say with such (6. **CONVINCE**) _____ that we tend to believe them, at least when they're in opposition. On the other hand, (7. **WISE**) _____ and knowledge are of little value if you cannot communicate them effectively to your peers or to the next generation. It is the combination of clear (8. **REASON**) _____, sound (9. **JUDGE**) _____ and effective presentation and communication skills that define true rhetoric. A true rhetorician should always come across as knowledgeable, and never as (10. **OPINION**) _____ or ignorant.

II. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

Stretched for several thousand kilometres from the east coast of the country to Gobi Desert, the Great Wall of China is said to be the only man-made structure visibly from outer space. The oldest section was begun in 221 BC, using soldier and local people, as well as intellectuals who had been sentenced to forced labour on the repressive Qin dynasty. No surprisingly, the layers of compacted earth used to construct the wall soon began crumble, and it was left to the later Han dynasty to restore and add to it.

By now the wall had evolved from a mere defence system for keeping out marauding tribes into a safe haven which trade could flourish, and bustling market

towns sprang up at the many busy gates. Although the ornate and imposing structure with which we are familiar from photographs was not added until the fourteenth century by Ming, using advanced brick-building technology. It was he who joins the three separate walls to create this truly impressive feat of construction.

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Cloze test 1: Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 pts)

Agriculture is the world's most important industry. It provides us with (1)_____ all our food. It also supplies materials for two other basis human needs – clothing and shelter. In (2)_____, agriculture provides materials (3)_____ in making many industrial products such as paints and medicines. About half the world's workers are employed in agriculture – far more than in any (4)_____ industry.

Agriculture is one of the world's oldest industries. It began about 10,000 years ago in the Middle East. (5)_____ that time, certain Middle Eastern tribes had discovered how to grow plants from seeds and how to raise (6)_____ in captivity. Having mastered these skills, they could begin to practice agriculture.

Before the development of agriculture, people got all their food by gathering wild plants, hunting, and fishing. They had to search for food continually, (7)_____ left them little time for other activities. But as agriculture developed and farm output increased, fewer people were (8)_____ to produce food. The non-farmers could then develop the arts, crafts, trades, and other activities of civilized life. Agriculture (9)_____ not only greatly affected food supply but also (10)_____ civilization possible.

Cloze test 2: Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 pts)

EFFECTS OF TELEVISION ON CHILDHOOD LITERACY

Television occupies a large portion of children's time. Starting in preschool, children spend more time watching television than participating in any other activity (1)_____ sleeping. Children also have extensive experience of television before (2)_____ exposed to many socialising agents, such as schools and peers. Because television has this important role, it is important to understand its potential positive and negative effects on most children.

The results of recent research suggest that there is considerable overlap between the comprehension processes that take place while reading and the processes activated during a period of television viewing. If (3)_____, it may very well (4)_____ the case that children who learn comprehension skills from television viewing before they are ready to read are equipped (5)_____ some very important tools when they later learn to read.

Clearly, television viewing is not the sole context providing important foundations for literacy. (6)_____ that most parents are positive about the value of stories, many children may be read (7)_____ at bedtime. Television, however, is an ideal medium in (8)_____ to cultivate some of the skills and knowledge needed for later reading. Television is also a visual medium, and thus presents information more correctly than written and spoken text. This content difference across media seems to account (9)_____ the fact that preschool children are frequently better (10)_____ recalling televised stories they have watched compared to those they have simply heard.

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. (20 pts)

Question 1: Finish each of the sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (10 pts)

- 1. Her arrival was completely unexpected.
She took it
- 2. The demand was so great that they had to reprint the book immediately.
Such
- 3. It is essential that this door is kept unlocked.
On no account
- 4. The only thing that kept us out of prison was the way he spoke the local dialect.
But for his command
- 5. I will only be satisfied if the manager apologises fully.
Nothing short

Question 2: For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way.(10 pts)

- 1. Throughout the speech, the boys were deeply attentive. **EARS**
.....
- 2. He very much surprised me when he shared with me his secrets. **BREATH**
.....
- 3. I don't think we need to mention that now. **UP**
.....
- 4. He always makes everything look so difficult. **WEATHER**
.....
- 5. I find Harold's behaviour quite incomprehensible. **LOSS**
.....

B. ĐÁP ÁN

PRACTICE 1

PART ONE

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. D

PART TWO

A.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D
6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. C

B.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. typifies | 2. persuasiveness | 3. non-flammable |
| 4. contra-indication | 5. hard-hearted | 6. self-reliant |
| 7. falsify | 8. mid-sentence | 9. stylishly |
| 10. turnover | | |

C.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. unexplored | 2. inaccessible | 3. averaging |
| 4. Totally | 5. forbidding | 6. researchers |
| 7. detailed | 8. actually | 9. offshore 10. extracting |

PART THREE

A.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. go over | 2. take on | 3. blew up |
| 2. turn down | 5. set off | 6. broke up |
| 7. break through | 8. take back | 9. tell off 10. add up |

B.

1. Work hard or you won't be able to succeed. / and you'll be able to succeed.
2. The project shouldn't take longer than Thursday to finish.
3. Were it not for his partial deafness, he could communicate on the phone / he wouldn't find it difficult to communicate on the phone.
4. They give much / a great deal of thought to their future job.
5. This matter is not something that I am willing to discuss at the moment.
6. He made no effort to conceal his dislike for me.
7. Not only did they give me a place but they also wanted no money in return.
8. It doesn't take much time for Jack to lose his temper.

9. I am losing myself in this good book.
10. On the authority of the headmaster, only two hundred pupils will be admitted to the school next term.

C.

1. Having interests in common brought Mary and Bob together initially.
2. The new terminal which is under construction will be finished next year.
3. Corporal Green was killed on the eve of the armistice.
4. Tourists often go to the British Museum but most Londoners only go once in the blue moon.
5. One night Jack arrived at my flat right out of the blue. What a surprise!
6. That new hair dresser does wonders for her.
7. He must have followed you home, or he would not know where you live.
8. The cost of the repairs to the house was in the region of \$50.
9. I was supposed to have picked / to pick Jane up from the station, but I completely forgot about it.
10. You should not make fun of him. He seems to be prim and proper.

D.

Part 1

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. fueled | 2. has existed | 3. has used |
| 4. will begin | 5. shrinking | 6. will have used up |
| 7. will have lost | 8. has become | 9. remains |
| 10. will have frozen | | |

Part 2

1. has just been voted
2. being told, making
3. Take, collapsed, have been, should be done
4. might have been killed
5. be / should be handed
6. be

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B | 6. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

B.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. each | 2. during | 3. born | 4. time | 5. search |
| 6. victim | 7. into | 8. makes | 9. lays | 10. for |
| 11. way | 12. come | 13. die | 14. attempt | 15. set |

PRACTICE 2

PART ONE

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. A | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |

B.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. personify | 2. requisition | 3. refrigeration | 4. antibiotics |
| 5. hemisphere | 6. insincerity | 7. viticulture | 8. recommend |
| 9. occupant | 10. hydrometer | | |

PART TWO

A.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. should be introduced | 8. being, to reconsider |
| 2. waiting, shouldn't have come | 9. have been working, stopped |
| 3. reduced, working | 10. being chosen |
| 4. will have been working | 11. seems, to have been |
| 5. hadn't injured | 12. is always picking |
| 6. to be admitted | 13. were introduced, have taken, traveling |
| 7. allowing, to foul | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. up | 2. but | 3. to | 4. down | 5. by |
| 6. above | 7. on, of | 8. for, of | 9. at | 10. by, of |

C.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. stand by | 2. make out | 3. taken in | 4. buying up |
| 5. looking into | 6. getting up to | 7. fell through | 8. tell...apart |
| 9. put ... aside | 10. talked ... over | | |

D.

1. Sarah wore glasses to avoid being recognized / recognition.
2. A new computer system is currently being installed at our head office.
3. About the same amount of rainfall in My Tho and in Ho Chi Minh City in April.
4. The letter found its way to me even though it was wrongly addressed.
5. I lost my interest in the match halfway through.
6. She is not in a good mood/the mood for doing anything energetic.
7. The latest sales figures show an improvement on/in the previous ones.
8. Payment will be made on receipt of the order.
9. Don't come to conclusion that you have discovered a new chemical.
10. They are highly unlikely to win the game.

E.

1. To my surprise, it turned out that the hotel was a long way from the city centre.

To my surprise, the hotel turned out to be a long way from the city centre.

2. He tricked me into giving him \$1000.

3. His arrogance gets up my nose.

4. After years of hard work, he could realize his ambitions.

5. Peter was in hot water with his boss because he didn't finish an important project by the deadline.

6. His wife is pushing him to give up smoking.

7. He offered them more money as an incentive to do the job more effectively.

8. I prefer to keep my distance from him.

9. The man in that large hat reminds me of my grandfather.

10. Theories about the causes of bird flu have changed in the light of recent research.

PART THREE

A.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. position | 2. space | 3. turning | 4. keeps | 5. navigation |
| 6. related | 7. current | 8. serves | 9. to | 10. theory |
| 11. which | 12. toward | 13. stored | 14. four | 15. welcome |

B.

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. H 5. G 6. A 7. E

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. incomparably | 2. inadvisable | 3. murderous | 4. needy |
| 5. unrepeatable | 6. differentiate | 7. rustproof | 8. pardonable |
| 9. visualize | 10. shipwrecked | 11. childbirth | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. A | 9. A | 10. C |

PRACTICE 3

PART ONE

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. D | 8. A | 9. C | 10. C |

B.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>universal</u> | 2. straight <u>forward</u> | 3. <u>necessary</u> |
| 4. manu <u>facture</u> | 5. <u>hypothesis</u> | 6. <u>horizontal</u> |
| 7. <u>molecular</u> | 8. <u>advantageous</u> | 9. <u>temperature</u> |
| 10. <u>differentiate</u> | | |

PART TWO

A.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. am | 2. is | 3. have just had |
| 4. left | 5. are going | 6. are going |
| 7. will see | 8. are going | 9. had |
| 10. made | 11. started | 12. joined |
| 13. had hated | 14. learning | 15. was |
| 16. brought | 17. had attended | 18. has always been |
| 19. is staying | 20. to work/ working | |

B.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. with | 2. to | 3. in, for | 4. with, about, for |
| 5. of, to | 6. on, with, of, for | 7. of, from, for | 8. for, for, from, from |

C.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. take ... on | 2. let ... down | 3. take up | 4. get on |
| 5. count on | 6. go on | 7. try on | 8. leave ... on |
| 9. putting on | 10. set up | | |

D.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. taken care of | 4. caught sight of | 7. took ... pride in |
| 2. keep pace with | 5. set fire to | 8. keep track of |
| 3. made good use of | 6. make room for | 9. take account of |
| 10 set... mind on | | |

E.

1. If you had listened / been listening to what I told you earlier, you wouldn't be asking these questions.
2. The house looks better now that it has been repainted.
3. Thought must be given to ways of improving the transport system.
4. Reluctant as / though I was to pay such a high price, I had no choice.
5. Should terrapins survive their first year, they may live to be twenty.
6. John remains on good / excellent terms with his ex-wife.
7. Contrary to popular opinion, this is not a dangerous city.
8. To the best of my knowledge, there's no reason for James to be so unhappy.

9. The drop in the number of school leavers is said to have been caused by the fall in the birth rate between 1964 and 1977.
10. There is no point in (seriously) considering such a ridiculous proposal.
There is no point (in) giving serious consideration to such a ridiculous proposal.
There is no point (in) giving such a ridiculous proposal serious consideration.

F.

1. Are you questioning my honesty?
2. Her attitude is putting her job at risk.
She is putting her job at risk because of her attitude.
Her job is at risk because of her attitude.
3. He was bound to fail his exams.
4. (I think) you should make allowances for other people's weaknesses.
5. The film has much in common with Shakespeare's Hamlet.
6. She must have taken exception to something I said.
7. I wasn't in a position to lend him any money because I didn't have enough myself.
8. Her heart is set on becoming a doctor.
She has set her heart on becoming a doctor.
9. He cannot come to terms with the fact that he will never race again.
10. I was lost for words.

PART THREE

A.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Once/ Having | 2. if/ albeit | 3. stands | 4. behind |
| 5. but | 6. around/ about | 7. makes | 8. gets/ starts |
| 9. expect(s) | 10. least | 11. put | 12. which |
| 13. surely | 14. when | 15. point | 16. majority |
| 17. foremost | 18. way | 19. what | 20. rest |

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. C | 9. B | 10. A |

C.

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. G | 2. F | 3. B | 4. H | 5. C | 6. E | 7. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 1. impoverished | 2. Overweight | 3. immensity | 4. feed |
| 5. laboriously | 6. falsifying | 7. dissatisfied | |
| 8. pursuit | 9. irresponsible | 10. unrecognizable | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. A | 10. A |

PART FIVE

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. describes → describe | 6. A → The |
| 2. some → no | 7. by → to |
| 3. yatch → yacht | 8. influence → influential |
| 4. along → and | 9. on → in |
| 5. found → was found | 10. respectness → respect |

PRACTICE 4

PART ONE

A.

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D

B.

epidemic, profound, symphony, vegetable. European, photography, terrific, comrade, canal, anatomy.

PART TWO

A.

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B

B.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. decidedly | 2. persuasion | 3. perceptive |
| 4. Incidentally | 5. argumentative | |

PART THREE

A.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. have become, have been improved | 5. arrive (should arrive) |
| 2. was considering, have changed | 6. have lived |
| 3. being | 7. to rain |
| 4. to inform, has been turned | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| 1. with | 2. against | 3. from | 4. for | 5. with |
| 6. out with | 7. up to | 8. off with | 9. on | 10. in |

C.

1. Hardly had I solved one problem when I was faced with another.
2. She seems to be enjoying her new job a great deal.
3. It doesn't take Jack long to lose his temper.
4. Not having been to America before, she found it a whole new experience.
5. There is no point in considering such a ridiculous proposal seriously.
There is no point in seriously considering such a ridiculous proposal.

D.

1. I was reluctant to commit myself to buy / buying more goods from the same company.
2. No one who comes to this city fails to notice the beauty of its architecture.
3. Tina is inclined to upset people unintentionally.
4. I think you should make allowances for other people's weaknesses.
5. The meeting was rearranged at short notice / without much notice.

PART FOUR

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|------|-------|
| A. 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. B | 8. A | 9. D | 10. B |
| B. 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C | 5. C |

PRACTICE 5

PART ONE

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

B.

physician, psychiatric, auxiliary, fertile, courageous,
mathematician, personify, communism, magnificent, piano

PART TWO

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. C | 9. D | 10. C |

B.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|--------|----------|
| 1. through | 2. on | 3. from | 4. out | 5. about |
| 6. into | 7. up | 8. for | 9. on | 10. up |

C.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. variable | 2. valuation | 3. dissatisfied | 4. savings |
| 5. disability | 6. historical | 7. imaginative | 8. insensitive |
| 9. unreliability | 10. personified | | |

PART THREE

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. going, accompanying | 4. had seen |
| 2. take | 6. Convinced, were trying |
| 3. died, must have smoked | 7. shouldn't have gone |
| 4. has already been broadcast | |

B.

1. She was convinced that she had paid the bill but she hadn't.
2. The house had its roof blown off by the hurricane.
3. The last thing you should do is to phone the police.
4. This affair is no concern of yours.
5. I can barely see any marks on that dress.
6. It's a foregone conclusion that Mansell will win this year's championship.
7. Not until the men had crossed the border, did they feel safe.
8. Were it not for the money, this job wouldn't be worthwhile.
9. I'd rather stay in tonight.
10. Never had she expected that she was so successful.

C.

1. I have it at my fingers' end.
2. What are her chances of passing the exam?
3. He found the solution to the puzzle in two minutes.
4. My brother is under the weather.
5. The full amount will have to be paid when you book.

PART FOUR

A.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. A

B.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. Like | 2. every | 3. gave / took | 4. his | 5. was |
| 6. got | 7. much / far | 8. own | 9. One | 10. had |
| 11. him | 12. about / of | 13. returned | 14. crime | 15. for |

PRACTICE 6

PART ONE

A.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B

B.

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A

PART TWO

A.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Discontented | 2. pressure, surrounding | 3. disapproval |
| 4. outlook | 5. appliances | 6. unappetizing |
| 7. consumption | 8. expectancy | 9. unavoidable |
| 10. underdone, instructions | | 11. consolidate |
| 12. surgical, operations | | |

B.

1. buying 2. put, took, to find, forgot, had put
3. did, cutting 4. being trained
5. Don't worry, has been arranged, will have, will lunch, have finished, will have been

C.

1. Provided you warn me, I'll baby-sit for you.
2. My secretary may have taken the order book away.
3. No sooner had I recovered from bronchitis than I went down with flu.
4. Friendly as he may seem, he's not to be trusted.
5. I regretted writing/ having written the letter.
6. It was only when the body was found that the police believed her.
7. The settlers were led to believe by literature that rich pickings awaited them.
8. The alarm button can only be pressed if / when there is a real emergency.
9. They urged me not to give up hope.
10. Without being sympathetic to the needs of the audience, entertainment can not be popular.

PART THREE

A.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B
6. D 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. A

B.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. do with | 2. dropped off | 3. get on with |
| 4. takes after | 5. go into | 6. cutting down on |
| 7. bring down | 8. see her through | 9. get round her |
| 10. looking on | | |

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------|------------|---------------|
| 1. waste | 2. causes | 3. arc | 4. water | 5. same |
| 6. one | 7. into | 8. from | 9. caught | 10. is |
| 11. and | 12. contain | 13. to | 14. onto | 15. condition |
| 16. result | 17. who | 18. at | 19. poured | 20. prevent |

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. D | 9. B | 10. C |

PRACTICE 7

PART ONE

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. A | 8. C | 9. B | 10. A |

B.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. First stressed syllable: | television, architecture, leprosy, marketing, literature, prejudice, fertile, typhoid |
| 2. Second stressed syllable: | emphatically, technique, prerequisite, erratum, champagne, although |
| 3. Third stressed syllable: | recommend, ingenuity, pharmaceutical, advantageous |
| 4. Fourth stressed syllable: | cinematographer, tuberculosis |

PART TWO

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. B | 9. C | 10. B |

B.

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| 1. to | 2. into | 3. of | 4. for | 5. of |
| 6. in | 7. of, in | 8. up | 9. about | 10. with, against |
| 11. to | 12. back | 13. out | 14. in | 15. for |
| 16. down | 17. on | 18. in | | |

C.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. successive | 2. invisible | 3. geneticists |
| 4. unprofessional | 5. Undoubtedly | 6. surprisingly |
| 7. impracticable | 8. technologically | 9. sympathetically |
| 10. insensitive | | |

PART THREE

A.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. (should) arrive | 7. would be playing, hadn't offended |
| 2. being asked, to wait | 8. to be pulled, are moved |
| 3. should have done | 9. (should) be named |
| 4. had been waiting | 10. had been burning, have forgotten |
| 5. will have been finished | 11. being, closed |
| 6. should have been wearing | 12. will have had, will be |
| | 13. didn't enter, could have won |

B.

1. If he hadn't neglected doing morning exercises, he wouldn't be in bad shape now.
2. Not as many people live to retirement age in the Philippines as in Britain.
3. My wife regretted not attending my mother's funeral.
4. Only when she is really hungry does she eat snacks between meals.
5. It's high time you bought a new pair of shoes and got rid of those trainers.
6. Only after the money is received, will we dispatch goods.
7. All the seats for the concert on December 12th have been sold booked.
8. They stole everything except for the old television.
9. I find it unbelievable that she was the winner.
10. The singer had very little money when he died, which surprised everyone.

C.

1. The foreigner denied knowing / having known anything about it.
2. He attempted to buy the company without success.
3. I daren't turn up television for fear of waking up the baby.
4. The kidnappers let all the hostages go yesterday.
5. Only Jane succeeded in producing the correct answer.
6. There's no comparison between an open fire and central heating.
7. That young man is bound to fail in the test.
8. I didn't have enough courage to tell him what I really thought.
9. No sooner had Linda bought a new radio than Sandra bought a better one.
10. The Greens look on Henry as a good friend.

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Though | 2. what | 3. how | 4. experiment | 5. such |
| 6. sinking | 7. proved | 8. radioed | 9. prevent | 10. broadcast |

B.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C

PRACTICE 8

PART ONE

A.

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C

B.

advertisement, ambiguous, architecture, beneficial. Catholicism,
celebrate, ceremony, contributory, courageous, domesticity

PART TWO

A.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. misplaced | 2. frozen | 3. applicants | 4. priceless |
| 5. breakages | 6. suspiciously | 7. unsuitable | 8. beheaded |
| 9. residential | 10. outrageous | | |

B.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. B | 5. D | 6. D | 7. B | 8. C |
| 9. A | 10. B | 11. D | 12. A | 13. B | 14. D | 15. A | 16. B |
| 17. C | 18. B | 19. C | 20. B | | | | |

PART THREE

A.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. took | 2. Heard | 3. reported |
| 4. had landed | 5. were attacking | 6. claimed |
| 7. had emerged | 8. was reported | 9. were dying |
| 10. suggested | 11. had | 12. was |
| 13. written | 14. produced | 15. believed |
| 16. was reported | 17. was | 18. has been suggested |
| 19. offers | 20. affect | |

B.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. stand by | 2. get along with | 3. put up with |
| 4. ran into | 5. made up | |

C.

1. in 2. up, in 3. out 4. up 5. into, off 6. for

D.

1. The sand of the beach was being slowly covered by oil.
2. Although we tried very hard, we failed.
3. We'd rather you didn't wear those slippers in the office, Miss Blake.
4. The house had its roof blown off by the storm.
5. There's no quicker way than this to get into the town centre.
6. The cause of the fire was known to only one person.
7. There is too little brandy in this punch-bowl.
8. In case it rains this afternoon, I'll take a mackintosh.
9. He had a lot of dependants.
10. His absolute frankness, more than anything else, is what I admire about him.

E.

1. I'm not going to retire unless I feel like it.
2. I'm afraid that hotel is a bit beyond our reach.
3. It doesn't matter to me whether they come or not.
4. After two hours there was still no sign of the bride.
5. We didn't go there that stormy weekend for fear we couldn't get back.
6. Rosa (simply) couldn't bear the heat.
7. It's going to pour. You'd better take a mackintosh.
8. It was the first time many of us had been in a helicopter.
9. I wish my father hadn't been so absent-minded last night.
10. I don't think George will be capable of doing that job.

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. falling | 6. few | 11. being | 16. bend |
| 2. struck | 7. front | 12. down | 17. disappear |
| 3. along | 8. studied | 13. again | 18. like |
| 4. about / round | 9. without | 14. companion | 19. time |
| 5. pushed | 10. at | 15. corner | 20. goes |

B.

1. False

Chinese farmers have been breeding the soybean plant for more than three thousand years.

2. True

3. False

Miso was made by monks but was eaten by the upper classes in Japan until the tenth century.

4. True

5. True

PRACTICE 9

PART ONE

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. D | 9. D | 10. B |

B.

First syllable: columnist, cinnamon, conquer, circumstance, prevalence

Second syllable: chimera, upon, combatant, caress, petroleum

Third syllable: preferential, apparatus, margarine, mausoleum, Caribbean

Fourth syllable: predictability, impressionistic, environmentalist, mathematician, non-interference

PART TWO

A.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. expertise | 2. problematic | 3. outer-most |
| 4. praise-worthy | 5. expulsion | 6. infrastructure |
| 7. hindrance | 8. well-founded | 9. better-off |
| 10. selflessness | | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. B | 9. D | 10. B |

C.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 1. at | 2. in | 3. off | 4. under | 5. off | 6. to |
| 7. in | 8. into | 9. to | 10. at; in | 11. with; at | 12. for |
| 13. up; with | 14. on | 15. about; at | 16. towards | | |

PART THREE

A.

1. Because of his moodiness, she doesn't talk to him.
2. Despite his being 8 years older than her / Despite their 8-year difference in age, they were good friends.

3. Only when she is really hungry does she eat snacks between meals.
4. He'd sooner play basketball than watch it on TV.
5. Neither team was / were to blame for the cancellation of the football match.
6. It makes no difference whether we (will) start at 1 P.M or 2 P.M.
7. In addition to being responsible for air pollution, cars cause more serious accidents.
8. Because of my younger brother's continual disturbance, I couldn't do my work.
9. The more famous Elton became, the more difficult it was for him to avoid newspaper reporters.
10. They should make more efforts; otherwise, they will all fail the next exam.

B.

1. I can't agree with you to any degree.
2. Lucas is just working here for the time being.
3. We have to settle this matter once and for all.
4. Keep an eye on my bike while I'm in the supermarket.
5. In the area, Thailand is head and shoulders above all other countries in football.
6. He is bound to win the election.
7. If you don't / Unless you stand up to their demands, they'll become worse.
8. We could just make him out in the crowd.
9. There was a deterioration of / in communication(s) at the peace summit.
10. The police siren deterred him from stealing the car./ He was deterred from stealing the car by the police siren.

C.

1. has been working, is going to pass
2. smoking, not taking / having taken
3. stop / should stop
4. Have you ever been, have been
5. doesn't allow, to read, found, reading, ignore
6. to go, to travel
7. try, putting
8. watching
9. am considering, taking, working

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. from | 2. means | 3. depend/ rely | 4. services | 5. example |
| 6. living | 7. unless | 8. not | 9. surplus | 10. basic |
| 11. let's | 12. work | 13. hope | 14. stand | 15. Hence |

B.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. advertising | 2. circulation | 3. probably |
| 4. entertainment | 5. headings | 6. cartoons |
| 7. sensational | 8. columns | 9. private |
| 10. political | 11. censorship | 12. principally |
| 13. correspondents | 14. agencies | 15. editorials |

PART FIVE

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. mixture → mixed | 2. that → when | 3. closed → close |
| 4. them → themselves | 5. been → being | 6. which → when |
| 7. what → that | 8. in → for | |
| 9. surprising → surprisingly | | 10. almost → most |

PRACTICE 10

PART ONE

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. C |
| 2. B | 7. B | 8. B | 9. C | 10. C |

B.

<u>communism</u>	<u>illustrate</u>	<u>volunteer</u>	<u>antibiotic</u>	<u>adolescence</u>
<u>handicapped</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>forgive</u>	<u>prejudice</u>	<u>endurance</u>

PART TWO

A.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. socialize | 2. likelihood | 3. indefensible |
| 4. similarities | 5. technologically | 6. illiteracy |
| 7. rebellion | 8. documentaries | 9. Undoubtedly |
| 10. unsatisfactory | | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. B | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. B | 9. C | 10. B |

PART THREE

A.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 1. over | 2. in | 3. By | 4. to | 5. off |
| 6. to | 7. to | 8. by | 9. for | 10. under |

B.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. is published | 2. has been burning, have forgotten |
| 3. (should) be cancelled | 4. won't be working |
| 5. have lived | 6. be named / should be named |
| 7. to be admitted | 8. waiting, should have informed |

C.

1. I'd rather you didn't give me an injection.
2. Provided that the weather is good, we will put out to sea.
3. No one seems to have predicted the correct result.
4. Were it not for the money, this job wouldn't be worthwhile.
5. It's high time you bought a new pair of shoes and got rid of those trainers.
6. No formal announcement of the decision will be made.
7. It wasn't until he was 40 that he passed his driving test.
8. What I found surprising was his lack of confidence.
9. The average depth of the Pacific Ocean is greater than that of the Atlantic.
10. Does the application have to be typed?

D.

1. She isn't really cut out for teaching.
2. These problems of ours are just the tip of the iceberg.
3. The new ambassador has wide knowledge of current affairs.
4. What caused the explosion is still unknown.
5. In all probability he will come / is coming.
There is a high / strong probability that he will come/ is coming.
6. It can't have been Tony we saw. He's in London.
7. You were a fool to turn down that job.
8. The Greens look on Henry as a good friend.
9. Not unless you were born in this country can you vote in the election.
10. Rather than wake / waking up the baby, I tiptoed to the door.

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. advertisers | 2. interviews | 3. recruitment | 4. confidence |
| 5. patch | 6. sense | 7. business | 8. tools |
| 9. customers | 10. assistant | | |

B.

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. A

PRACTICE 11

PART ONE

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |

B.

fertile	heroic	obstinate	incomprehensible	Nepal
nuclear	nevertheless	parade	protein	transact

PART TWO

A.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. social | 2. aristocracy | 3. divided | 4. lower |
| 5. industrial | 6. agricultural | 7. divisions | 8. majority |
| 9. expensive | 10. carriages | | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1. or | 2. may | 3. all | 4. way | 5. or |
| 6. are | 7. side | 8. other | 9. a | 10. how |

PART THREE

A.

1. If the TV didn't pack up, we could watch the football now.
2. Five years have passed since I last saw her.
3. We had a local mechanic repair our car.
4. The drop in the number of school leavers is said to have been caused by the fall in the birth rate between 1964 and 1977.
5. Not a tear did she shed when the story ended in tragedy.
6. Without his neighbor's help, Mr. Watson couldn't have repaired the garage roof.
7. The older I get, the less I want to travel.
8. I have no intention of giving you any more money.
9. All the shops had their windows blown out in the gas explosion.
10. Whether you are rich or poor, happiness is elusive.

B.

1. I will not be able to go to the art exhibit with you tonight because I am a bit under the weather.
2. I may not have my problem solved but at least I know I am on the right track.
3. Julie has to work very hard to make both ends meet.
4. It is time we went home.
5. The exam was a piece of cake and I made no mistake.
6. There is a ban on smoking on the tube.
7. He cannot come to terms with the fact that he will never race again.
8. I'd rather cycle than walk.
9. The cafe was in a mess and we had to do it up.
10. The last day of the holiday ended in disaster.

PART FOUR

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. was off | 2. put down, went for | 3. get over | 4. took to |
| 5. turned out | 6. have made up | 7. ran into | 8. turn in |
| 9. broke off | | | |

PART FIVE

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D

PRACTICE 12

PART ONE

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. A | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D |

B.

humane, antibiotic, personify, tattoo, deformity, contributor,
preferential, prerequisite, wholesaler, cinematographer

PART TWO

A.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. eyesight | 2. light-headed | 3. expectancy | 4. drawback |
| 5. passers-by | 6. consumption | 7. broadcasts | 8. guidelines |
| 9. warming | 10. nowadays | | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. D | 9. D | 10. D |

PART THREE

A.

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1. up | 2. out | 3. for | 4. off | 5. In |
| 6. for | 7. from | 8. off | 9. out | 10. from |

B.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. stopping | 2. will be walking | 3. had achieved |
| 4. spending, has been | 5. was being built, has not been finished | |
| 6. had seen | 7. know | 8. were painted |

C.

1. Little did we realize/know all the time how serious the problem was.
2. Do you count Michael as (being) one of your best friends/ Michael among your best friends?
3. His reaction came as a shock to all of us.
4. If you put yourself in my place/ position/ situation, you'd feel the same.

5. I whiled away the time by looking through some magazines.
6. Not a great deal/amount of damage was done/ caused to my car in/ by the collision.
7. What conclusions have you drawn from this experience?
8. He let it be known that he disapproved of the behavior of some of his supporters.
9. Not until he came into the light did I recognize him.
10. It's impossible for a child to sit still for 15 minutes.

D.

1. Lisa's ridiculous ideas are a constant source of amusement to me.
2. Nobody lifted a finger to help me.
3. He admitted the truth in my presence.
4. He is unlikely to put the plan into practice./ It is unlikely that he will put the plan into practice.
5. She didn't come to the party nor did she reply to the invitation./ She neither came to the party nor did she reply to the invitation.
6. The Annual General Meeting was put off due to/because of an argument between the management and the staff.
7. The Prime Minister doesn't come across well on TV.
8. The candidate I interviewed didn't seem to be ambitious.
9. Pamela gave me the impression of being rather insincere.
10. The last candidate struck me as being rather inexperienced.

PART FOUR

A.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. position | 2. applicants | 3. salary |
| 4. experience | 5. qualifications | 6. employees |
| 7. profit | 8. management/ bosses | |
| 9. staff | 10. candidate | |

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. A |
|------|------|------|------|------|

PRACTICE 13

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1 : PHONOLOGY (10ms)

A.1.A 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.B

B.1.A 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.C

QUESTION 2 :

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. D

QUESTION 3 :

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B

QUESTION 4:

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D

QUESTION 5 :

Reading 1

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. D

Reading 2

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. D

QUESTION 6: GUIDED CLOZE TEST

CLOZE TEST 1

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D

CLOZE TEST 2

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A

II. WRITTEN TEST

QUESTION 1 :

OPEN CLOSE TEST 1 (10ms)

1.duties 2. permit 3. confuse 4. power 5. action
6. away 7. reported 8. accept 9. advice 10. using

OPEN CLOSE TEST 2 (10ps)

1. call 2. making 3. lost 4. event 5. easily
6. within 7. treat 8. other 9. effective / convenient 10. pedestrian

QUESTION 2 :

WORD FORM 1 (10ms)

1. spoonful 2. headlong 3. terrifying 4. controversial
5.unacceptable 6.implication 7. interpretation 8.intended
9. subconscious 10. blatantly

WORD FORM 2 (10ms)

1. forthcoming 2. noticeboard 3. withdraw 4. replacement
5. volunteers 6. refreshment 7. admittance 8. recognition
9. presentation 10. contribution(s)

QUESTION 3 :

ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

changed- changeable

mass - masses
a few - few
about -above
attitude -latitude
mild- milder
extremely- extreme
arise -arising
distribute- distributed
depression -depressions

QUESTION 4:
SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

- 1. His excuse for such behavior cuts no ice with her.
- 2. What you have been saying is beside the point
- 3. Tourists often go to the British Museum but most Londoners only go once in a blue moon.
- 4. Helen`s report seems to be lacking in clarity in places.
- 5. The actor was given a standing ovation for his performance.
- 6. I mistook you for somebody else.
- 7. It all comes down to money in the end.
- 8. Joey keeps bothering me so I can`t work.
- 9. Sue had her bag smashed at the concert.
- 10. Oliver`s failure in his exam was put down to the fact that he was nervous.

PRACTICE 14

Câu hỏi 1:

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. D	5. C	6. A	7. B	8. A	9. B	10. C
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

Câu hỏi 2:

1. B	2.C	3.A	4.C	5.D	6.B	7.D	8.A	9.B	10.C
11.B	12A.	13.D	14.A	15.D	16.B	17.D	18.C	19.A	20.B

Câu hỏi 3:

Passage a

1.B	2.B	3.C	4.D	5.A	6.D	7.A	8.C	9.B	10.D
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Passage b

1. C	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. B	6. C	7. A	8. D	9. D	10.A
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Câu hỏi 4:

1.A	2.B	3.C	4.D	5.B	6.B	7.D	8.A
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Câu hỏi 5:

1. have never got
2. decided
3. had been constantly going/ had constantly gone
4. were already waiting
5. turned
6. would have preferred
7. completely failed
8. were being closely monitored/ were closely monitored
9. changed
10. am not thinking

Câu hỏi 6:

1. Broke off
2. Done up
3. Come up against
4. Make do with
5. Try out
6. Grow on
7. Gone off
8. Put up with
9. Make for
10. Stand up to

Câu hỏi 7:

1. sailor
2. braked
3. tasty
4. cookery
5. outgrown
6. inexpensive
7. vandalised
8. criminal
9. novelist
10. entertainers

Câu hỏi 8:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
too	ourselves	are	being	until	has/stocks	come	should	such	not

Câu hỏi 9:

1. the
2. had
3. of
4. []
5. []
6. have
7. up
8. []
9. visited
10. the
11. As
12. []
13. having
14. A
15. []

Câu hỏi 10

1. can't be the
2. I were you I would
3. as/though I might,
4. appears not to have been
5. must have been left by
6. have happened is/was that
7. going/moving/travelling so fast
8. is so clear that listening
9. circumstances is this box to be
10. was the last name to be

PRACTICE 15

Câu hỏi 1:

PHONOLOGY

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. D

Câu hỏi 2:

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. A

Câu hỏi 3:

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. D

Câu hỏi 4:

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. D 10. A

Câu hỏi 5:

Reading 1

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D

Reading 2

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. D

Câu hỏi 6:

Cloze test 1

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C

Cloze test 2

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D

Câu hỏi 7:

Cloze test 1

1. dealt 2. due 3. acid 4. like 5. environmentally
6. contrary 7. be 8. passed 9. allowed/ permitted 10. set

Cloze test 2

1. name 2. year 3. however 4. current 5. settle
6. before 7. no 8. to 9. became 10. relation

Câu hỏi 8:

A.

1. trivialized 2. wrongdoing 3. upbringing 4. nationalism 5. damaging
6. cordiality 7. undoubtedly 8. misinformed 9. misbehaved 10. ironic

B.

1. circulation 2. entertainment 3. headlines 4. sensational 5. political
6. censorship 7. correspondents 8. agencies 9. reviews 10. editorials

Câu hỏi 9:

- 1. Line 2: offering → offered
- 2. Line 4: attractive → attractively
- 3. Line 5: and → or
- 4. Line 6: nobody → anybody
- 5. Line 7: under → in/ within
- 6. Line 8: grant → granted
- 7. Line 9: out → from
- 8. Line 10: supposing → supposed
- 9. Line 12: other → rather
- 10. Line 16: circumstance → circumstances

Câu hỏi 10:

- 1. He had all his suits made in Paris.
- 2. Only when they told me about it later did I realize what I had missed.
- 3. Anyone found trespassing on this land will be prosecuted (by the authorities).
- 4. I should have been told about these changes earlier.
- 5. It is typical of Jeremy to make up ridiculous stories like that!
- 6. To everyone’s surprise, Geoff left the party early.
- 7. Being her only niece, Ann is the apple of her eye.
- 8. She was on the verge of passing out when someone offered her a seat.
- 9. His father blew his top when he heard he had damaged the car.
- 10. They are committed to lending us the money.

PRACTICE 16

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

I. PHONOLOGY(10 points)

1. C 2. C 3. C 4A 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A

II. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR

11. B 12. A 13. D. 14. D 15. C. 16. C 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. C.

III. WORD CHOICE

21. C 22. C 23. B 24. A 25B 26. A 27. A 28. B 29. B 30. B

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND GRAMMAR

31. D 32. D 33. C 34. D 35. D 36. B 37. A 38. D 39. B 40. C

V. READING COMPREHENSION

41. A 42. C 43. D 44. D 45. B 46. D 47. D 48. D 49. D 50. C
51. A 52. B 53. D 54. C 55. C 56. D 57. A 58. D 59. A 60. A

VI. GUIDED CLOZE

A.

61. D 62. B 63. A 64. D 65. A 66. C
67. D 68. A 69. B 70. C

B.

71. D 72. B 73. C 74. C 75. A 76. D. 77. B 78. B 79. B 80. C

B.WRITTEN TEST

I. Open close test(20 points)

- Test1.* 1. made \prepared 2. left 3. it\that
4. later\afterwards 5. on 6. with \on
7. something\food 8. sausage 9. lunch\ sandwiches
10. called\ rang \ (tele)phoned

Test 2. 1.on 2.old 3.water
4.some 5.when 6.without\not
7.kitchen 8.the 9.electrian 10.doing\completing

II. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10points)

1. No error..... 2. as. 3. being 4. No error --- 5.an
6.of 7 one 8. No error ----- 9. No error --- 10. had

III. WORD FORMS (20POINTS)

A.

1.impossible 2.countless 3.basic 4.successful 5.outer
6.unknown 7.endless 8.scientists 9.outlive 10.disappear

B

1. scientific 2.permission 3. to widen 4.endangered 5.miraculous
6. extinction 7.respected 8.scenery 9.unfriendly 10. uncomfortable

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Part A.

1. If only your sister could come as well
2. However hard she works she never seems to succeed
3. This is the first time(that) his authority has been challenged
4. Only when their second son was born did Lan and Hung decide to move to a bigger house
5. I'd rather go out for a meal than stay at home

Part B.

1. am not worth asking
2. don't we go and visit
3. is impossible for me to
4. would have difficulty(in) finishing
5. seems to have developed amazingly

PRACTICE 17

Part A Multiple choice Questions

I. Phonology

A. 1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B
B. 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

II. World choice:

1. B 2. B 3.A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B

III. Structures and Grammar

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. D

IV. Prepositions and phrasal verbs:

1.A 2.C 3.A 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.C 8.A 9.A 10.C

V. Reading comprehension:

Reading 1

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. A

Reading 2

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. D

VI. Cloze test:

Cloze test 1

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. B

Cloze test 2

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A

Part B: Written Test

I. Open close test

Open close test 1

1. as 2. in 3. being 4. its 5. after
6. which 7. yet 8. them 9. this 10. for

Open close test 2

1. which 2. light 3. their 4. were 5. up
6. to/with 7. much 8. what 9. yet 10. enough

II. Word forms

A.

1. swollen 2. uncompromising 3. commercialized 4. unproductive
5. forthcoming 6. implication 7. reciprocal 8. trustworthy
9. immeasurable 10. understaffed

B.

1. unable 2. impatient 3. unintelligent 4. impossible
5. inadequate 6. unsatisfactory 7. incorrect 8. impolite
9. unfortunately 10. inappropriate

III. Error identification:

1. offering > offered 2. attractive > attractively
3. and > or 4. nobody > anybody
5. under > in/ within 6. grant > granted
7. out > from 8. supposing > supposed
9. other than > rather than 10. circumstance > circumstances

IV. Sentence transformation

A.

1. Hardly anyone/ any of the people in Britain speak(s) my language.

- The climbers were taken by surprise by the sudden thunderstorm and got very wet.
- Failure to obey the regulations may lead to/ result in disqualification.
- The long and the short of it is that Joseph's not up to the job.

B.

- It was hard to keep a straight face when she started to sing.
- My brother has football on the brain; it is the only thing he think about.
- My father's going to go up the wall when he finds out that I've lost the car keys.
- He was unable to cope with the job because of (his) ill health.
- The new minister seems to have a flair for fielding awkward questions.
- Siolkovsky is/ has been credited with inventing/ having invented / the invention of/ being the inventor of the space rocket.

PRACTICE 18

Câu hỏi 1:

I. PHONOLOGY

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. D

Câu hỏi 2:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C

Câu hỏi 3:

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. D

Câu hỏi 4:

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. D

Câu hỏi 5:

Reading 1:

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. B

Reading 2:

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D

Câu hỏi 6:

Cloze test 1:

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C

Cloze test 2:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B

II. WRITTEN TEST

1. OPEN CLOZE TEST

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------|----------|
| 1. for | 2. However | 3. old | 4. going |
| 5. being | 6. there | 7. the | 8. what |
| 9. back | 10. drawing | | |

2. WORD FORMS

Part 1:

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ENLARGED | 2. UNECONOMICAL | 3. SUSPICIOUSLY |
| 4. VALUELESS | 5. IRRESPONSIBLY | 6. INDIGESTION |
| 7. INCONSPICUOUS | 8. UNQUALIFIED | 9. DISREGARD |
| 10. ALLEGATIONS | | |

Part 2:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. unable | 2. impatient | 3. unintelligent | 4. impossible |
| 5. inadequate | 6. unsatisfactory | 7. incorrect | 8. impolite |
| 9. unfortunately | | | |
| 10. inappropriate | | | |

3. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. succeed | → success | 6. five | → fifth |
| 2. it | → its | 7. calling | → called |
| 3. audiences | → audience | 8. on | → to |
| 4. offering | → to offer | 9. broadcasted | → broadcast |
| 5. bigger | → biggest | 10. immigrate | → immigration |

4. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. On her own admission, she was rather selfish
2. Never had she expected that she was so successful.
3. The less time my boss has, the better he works.
4. Contrary to your belief/ opinion fat people are not always jolly.
what you believe/think
5. No official decision has been made about where to send the proceeds of the concert.
6. I think you've got the wrong end of the stick the situation.
7. She fell prey to irrational fears
8. I find it impossible to put up with the noise
9. Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive.
10. Under the circumstances, we won't press charges.

PRACTICE 19

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 points)

I. PHONOLOGY (5pts)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. A | 9. D | 10. A |

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (15pts)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. D | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. A | 8. D | 9. A | 10. A |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. A | 14. D | 15. D |
| 16. A | 17. A | 18. D | 19. B | 20. C |
| 21. B | 22. A | 23. D | 24. C | 25. D |
| 26. C | 27. B | 28. C | 29. C | 30. B |

III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

Part 1.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. B..... | 2. A..... | 3. B..... | 4. B..... | 5. C..... |
| 6. A..... | 7. D..... | 8. D..... | 9. B..... | 10. C..... |

Part 2.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 11. D..... | 12. A..... | 13. B..... | 14. A..... | 15. B..... |
| 16. D..... | 17. A..... | 18. C..... | 19. C..... | 20. B..... |

Part 3.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 21. D..... | 22. C..... | 23. A..... | 24. C..... | 25. A..... |
| 26. B..... | 27. B..... | 28. B..... | 29. D..... | 30. B..... |

Part 4:

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 31. D..... | 32. C..... | 33. C..... | 34. A..... | 35. C..... |
| 36. B..... | 37. B..... | 38. C..... | 39. A..... | 40. D..... |

B. WRITTEN TEST (70 pts)

I. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 pts)

PASSAGE 1

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. widespread | 2. every | 3. barely | 4. drop |
| 5. natural | 6. created | 7. destroyed | 8. result |
| 9. pests | 10. factors | | |

PASSAGE 2

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1. down | 2. off/away/down | 3. with | 4. hand(s) |
| 5. up/out | 6. left | 7. later/ afterwards | |
| 8. from/out of | 9. leaves/flowers | 10. those | |

II. WORD FORMATION (20 pts)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. typifies | 2. persuasiveness | 3. non-flammable | 4. turnover |
| 5. incomparably | 6. needy | 7. childbirth | 8. dissatisfied |
| 9. immensity | 10. Undoubtedly | 11. unexplored | 12. inaccessible |
| 13. averaging | 14. Totally | 15. forbidding | 16. researchers |
| 17. detailed | 18. actually | 19. offshore | 20. extracting |

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. comes – come | 2. depth – deep | 3. filling – drilling |
| 4. force – forces | 5. in – at | 6. chemistry – chemical |
| 7. in – up | 8. finding – found | 9. little – few |
| 10. which – that | | |

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. The project shouldn't take longer than Thursday to finish.
2. On the authority of the headmaster, only two hundred pupils will be admitted to the school next term.
3. Work hard or you won't be able to succeed.
4. Were it not for his partial deafness, he could communicate on the phone.
5. I lost my interest in the match half way through.
6. He made no effort to conceal his dislike for me.
7. His arrogance gets up my nose.
8. Peter was in hot water because he didn't finish an important project by the deadline.
9. She has set her heart on becoming a doctor.
10. I think you should make allowances for other people's weaknesses.

PRACTICE 20

I PHẢN TRẮC NGHIỆM:

Câu hỏi 1:

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. women | 2. C. aboard | 3. A. mature | 4. B. clothes |
| 5. A. cabs | 6. D. caused | 7. A. breath | 8. C. good |
| 9. C. plough | 10. C. various | | |

Câu hỏi 2:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. B. fertile | 2. D. pay | 3. C. together | 4. A. relax |
| 5. C. Generally | 6. B. encountered | 7. B. lasting | 8. C duty-free |
| 9. B. all walks of life | 10. A. achieve | | |

Câu hỏi 3:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. or you will break | 2. A. finds it hard to put | 3. A. another |
| 4. C. to tell | 5. D. because of | 6. B. made |
| 7. A. being taken | 8. A. he would like | 9. C. to be taught |
| 10. D. no article/ no article/ the | | |

Câu hỏi 4:

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. B. in | 2. C. on | 3. C. in | 4. D. for | 5. D. keep pace with |
| 6. D. to | 7. C. down | 8. A. in/ from | 9. C. fond of | 10. D. with |

Câu hỏi 5:

Passage 1:

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. D 10. B

Passage 2:

11. A 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. B 16. B 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. B

Câu hỏi 6:

Passage 1:

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A
6. B 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. B

Passage 2:

11. A 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. C
16. A 17. C 18. C 19. D 20. D

II. PHẢN TỰ LUẬN

Câu hỏi 1

Passage 1:

1. on 2. carrying 3. only 4. able
5. collision 6. just 7. down 8. already
9. into 10. life-boats

Passage 2:

11. instead 12. remote 13. allows/ enables 14. least 15. same
16. advertising 17. opportunities 18. do 19. receive 20. attend

Câu hỏi 2:

1. awareness 2. expected 3. weightlessness 4. repaired
5. Congratulations 6. expressions 7. discouraged 8. decorative
9. maturity 10. deliveries 11. puts 12. construct
13. products 14. lights 15. runs 16. discover
17. serve 18. applied 19. amazing 20. transformed

Câu hỏi 3:

Up to now, there are still many people thinking films are things that are made to **show** on screen for entertainment. It is not right. There are many other kinds of films that are made for other **purpose**. For example, educational films are **making** for schools. They are about the certain subjects that pupils and students are learning. Especially, when a person **whom** learns a foreign language, educational film is the target language. Industry needs training films which introduce about machinery and equipment, and **how operate** and work on them. Documentary films present factual events or circumstances of a social, political or **history** nature. It is films that help us **widening** our knowledge of countries, cultures and people. Sitting on the arm chair in front of a T.V set, a viewer can enjoy the **beautiful** of

nature all over the world, see many historic sports, and meet a lot of **interest** people. A film, both good or bad, is the result of the collaboration of **much** individuals and we, the viewers, should choose only one suitable films to enjoy.

Correction:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. show _ be shown | 2. purpose _ purposes |
| 3. making _ made | 4. whom _ who |
| 5. how operate _ how to operate | 6. history _ historical |
| 7. widening _ widen | 8. beautiful _ beauty |
| 9. interest _ interesting | 10. much _ many |

Câu hỏi 4:

1. Is this the cheapest carpet you've got?
2. We don't get the kitchen cleaned every day.
3. It is hours since Mary rang.
4. Opening the door, the strange woman entered the room.
5. She can neither ask intelligent questions nor profit from listening to her colleague.
6. He had no intention of staying there.
7. She made a decision to leave home.
8. Carol hardly ever loses her temper with her staff.
9. Mozart died without finishing his last work.
10. There is no point (in) trying to make me change my mind.

PRACTICE 21

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY. (10ms)

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B
6. A 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. B

II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE. (30ms)

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. C. cater | 2. C. assess | 3. C. beneficial | 4. C. in front of |
| 5. B. To be ranked | 6. D. provision | 7. B. down to | 8. C. break |
| 9. B. steam | 10. D. laughed it off | 11. A. By and large | 12. C. token |
| 13. B. sought | 14. C. on | 15. D. environment friendly | |
| 16. A. in the context of | 17. B. taken on | | |
| 18. D. having been asked | 19. A. at | 20. A. nose | |
| 21. B. fall back | | | |
| 22. D. His refusal to work overtime came as a surprise to me. | | | |
| 23. B. I'd rather you had kept my news secret instead of telling anyone. | | | |
| 24. D. went back | | | |

25. D. Jean apologized to the dentist for having forgotten their appointment the day before.
26. C. she was unable to arrive on time.
27. A. in 28. D. were they to rise
29. A. would arrive 30. B. on

III. READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1. (10ms)

- 1.F 2.E 3.C 4.B 5.A 6.NG 7.N 8.NG 9.Y 10.NG

READING 2. (10ms)

- 1.B 2.A 3.C 4.C 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.D 9.D 10.C

IV. GUIDED CLOSE TEST

CLOSE TEST 1. (10ms)

- 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.B 6.D 7.A 8.C 9.B 10.B

CLOSE TEST 2. (10ms)

- 1.C 2.B 3.B 4.A 5.A 6.D 7.C 8.B 9.D 10.C

B.TỰ LUẬN

I. OPEN CLOSE TEST.

-CLOSE TEST 1.

- 1.hidden 2. why 3. takes 4. mixes 5. winding
6. favorite 7. subtropical 8. make 9. the 10. government

-CLOSE TEST 2. Fill in each blank with one suitable word. (10ms)

1. participants 2. musical 3. enabling 4. handicapped
5. responds 6. exhilarated/ excited 7. have 8. that
9. Manufacturers / Producers 10. every

II. Word forms(20ms)

A. (10ms)

1. questionable 2. anti-alcoholism 3. vaccinated 4. tastefully
5. standardization 6. disorganized 7. outspoken 8. revelations
9. Philosophically 10. inefficient

B. (10ms)

- 1.limitless 2.replied 3.dissatisfaction 4.worrying 5.located
6.accuate 7.responded 8.facilities 9.major 10.operators

III. Error identification (10 ms)

1. intelligently → intelligent 2. same → such
3.in (number) → with (number) 4. 0 5. which → what

6. handicapped → handicap

7. a → the

8. play → do

8. lack → lacks

9. write → writing

10. graders → grade

IV. Sentence Transformation

EXERCISE 1.

1. Jill's success can be put down to his hard work.

2. Tina realised at once what Peter was planning to do.

3. They have been trying out/ testing a new flu vaccine since the beginning of the year.

4. Mrs. Wilson sends her apologies for not / having attended / attending the meeting yesterday.

EXERCISE 2.

1 Paul went to see the bank manager with a view to getting a loan.

2. The band's tour is in the balance.

3. He is making quite a name for himself as an interviewer.

4. It was a simple trick , but the teacher fell for it

5. The box gave off a faint smell of fish.

6. Janet talked me out of selling my house.

PRACTICE 22

1. MULTIPLE CHOICE: (40 points)

1. PHONOLOGY:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. c | 3. b | 4. a | 5. d |
| 6. a | 7. d | 8. c | 9. b | 10. b |

2. WORD CHOICE:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. a | 4. a | 5. b |
| 6. d | 7. c | 8. d | 9. b | 10. b |

3. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. d | 3. a | 4. a | 5. c |
| 6. d | 7. b | 8. b | 9. d | 10. b |

4. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. c | 4. d | 5. a |
| 6. a | 7. b | 8. d | 9. c | 10. c |

5. READING COMPREHENSION:

Reading 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. b | 3. c | 4. b | 5. b |
| 6. b | 7. d | 8. d | 9. a | 10. b |

Reading 2:

- | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1. b | 2.c | 3.a | 4.d | 5.d |
| 6. a | 7.d | 8.a | 9.c | 10.c |

6. CLOZE TEST:

Cloze test 1:

- | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1. a | 2.d | 3.b | 4.a | 5.c |
| 6. b | 7.c | 8.a | 9.c | 10.c |

Cloze test 2:

- | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1. a | 2.c | 3.d | 4.c | 5.b |
| 6. d | 7.b | 8.a | 9.c | 10.d |

II. WRITTEN TEST: (70 points)

1. Open cloze text:

- Cloze text 1:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. biodiversity | 2. species | 3. subtropical | 4. flora | 5. plants / herbs |
| 6. fauna | 7. mammals | 8. predator | 9. rediscovered | 10. symbols |

Cloze text 2:

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1. invention | 2. recommended | 3. increase / widen | 4. off |
| 5. introduced | 6. advantages | 7. accommodate | 8. idle |
| 9. on | 10. remains | | |

2. Word forms:

2.1.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. originality | 2. applause | 3. knowledgeable | 4. unforgettable |
| 5. breathlessly | 6. uneconomical | 7. substantial | 8. miniature |
| 9. unexplored | 10. infrequency | | |

2.2.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. industrialized | 2. extinction | 3. number | 4. alarming |
| 5. poachers | 6. gratification | 7. callousness | 8. endangered |
| 9. protecting | 10. enacted | | |

ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. the seconda second
2. and.....an
3. is functioned.....functions
4. represent.....representative
5. promised.....promising
6. signature.....signing
7. to investigate.....investigating
8. trands.....trends
9. many.....much
- 10.personnel.....personal

SENTENCES TRANSFORMATION:

- 1. He can't possibly have caught the eleven o'clock train.
- 2. Once a medical examination has been successfully completed, the offer of a job will be confirmed.
- 3. It was Tommy who suggested that the entrance fee should be increased.
- 4. Failure to obey the regulations may lead to disqualification.
- 5. You will have to turn over a new leaf if you want to success.
- 6. The young actress had butterflies in stomach before the audition.
- 7. Our boss is always finding faults with our work.
- 8. She was so beautiful that I couldn't take my eyes off her.
- 9. The concert will be held indoor in the event of rain.
- 10. I haven't the faintest idea who you are.

PRACTICE 23

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE (40 points)

I. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

- 1A 2A 3B 4A 5D 6B 7C 8D 9B 10A

II. WORD CHOICE (5 points)

- 1C 2C 3A 4C 5D 6D 7B 8D 9A 10A

III. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR (5 points)

- 1C 2D 3D 4B 5B 6A 7B 8D 9C 10D

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (5 points)

- 1C 2D 3A 4A 5C 6A 7B 8C 9A 10D

V. READING COMPREHENSION (10 points)

- 1B 2B 3C 4C 5A 6D 7D 8B 9B 10C
11B 12D 13C 14C 15A 16B 17C 18A 19D 20D

VI. CLOZE TEST (10 points)

- 1A 2B 3C 4D 5B 6C 7B 8C 9A 10C
11D 12B 13A 14C 15B 16C 17A 18A 19D 20B

B. WRITTEN TEST (70 points)

I. OPEN CLOZE TEST (20 points)

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. for | 2. tourists/visitors | 3. night | 4. with |
| 5. and/or | 6. funerals | 7. future | 8. result/consequence |
| 9. not | 10. shopping; | 11. leave/put | 12. only/just |
| 13. it/water | 14. trees | 15. example/instance | 16. against/from |
| 17. skin/body | 18. way/direction | 19. river | 20. along |

II. WORD FORMS (20 points)

1. wrongdoings
2. immeasurably
3. misplace
4. behavioral
5. inexhaustible
6. insecticide(s)
7. breathless
8. profundity
9. non-appearance
10. ill-advised;
11. Psychologist
12. unattractive
13. unusually
14. overweight
15. completely
16. suggestions
17. unique
18. realistic
19. hairstylist
20. finally

III. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

HOW I GOT MY DREAM JOB	Lines and corrections
Are you still looking for your dream job? Don't give <u>away</u> .	1 UP
Here's how three people achieved their goals.	2
Mario Mendes, 29 – I'm doing something I really enjoy. I'm	3
part of a team that develops new technologies. I work with	4
<u>intelligence</u> , interesting people and occasionally get to travel	INTELLIGENT
abroad. I won't pretend it was easy getting my dream job, but it	5
was worth the effort. My advice? Decide exactly what your dream	6
job is and what it involves. Learn about the job. Make contact with	7
companies that will offer your chosen career. Make sure they know	8 STRENGTHS
your <u>weaknesses</u> . You may just get that dream job.	9
Andy Collins, 46 – As a student, I earned \$295 a week in	10
cash working in a beach café. At the time, it was my dream job!	11 BECAME
Later I <u>become</u> a chef. It was hard <u>work</u> . I often worked in a hot	12 A
kitchen for twelve hours a day, six days <u>the</u> week. But you have	13
to know the meaning of hard work if you want to achieve your	14 OWN
goals. I now <u>owe</u> five restaurants around the U.S. My best	15
advice is to find out what your skills and talents are. Talent is	16
something you're born with. Skills are something you've	17
learned to do. People like doing things that come naturally to	18 'D / HAD
them, so work and enjoy!	19
Sarah Cooper, 38 – I've been working as a secretary for	20
three years when I decided to change my career. My work was	21 EXHAUSTED
often <u>boring and always busy</u> . I started studying to become a	22
teacher. It certainly wasn't easy; I continued working full-time	23 DON'T
to pay for my training at night school. I was <u>exhausting</u> most of	24
the time, but after two years, I finally got my qualifications and	25 ALWAYS
resigned. I'm now a primary school teacher and it's as good as I	
imagined. So <u>just</u> wait! Write a list of the things that are	
stopping you from getting your dream job. Make a plan to deal	
with each thing. There's <u>never</u> an answer.	

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. She has gone off the idea.
2. You oughtn't to have scared your little puppy like that.
3. Enormous effort(s) has (/have) been made by scientists to find a cure for this disease.
4. Impressive as/though the building was / might be, it wasn't to my taste.
5. No official decision(s) on where to send the proceeds of the concert has (/have) been made by the fund-raisers.
6. Alice bought a big house with a view to opening a hotel.
7. I didn't have a/any clue (about) how to send a fax when I started work.
8. They were getting nowhere until / but then / then John came up with a bright idea.
9. Peter lacks awareness when it comes to other people's feelings.
10. I wish I hadn't been taken in by his lies.

PRACTICE 24

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

I. PHONOLOGY (5 pts)

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. B

II. WORD CHOICE (5pts)

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B

III. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR (5pts)

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. D

IV. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (5pts)

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. A

V. READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1:

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. B

Passage 2:

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. D

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. WORD FORMS (20 pts)

Part 1:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Inequality | 2. supernatural | 3. deformity | 4. multiracial |
| 5. nonappearance | 6. personified | 7. non-resident | 8. disrepair |
| 9. disheartened | 10. undernourished | | |

Part 2:

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. concept | 2. assumption | 3. undoubtedly | 4. unthinkable |
| 5. nonsense | 6. conviction | 7. wisdom | 8. reasoning |
| 9. judgement | 10. opinionated/ opinionative | | |

II. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Stretched → Stretching | 2. Gobi Desert → the Gobi Desert |
| 3. visibly → visible | 4. soldier → soldiers |
| 5. on → under | 6. No → Not |
| 7. crumble → to crumble | 8. which → where |
| 9. Although → But | 10. joins → joined |

III. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Cloze test 1:

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. almost | 2. addition | 3. used | 4. other | 5. By |
| 6. animals | 7. which | 8. needed | 9. therefore | 10. made |

Cloze test 2:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1. except | 2. being | 3. so | 4. be | 5. with |
| 6. Given | 7. to | 8. which | 9. for | 10. at |

IV. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Question 1:

1. She took it on herself to come here / there.
2. Such was the demand that
3. On no account should this door be (kept) locked.
4. But for his command of the local dialect, we could have been put into jail.
5. Nothing short of a full apology from the manager will satisfy me.

Question 2:

1. The boys were all ears throughout the speech.
2. He took my breath away when he
3. I don't think we need to bring that up now.
4. He always makes heavy weather of everything.
5. I am/ find myself at a loss to understand/ comprehend/ explain Harold's behaviour.

MỤC LỤC

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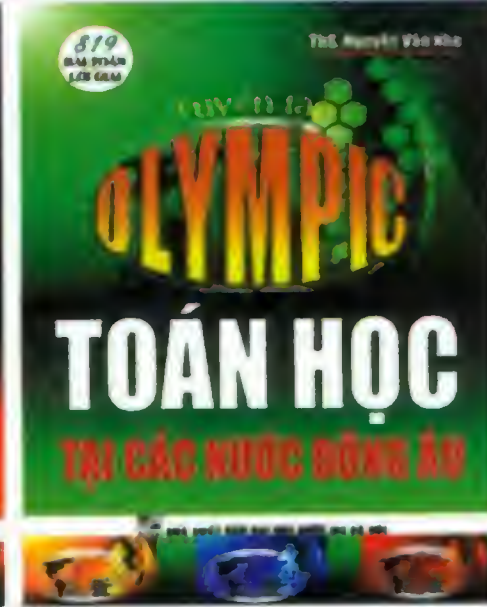
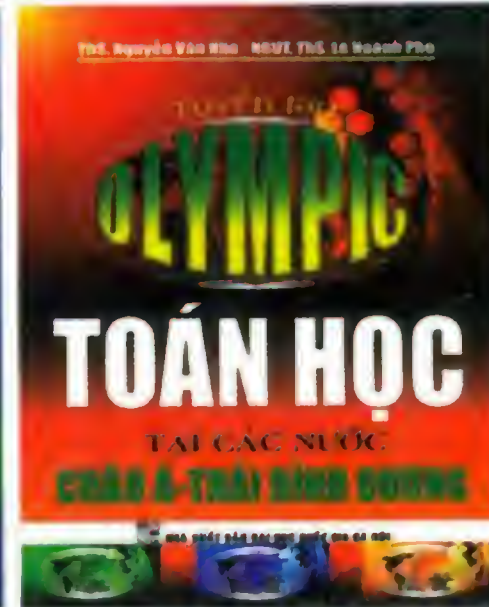
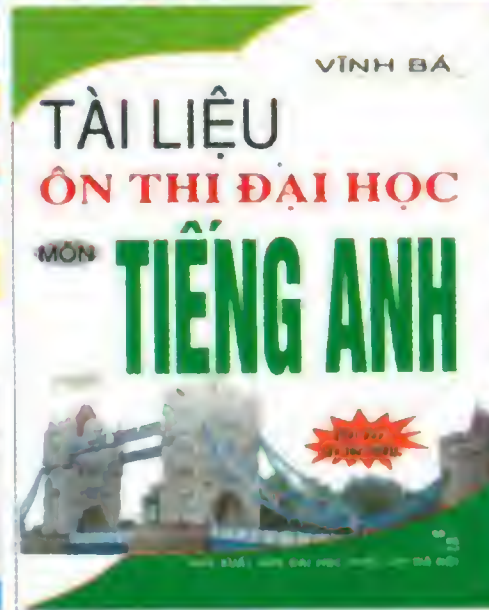
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